THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 8, 1882

Meteorological Observations — Taken at Signal Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, August 7, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height barom.	Thermom.	Direction of wind	Velocity of wind	Character of weather	State of the weather
Olympia	29.97	78	N. W.	Light		Clear
Portland	29.96	76	N. W.	Light		Hazy
Roseburg	29.99	72	N.	Light		Clear
Red Bluff	29.96	81	S.	Light		Clear
Sacramento	29.93	72	S. W.	Light		Clear
S. Francisco	30.00	56	W.	10	Brisk	Clear
Visalia						
Los Angeles	29.97	64	S. W.	Light		Cloudy
San Diego	29.97	68	N. W.	Light		Clear

Maximum temperature, 80; minimum, 56.
River above low-water mark, 7 feet 9 inches.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

SECOND EDITION.

A second edition of the RECORD-UNION is issued each day at 2 P. M. bringing the Eastern and coast news up to that hour. By this arrangement the RECORD-UNION will present the latest news obtainable at all points east and north of Sacramento.

The regular morning edition of the RECORD-UNION is carried by morning trains, and is ahead of all competitors as far north as Chico, on the California and Oregon Railroad; west to Benicia, and south to Stockton, and east to Colfax, Folsom and Placerville and all intermediate places. The second edition matter will be found each day upon the third page.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 120½ for 4s of 1907; 114½ for 4½s; 101½ for 3½s; sterling, $4 86@4 89; silver bars, 115¾.

Silver in London, 51 15-16d; consols, 99 11-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 101½; 4s, 122½; 4½s, 117.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ¼ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91@91½ cents.

Mining stocks opened quietly yesterday morning in San Francisco, and prices were generally weak. Benton was let go in large blocks at 10c, the lowest figure since June. There is not a $7 stock on the Comstock at present. The three highest-priced Comstock mines are the Union Consolidated, Mexican and Best & Belcher, which range from $5 50 up to $6 62½. Perhaps Sierra Nevada ought to be ranked in the same class, though selling under $5. All the others are selling at $3 and under, and most of them under $1.

The news from Egypt is conflicting, varied, and of a kind to confuse rather than enlighten.

No note relative to Spain in the Constantinople conference has been sent by Spain.

It is said England demands peremptorily a reply from the Porte as to its position.

The Hillsdale crew get a banquet and sympathy.

A journalist shows up the true inwardness of the Egyptian nimbroglio.

The freight-handlers' strike is ended.

A mob kills the wrong man in Georgia.

The Boers were defeated in an engagement on the 28th.

Yellow fever appears at Galveston.

A railroad bridge falls and kills and maims human beings.

Jealousy and fear prevail at Constantinople.

It is said Russia is arming.

The raising of the English Consul's flag at Suez displeases the Porte.

Crops to a great extent have been destroyed by fire in the Caucasus.

Arabi has captured one of the Khedive's boat crews.

The defense rests in the star route trial.

Western crop reports are encouraging.

A band of young men in Henderson county, Texas, have been guilty of lawlessness and murder.

The American Admiral of the European fleet has been ordered to protect American interests in the Mediterranean.

A negro commits a hideous outrage in Pomeroy, Ohio.

Sun-strokes are being reported in New York.

The epizootic has appeared at Yreka.

Two passengers on an Oregon steamer go crazy from fear of the sea.

A woman is torn by a cow at Nevada City.

Three thousand Turkish troops have sailed for Egypt.

A rumor is afloat that Arabi Pasha is slain.

It is admitted that the Egyptians fought determinedly on Saturday.

Egyptian prisoners are surprised at their kindly treatment by their English captors.

The Senate has ordered an inquiry into the whole labor question in the United States. The scope of the inquiry is very broad, and is fully set forth in our dispatches.

There was a terrible steamer disaster, with loss of life, near Hickman, Ky., yesterday.

A great fire at Gardiner, Me., yesterday.

On the adjournment of Congress the President and his Cabinet, at least in part, will travel.

W. W. Hoover, of California, has been confirmed as a Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona Territory.

Fire at Suisun yesterday, and also near Grass Valley.

A jail delivery at Jackson, Amador county.

The particulars of the Fresno murder are given.

The Omaha eloping couple have been arrested.

Work on the military telegraph between Port Klamath and Camp Bidwell has been commenced.

A singular drowning is reported at Great Salt Lake.

The body of the child drowned at Portland has been recovered.

Political action in several counties is reported in to-day's dispatches.

BARRIOS AND GUATEMALA.

President Barrios, of Guatemala, is just now somewhat of a mystery. He has come to this country on what is supposed to be a political errand, namely to solicit the friendly affairs of the United States in behalf of his country in its quarrel with Mexico. And he is being savagely attacked in several papers, it being charged that he is a cruel tyrant and oppressor; that he has acquired great wealth by confiscating the property of his people; that he governs without law, and in defiance of justice; and that in fine he is a very bad ruler and man. The fact that many specific charges have been made does not of necessity demonstrate the truth of the general indictment, but it may be said that the denials put forward have been comparatively faint and meager in their scope. One incident, however, has just occurred which does not seem to tally with the Ogre theory of Barrios. The Guatemalan Minister at Washington has just resigned, and in doing so has addressed a comparatively sharp letter to President Barrios, telling the latter that he (the Minister) cannot longer carry out his policy. Hence it is perhaps somewhat significant that this retiring Minister is said to intend to go straight back to Guatemala; in other words, to put himself in the power of the Ogre, if Barrios is an Ogre. If he really is he will probably consign the recalcitrant Minister to "the deepest dungeon beneath the castle moat," but one would think that a Minister who was aware of the President's Ogreish propensities would seek to keep away from Guatemala.

The Colusa *Sun*, the leading and ablest Democratic paper of the State, says: "Rev. Wm. Alexander wrote a very sensible letter on the Sunday law question to Gen. Stoneman, which appeared in the RECORD-UNION of last Saturday, and he promised others to follow. He brings up his statements in logical order. He says that there are no sumptuary laws in this State, and hence that it must be the Sunday law that the fifth plank in the platform refers to, although it is not sumptuary." And then the *Sun* goes on to publish full extracts from the letter.

SAYS the Oakland *Vidette*: Grady, who made the obnoxious remark in the San Jose Convention that "Southern Methodists never scratch," has been nominated for Assembly by the Fresno Democracy; and the *Journal*, a Democratic paper, gives him this enthusiastic send-off: "If there is at this day a Southern Methodist in Fresno county who wouldn't support Mr. Grady for any office, where there is a decent man to vote for on the other side, we have failed to find him."

THE Los Angeles *Times* says: We are more and more convinced every day, as the canvass progresses, that the revolt in the Democratic ranks against the anti-Sunday law plank in the San Jose platform is determined, widespread and general. The evidences of this are to be seen on all sides.

A LOS ANGELES Democratic paper advises its partisans to wait until they can see the whites of their Republican enemies' eyes before they fire. They will have to look back over their shoulders then, for already the Stoneman cavalry is on the retreat.

THE Los Angeles *Express* says the attacks upon General Stoneman's military career are the best evidence that his civil record is a good one. On exactly that plane of reasoning the Western man declared his dog was a good bear dog.

THE *Post* wants to know if Sumner is beaten for Congress, if he will flop over to the other party, as he did when he was defeated for the Republican nomination for Congress in Nevada in 1861?

THE Amador *Dispatch* objects to any slicing up of its county, in order to make a new county out of this and Amador, so that Galt may be made a county seat.

"THE wise man makes no attempt to do the training act after marriage." No; his wife generally does the training.

THE Placer *Herald* is now thirty years old, and last week entered upon its thirty first volume.

PLEDGES AND PLEDGE-MAKERS.

A short time ago we commented on the impractical and extravagant pledges proposed for candidates by an organization calling itself the Tulare Anti-Monopoly League. We then observed: "The "pledges of the Tulare Anti-Monopoly "League will undoubtedly encounter the "fate of all such experiments. The Tulare "voters will cast their ballots for the can-"didates who accept these propositions, "and that will be the last of the whole "matter. * * We tell these foolish "people that they are only preparing de-"feat and disappointment for themselves "by pursuing a system of politics which "makes it impossible for honest men to be "their candidates. They will of course "disbelieve this for the present, but when "the election is over we may have an op-"portunity of refreshing their memories, "and perhaps they will then be open to "conviction. As it is they will, according "to their kind, go on imagining that they "have made the future certain, until they "are forced to realize that it is impos-"sible by pledges to make a silk "purse out of a sow's ear." These remarks appear to have had a very singular effect upon the Visalia *Delta*, which discerns in them what it is pleased to call "A Fiendish Threat," and which refers to them in the following highly tropical language: "A horror that "makes one's blood run cold is excited at "the fiendish and malevolent threats that "pervade the above extract. Its dips and "spurs and angles all lead to a vein "reeking with perjury, eddying with cor-"ruption, and hideous with human gore." Now we really had no idea that we were discovering a "vein" of this remarkable character when we wrote the "above ex-"tract," nor are we able to imagine what such a singular "vein" would look like, even with the assistance of the *Delta's* soul-harrowing description. A vein which reeks with perjury, eddies with corruption, and is hideous with human gore, ought, however, to be a perfect Bonanza to the discoverer, and if samples of the ore can be taken out and sent to the State Fair, our esteemed contemporary could open a first-class side-show on the strength of them.

It is possible that the kind of writing of which we have given a specimen may suit the neighborhood of Mussel Slough, where all discussion seems to be conducted at a temperature of a hundred and twenty degrees in the shade, and where the political "flapdoodle," which a generation ago tickled the ears of Southern audiences, but which has been outgrown everywhere else, still retains its pristine attractions. But we are inclined to think that the brilliancy of imagination which converted our innocent remarks into "A Fiendish "Threat," is not fortified with a reasoning power sufficient to demonstrate the appositeness of the *Delta's* characterization. As we are in the habit of addressing audiences who look for dispassionate argument, and are not satisfied with verbal fireworks, we cannot discuss this question exactly from our contemporary's standpoint. All that we can do is to maintain the legitimacy of our previous remarks, and to support them with some further considerations. We have said that the pledges demanded by the Tulare Anti-Monopoly League could only lead to the disappointment of those who insist upon them. The justification of this observation appears to us by no means difficult. When voters require that candidates shall pledge themselves to propositions of the equity and practicableness of which they have no knowledge, or which on their face appear inequitable and impracticable, it does not need supernatural intelligence to perceive that honest and self-respecting men will not take these pledges. No man who is honest will promise to do that which he does not know how to do, or that the doing of which would or might inflict wrong upon any of his fellow-citizens. No man who is honest will promise to carry out a policy which he does not understand. No man who is honest will undertake to settle a question he does not understand, in a certain way. Whoever is willing to promise these things is thereby convicted of being dishonest.

Those who are dishonest enough to take cast-iron pledges of the kind referred to, are obviously dishonest enough to break them afterwards. Those who have so little regard for the obligations of a pledge as to take those which, for all they know, are totally impracticable, are obviously bent upon cheating the voters into supporting them, and do not care anything for the future. And it really does not require elaborate argument to sustain this proposition, for political experience fully confirms its accuracy. The instances in which candidates have been elected upon extravagant and cast-iron pledges are invariably also the instances in which the purposes of the voters have been defeated through the treachery of the candidates. To all practical politicians this is a truism, though it does not appear to be at all understood in the Mussel Slough region, or by the Visalia *Delta*. And because it is a truism the RECORD-UNION is entirely warranted in predicting the failure of the familiar but time-dishonored experiment which the Tulare Anti-Monopoly League is now making. If, however, it is a "fiendish threat" to say that folly and ignorance and blind credulity are certain to bring defeat upon all who rely upon them, then we must plead guilty, for that certainly is what we believe, and what we have undertaken to express as plainly as possible. We have seen too many of these pledge experiments to be mistaken as to their outcome. The Tulare Anti-Monopoly League has unconsciously framed a series of tests the operation of which is to exclude trustworthy men from candidacy. No doubt they think the opposite, but we must point out that they have no justification for so thinking, because all political experience is dead against them.

The history of cast-iron pledges is a history of successful demagogism and betrayed constituencies, all the world over. And it is clear, also, that these are precisely the results which sensible men most anticipate in such cases. To those voters who only consult their passions and prejudices, the pledge system doubtless seems calculated to insure the carrying out of their purposes, however extravagant and unreasonable the latter may be. But if the railroad company were the corrupt and wicked corporation it is reported to be by these people, it would smile at the gullibility of the Tulare Anti-Monopoly League, for it would be well assured that it had nothing to fear from the kind of men that organization has chosen to support. The candidates who are willing and ready to promise whatever is asked of them, of course do not set any value upon these promises. They do not consider themselves as under any real obligation. They find it necessary to say certain things in order to get votes, and they therefore say them. But if they are elected their first thought is to make the most of their new office, and they can always be guaranteed to follow the course which will feather their own nests, regardless of the interests and wishes of those who elected them. The history of politics in California teaches this as plainly as it can be taught, and if the Tulare Anti-Monopoly League is determined to ignore the lessons of the past, it of course will have to take the consequences. But as we remarked before, it is impossible to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, and it is equally impracticable to make a trustworthy officer out of a candidate who is willing to pledge himself blindly and recklessly, and to extravagant and inequitable propositions.

NATURE is always providing her compensations, says a newspaper philosopher. Yes; for every wise man there are two fools.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Western Crops Good—Fall of A Railroad Bridge—Terrible Steamship Disaster near Hickman, Ky.—The Yellow Fever Reaches Galveston—The Star Route Trial—Interesting Congressional Proceedings—Defeat of the Boers—Lawlessness in Texas.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

What It Costs to Run the Government of These United States—Great Increase of Appropriations.

CHICAGO, August 7th. — The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Two years ago the total appropriations for the General Government was $190,000,000. Last year they ran up to $216,694,388, and this year they have been swelled up to the sum of $293,555,489. The following table of the appropriations for 1882 and for 1883 will be read with interest by all classes:

	1883.	1882.
Legislative, Executive and Judicial purposes	$20,209,209	$18,132,897
Sundry Civil	24,805,850	23,701,098
Navy (as passed the House)	1,535,160	14,566,037
Army	27,258,000	26,687,866
Indians	5,217,000	4,587,866
River and Harbor	18,743,985	11,451,300
Fortifications	18,000	27,500
Military Academy	335,000	328,433
Postoffice	44,643,990	40,957,433
Pensions	10,000,000	68,262,208
Consular and Diplomatic	1,256,655	1,191,433
Miscellaneous	4,660,000	11,208,006
Deficiencies	29,000,000	5,110,863
Deficiencies for Pensions	16,000,000	.....
District of Columbia	1,630,000	.....
Totals	$293,555,489	$216,694,388

Proceedings in Congress—Inquiry Into the Whole Labor Question—The Loss of the Jeannette—Improvement of the Mississippi River—The Question of Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, August 7th.—SENATE—The following passed: House bill pensioning the widow of Gen. Ramsey; House bill repealing the section of the revised statutes which imposes an export tax on tobacco; Senate joint resolution allowing a per diem to employes of Senate an extra month's pay; House joint resolution appropriating $60,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for U. S. District Attorneys of the last fiscal year; House resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to convene a Court of Inquiry to investigate the loss of the steamer Jeannette, and the death of Lieutenant Commander DeLong; House joint resolution for a joint select commission upon American shipbuilding and ship-owning interests; House bill for a railway bridge across the Mississippi at or near the mouth of the upper Iowa river.

Plumb offered a concurrent resolution for adjournment at 5 P. M.

Morrill objected to the present consideration of it, in order to leave it lie over for one day, under the rules.

Cameron of Pennsylvania then moved for an executive session, but yielded temporarily to Morrill, who appealed to the other side to allow the tax bill to come up, and either be voted upon without further debate, or at a time fixed.

Brown offered a resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to John F. Slater, of Connecticut, for his donation of $1,000,000 to the cause of education in the South. Referred.

Blair, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, called up the resolution directing an investigation during the recess into the labor strikes. This is to be made by the Committee on Education and Labor, and is to include as subjects the relation between capital and labor; of wages and hours of labor; of the condition of the laboring class in the United States, and their relative condition and wages, as compared with similar classes in the United States, and their relative condition and wages as compared with similar classes abroad, together with the causes and agencies producing strikes. The committee agreed to recommend to Legislatures to remove or modify such causes, and to provide against their recurrence, and is to be empowered to send for persons and papers, and administer oaths, and visit, by sub-committees, different parts of the country. The resolution was adopted, with an amendment offered by George, directing an inquiry into the division between labor and capital, in their joint productions, in the United States.

The Nicaraguan ship canal was made a special order for the second Monday in December.

The Ben Holliday bill was made a special order for the second Tuesday in December.

Shortly after a vote was taken on the pending motion of Cameron of Pennsylvania for an executive session, Morrill meanwhile insisting upon the consideration of the tax bill. The motion prevailed—ayes 31, noes 18.

When the doors reopened the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House concurrent resolution for final adjournment August 5th.

Cameron of Wisconsin moved to fix the hour of adjournment at 11 P. M. to-day (Monday).

Saulsbury inquired of Morrill if he intended to call up the tax bill, and received an affirmative answer.

Sherman said he would never vote to adjourn until the tax bill was voted upon.

Beck said the tax bill, as proposed, was only a mean attempt to take the bill from the Senate, when it was well known the House had not a quorum.

The amendment was lost—ayes 19, noes 19. No quorum. Adjourned to Tuesday.

HOUSE.—The Senate amendments to the supplemental post route bill were concurred in. The sundry civil bill received the signature of the Speaker at Saturday's session. Barrows moved to appropriate $50,000 to allow the select committee of nine to examine into works for the improvements below Cairo on the Mississippi, now progressing, and the methods employed in these improvements. The committee was also authorized to inquire into the outlet and delta. The resolution was adopted.

Robeson introduced a bill identical with the tax bill in the Senate, but without providing for the polariscope test.

Cox introduced a bill to abolish all license on commercial travelers.

Robeson tried to get his tax bill through, but only sixty voted on the question, and Ellis and Cox raised the point of no quorum voting, and Robeson withdrew the bill, saying he had made an honest endeavor to reduce taxation.

Under call of the States, the bill Robeson introduced was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and the bill for reduction of internal revenue, which was the Kelley bill as it passed the House with amendments proposed by the Republican Senatorial caucus, and the tobacco tax amendment, agreed to in the Senate. Immediately on conclusion of roll call, Robeson moved to suspend the rules, and discharge the Ways and Means Committee from the further consideration of his bill, and put it upon its passage. The object aimed at by Robeson was to secure the passage of the bill through the House, so that if agreed upon by the Senate there would be no difficulty in the way of its becoming a law, with barely a hundred members in the House. This was, of course, an impossibility, unless by unanimous consent. It threw the House into confusion.

Mills of Texas asked for a second to the motion to suspend the rules, to carry this proposition.

Most of the Democrats refrained from voting—yeas 20, nays 8.

Cox of New York and Buchanan of Georgia (Democrats), raised the point of no quorum, after a long wrangle, in which Robeson endeavored to put the Democrats on record as opposing the reduction of taxes, and Randall, Carlisle and other Democrats charged that the Republican caucus in the Senate was responsible for the bill.

Mr. Robeson, after securing a vote of 64 to 14 on his motion to suspend the rules, withdrew it, saying, as he did so, that he had made an honest effort to reduce taxation, but Democrats had defeated it. To which Randall retorted that his proposition was mere buncombe, and was not sincere, and that he knew it when he offered it. If all the members of Congress in the city could be got to the House, there would not be a quorum.

Successful attempts were made by Messrs. Page and Burdows to take up bills providing for a Territorial form of government for Alaska, and creating the southern portion of Dakota into a State.

Mr. Burrows reported a resolution, which provided for the appointment of a committee to examine into work now in progress from a point on the Mississippi river below Cairo, and to report to Congress at its next session. The committee is to take cognizance, also, of all matters of interest pertaining to the different systems, and the question of extending the same for the facilitation of the navigation of the river. The resolution empowered the committee to sit during recess, at such places as may be necessary. The sum of $5,000 was appropriated from the contingent fund of the House for the committee's expenses. Unexpected as was the introduction of the resolution, it was a matter of greater surprise to see it taken up for consideration, when a few objections would have defeated it. The surprise arose from the fact that the Mississippi members had made such a hard fight, and worked one day laying the plans of their own Commission. The appointment of this Commission looks to a review of those plans. The resolution was passed, however, without a division, after a few words of explanation by Burrows, and remarks in support of it by Messrs. Cox and Page. Later in the day the Speaker announced the following as the members of the Commission: Messrs. Burrows of Michigan, Butterworth of Ohio, Robinson of Massachusetts, Hazleton of Wisconsin, Hiscock of New York, Townsend of Illinois, Carlisle of Kentucky, Holman of Indiana, and Ellis of Louisiana. It is as highly respectable a committee as could be made up in the House, and one which, it is generally believed, will be hostile to the plans of the Mississippi River Commission.

The President to Travel—The Cabinet's Day Out.

WASHINGTON, August 7th.—Immediately upon the adjournment of Congress the President and his Cabinet will enter upon a long-planned summer vacation trip. The President proposes to take a cruise in the United States ship Tallapoosa. He will be accompanied by Secretary Chandler and perhaps other members of the Cabinet.

The Secretary of the Navy proposes to make an inspection of the Northern and Eastern navy yards, and the Presidential party will probably visit Long Branch, Newport, Boston, New London and a number of summer resorts, and other members of the Cabinet will scatter at once. Postmaster-General Howe leaves to-morrow for his home in Wisconsin, and will be absent until September. Secretary Lincoln had intended to accompany Lieutenant W. T. Sherman on a summer trip through the Yellowstone region, but the recent death of his mother has caused him to abandon the idea. He will spend the summer vacation at Rye Beach, N. H. Secretary Folger will not be absent for any length of time during the summer, but will content himself with a brief excursion northward whenever the duties of his office will permit. The Attorney-General will divide his time between Long Branch and Cape May as soon as the star-route cases will allow of his departure. Secretary Teller will not leave until he has disposed of 800 new appointments provided for in the legislative appropriation bill. The appointments began to-day. Secretary Frelinghuysen goes to Long Branch, and from there will go to Cape May for a portion of the season.

Terrible River Steamer Disaster near Hickman Kentucky—A Large Number of Lives Lost—Many Wounded.

CAIRO (Ill.), August 7th.—The steamer Gold Dust blew up and burned to the water's edge, and sunk 200 yards north of Hickman, Ky., to-day. Seventeen are known to have been killed, and forty-seven wounded. The Captain was wounded slightly. A tug with physicians left here at 8 P. M. for the scene of the disaster.

A second dispatch says Captain McCard is slightly wounded. Wm. Ingram, third clerk, was scalded to death. Engineers Bowers and Raleigh were not hurt. Thomas E. Childs, agent of the Anchor line at Cairo, with three physicians, nurses and a telegraph operator, have left Cairo for the scene of the disaster. The steamer City of Alton was expected to be near by, shortly after the accident; she would of course stop and render all the assistance possible. Captain John A. Scudder, President, and Captain John P. Kaiser, Superintendent of the Anchor line, are doing all in their power to render speedy and effective aid to the sufferers. The Gold Dust belonged to the Anchor line, and all the officers and most of the crew had their homes in St. Louis.

A Great Fire at Gardiner, Me.

GARDINER, August 7th.—A great fire is raging here. A good portion of the manufacturing section is already destroyed, together with many dwellings, and the flames are spreading rapidly. Assistance is asked for from Augusta and Hallowell.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

GARDINER (Me.), August 7th.—The most extensive conflagration that ever visited Gardiner began a little before 7 o'clock this evening, in Moore & Brown's planing mills, on Bridge street, near Water. Chester's manufactories are on the lower dam on the Cabbassea. At this point the wind blew the flames into the sawmills and founderies, and in few minutes they ran to the factories along Bridge street. Adjoining towns sent help promptly. The fire made a clean sweep of the east side of Bridge street, and then into High, Middle and Spring streets, which contained residences mostly of wood. It spread all up High street, to the Methodist Church, which was saved. Many families save only the clothing in which they escaped from their burning homes. The fire was got under control about 10:30 P. M. About twenty acres are burned over. All the manufactories on the lower dam are swept away. Between 300 and 400 men are thrown out of employment, and some sixty dwellings destroyed. The loss is upwards of $200,000 The insurance will not reach half that figure. Large crowds of people flocked to the city to witness the spectacle. A large number of "looters" are at work. It is reported that a lady named Cluff perished, and that a man was killed. The great fire of 1857 started in the same locality.

Heavy Storms at the East—Loss of Life—Destruction of Property—Intense Heat

NEW YORK, August 8th.—At Stamford, Conn., yesterday, the Presbyterian church was burned by lightning; loss, $25,000; insured. When the roof fell in it is supposed two men perished. Wm. Brown, a contractor, was rescued, but seriously injured. The residence of Rosewell Hoyt was also destroyed; loss, $20,000. The factory of H. K. White was struck in three places. The residence of George Roberts was also struck and damaged. Roberts himself is badly hurt.

At Middletown, N. Y., yesterday, lightning struck three places in the village. The farm-house of C. Holbert was set on fire by lightning. There were seventeen persons in the house at the time, and not one was hurt.

At Scranton, Pa., yesterday, three terrific thunder and wind-storms occurred. Trees were uprooted, houses unroofed and many cellars flooded. Considerable damage was done to the crops.

At Easton, Pa., the lightning struck a house, and a barn was destroyed on a neighboring farm. Much damage was done to the crops in the townships and vicinity of Northampton, adjoining Easton. Gullies from three to ten feet deep were made, and the streets of the town were damaged seriously.

At Harrisburg, Pa., the barns containing this year's crop from William Light's farm were destroyed by the storm.

At Milford, Pa., there were violent thunder-storms, breaking the drought that has prevailed in the Delaware valley since July 4th.

At Lynchburg, Va., there were heavy rains and throughout the southwestern section of the State. They flooded many of the smaller streams, causing great damage to the crops, fencing and property.

At London, Ont., yesterday was the hottest of the season. A heavy hail-storm near there did great damage to the standing crops.

At Ottawa, Ont., the mortality is great among children, owing to the intense heat.

In New York there was a heavy storm yesterday. It cooled off the great heat.

Lightning did damage to property and injured four persons at Long Branch yesterday. John Conness, it is thought, was fatally injured.

The Yellow Fever Epidemic and Spreading.

AUSTIN (Tex.), August 7th.—The Governor has received from the State Health Officer at Brownsville a statement that eight or ten deaths from yellow fever have occurred at that place in the last two weeks. He urges the citizens to organize, as the disease is epidemic. No mails, freight or steamers have been quarantined at this place against Matamoras, as it is useless.

Yellow Fever at Galveston.

GALVESTON, August 7th.—The cases of suspicious sickness that appeared on the schooner Harrietta, from Matamoras, at the quarantine, have developed into yellow fever, and there has been one death.

Unfortunate Matamoras and Brownsville.

MATAMORAS, August 7th.—Seven additional cases of yellow fever have been reported. The number of new cases in total have not been made public. A heavy rainstorm last night extended over a wide tract.

BROWNSVILLE, August 7th.—The yellow fever has attacked the Mayor and other notable citizens. The people object to doctors visiting Matamoras and returning. One death from the fever has occurred here in the last twenty-four hours.

A Defective Bridge.

CHICAGO, August 7th.—The bridge across the Embarras river, on the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad, near Greenup, yesterday evening gave way under a freight train and engine, and eighteen loaded cars went down, killing Charles Allen, a coppersmith, and severely injuring M. Conlin, the engineer, and George Fortin, the breakman. The bridge was defective.

A Railroad Accident and Loss of Life.

SHREVEPORT (La.), August 7th.—The westbound train on the East Lite Railroad, from Jefferson, Tex., was wrecked near Winsboro, Tex., killing Conductor Fowler, Mail Agent Charles Harper, Express Agent Ike Rosser, and a passenger named Tetre. Several others were injured.

A Married Rascal and a Young Girl—A Murderous Assault, Rape and Vice.

OMAHA, August 7th.—News was received here to day from Mound City, Kan., of the arrest of Emil Popercobe and Miss Frahm, who eloped from Omaha a few weeks ago, and for whom $500 reward was offered by Miss Frahm's father, who lives at Fort Calhern. Popercobe, who is a married man, was a music teacher, and Miss Frahm, who was one of his pupils, is only about fifteen years of age. The officers have gone to Mound City to bring them back.

Jens B. Jensen was fatally assaulted today by Frank Hughes, with a hatchet, without provocation. Jensen had his skull fractured in three places, and can live only a few hours. Hughes is in jail. It is claimed that he was not only drunk, but insane, as he was suffering terribly from a leathesome disease. His home is in New York.

More About the Rutland Outrage.

POMEROY (O.), August 7th.—A mob of 100 men at midnight surrounded the jail to get Holmes, the negro charged with outraging a little girl near Rutland. When they had nearly broken through the walls they found that Holmes had been taken away. He was sent to Columbus to-day for safe keeping. The mob was composed of well-known men, and they made no effort at concealment.

Caught Him.

LARNED (Ks.), August 7th.—James Paxton, alias "Blind Jim," was arrested here today for killing Storey, the contractor, at Flagstaff, A. T., July 6th. He is held awaiting the arrival of Arizona officers.

Desperadoes in Texas—They Find Speedy Avengers.

DALLAS (Texas), August 7th.—At Bluffton, Texas, on Sunday, a gang of desperadoes robbed several stores, destroying a large amount of goods, and taking large sums of money from the merchants. They were overtaken in Hardin county by a Bluffton posse, and found in the act of robbing a place. A fight ensued, in which five of the robbers were captured and one wounded, it is thought, fatally. One of the posse was also wounded.

The Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY (Ala.), August 7th.—The election for Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Education, Treasurer, Auditor, and members of the General Assembly, was held to-day. So far no disturbances are reported. The election was very quiet. A Democratic success is conceded. Very few Republicans were running for the Legislature. The returns are yet very meager.

Lawlessness in Texas—Desperado Killed.

DALLAS, August 7th.—A band of young men well connected in Henderson county, have for several weeks past been committing lawless acts and plundering stores in the town of Athens. Last Friday the leader was captured and jailed, but that night his companions overpowered the jailer and released him. The whole party then fled to the country, where they ravished the daughter of a respectable planter. Yesterday the gang was overhauled on Red river by two posses of citizens, and the leader of the band, Alexander Cox, shot and killed, and Joseph Stephens and Bill Brooks, members of the gang, captured, and a number of stolen horses recovered. Cox was a noted desperado, and is said to have killed half a dozen or more men.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, August 7th.—In the first race of three-fourths of a mile Disturbance won, Minie second. Time, 1:15. In the second race, one and one quarter miles, Jim Nelson won, Faence second, Long Taw third. Time, 2:11½. In the third race of a mile, Baby won, Churchill second. Time not taken.

The Innocent Killed.

MACON (Ga.), August 7th.—At a colored camp meeting at Eastman, a Deputy Marshal shot a fleeing prisoner named Jake Tanapy, killing him. This infuriated the mob, who ran the Deputy into a house, where an innocent white man, J. Howard, was shot and beaten to death, they thinking he was the Deputy.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, August 7th.—The following are the postal changes for the Pacific Coast during the past week: Postmasters appointed—L. B. Gillorly, Halleck, San Bernardino county, Cal.; John A. Walker, Gray's Prairie, Pacific county, W. T.; Kate Leitch, Leitchville, Whitman county, W. T.; W. F. Edwards, Calabazas, Pima county, Arizona; Luther R. Watson, Dudleyville, Pinal county, Arizona.

Instructions to Admiral Nicholson.

WASHINGTON, August 7th.—Rear Admiral Nicholson, commanding the European fleet, was yesterday instructed by cable to hasten the departure of a vessel to Tripoli and Tunis to remove the Consular records of those places, and to dispose the vessels of his fleet along the southern Mediterranean coast, so as to protect American interests in that locality.

Brutally Outraged by a Negro.

POMEROY (O.), August 7th.—Late evening a negro named William Holmes brutally outraged a young girl named Hysell. The neighbors scoured the woods with shot-guns, and intended to lynch him, but he was caught by the officers and jailed. It is believed he will be lynched yet.

The Strike at Cohoes.

COHOES (N. Y.), August 7th.—The Harmony Mills were reopened this morning, but only seventy operatives resumed work.

The Strikers Resume.

NEW YORK, August 7th.—The striking freight-handlers resumed work to day.

Sunstrokes.

NEW YORK, August 7th.—Five cases of sunstroke occurred to-day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

England and the Stubborn Constabulary—The Irish Land Acts—Walsh on Trial.

LONDON, August 7th.—In the Commons this afternoon the Chief Secretary for Ireland denied that some of the Irish constabulary had refused to go on their duty. He said there is a feeling of discontent in the force because of delay in the distribution of a recent grant of £180,000 for extra pay. The Government does not intend to do anything in the matter until the police withdraw from agitation on the subject.

The recommendation of the Land Commissioners for an amendment to the Land Act is published as a Parliamentary paper. They advise that greater power be given to them to set aside leases which are unfair in themselves, even if not inconsistent with the Land Act, and that tenants should be able to obtain a revision of extortionate rent, even though it be secured by lease.

The *Daily News* says: In the event that the Lords persist in the Marquis of Salisbury's amendment to the arrears of rent bill, Parliament will be prorogued, and will reassemble immediately, when the arrears bill will be reintroduced and sent up to the House of Lords for reconsideration, and should it again be rejected, it is probable the county franchise bill will be introduced. Should that bill pass, the Lords' enlarged constituencies will be at once appealed to. Should the bill be rejected, an appeal would be had to the country against this rejection and the defeat of the arrears bill. The dissolution of Parliament will probably take place in December.

The trial has begun of Thomas Walsh, arrested at the time of the seizure of arms at Clerkenwell. Walsh pleaded not guilty.

The Rebellious Constabulary in Ireland—They Demand Their Rights.

DUBLIN, August 7th.—The constabulary throughout the country has openly expressed to the authorities its determination to stand by the declaration of the men in Limerick and Cork. A large number of telegrams to this effect have been received at the Castle. Colonel Bruce, Inspector-General of Constabulary, has returned from Cork and had a long interview with Earl Spencer on the matter.

WATERFORD, August 7th.—At a meeting of the city police, resolutions were passed denouncing the arrest of Sub-Constable Murphy, of Cork, as illegal, and applauding the attitude of the Limerick constabulary in refusing to obey the orders of Clifford Lloyd, and expressing a determination to co-operate with the rest of the Irish police in demanding a concession from the authorities.

CORK, August 7th.—The police movement is extending. Clifford Lloyd arrived to-day, for the purpose, it is supposed, of inquiring into the police agitation. Sub-Constables today expressed a determination to resign, if their grievances are not redressed. Lloyd's language at Limerick on Saturday is roundly denounced. Coming from a man whose life the police protected, it was regarded as ungenerous. Telegrams are constantly received from various districts indorsing the action of the men in Cork, and promising co-operation. It is stated that telegrams coming from the barracks have been seized. Constables have been directed to watch the movements of the men.

The New French Cabinet Formed at Last.

PARIS, August 7th.—The new Cabinet is officially announced as follows: Duclerc, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Falliores, Minister of the Interior; Deville, Under Secretary of the Interior; Daves, Minister of Justice; Duvaux, Minister of Public Instruction; Tierard, Minister of Finance; General Billot, Minister of War; Admiral Jaurequiberry, Minister of Marine; Cochoy, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; De Maury, Minister of Agriculture; Pierre Legrande, Minister of Commerce and ad interim of Public Works.

The "Mark-Lane Express" Review.

LONDON, August 7th.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says that the grain has ripened very rapidly. If the weather holds good a larger proportion of the wheat will be in the sheaf by the end of the week. All descriptions of breadstuffs are dull and slow. Sales of foreign wheat are shown to be languid in demand, and prices have declined about 6d. American red wheats decline 6@1s. Flour is dull and unchanged; maize in London continues scarce; prices on Friday were rather higher. A rather better inquiry prevails for oats, and rates are firmer. Cargo trade is at a standstill for want of supplies. Two fresh arrivals, of about twenty-four cargoes, nearly all white wheat, are due this week. Wheat, on passage for shipment, is sparingly dealt in. Prices are rather against buyers. Sales are at 51s 3d, against 12,743 quarters at 49s 3d for the corresponding week of last year.

Sympathy for the Hillsdale Crew.

LONDON, August 7th.—The *Sportsman* publishes a letter from the Secretary of the North London Club stating that a meeting of the club will be held next Friday to propose a vote of sympathy with the Hillsdale crew. The North London Club will give a private banquet to the Hillsdales before their departure.

The Boers Defeated.

DURBAN, August 7th.—News has been received here that the Boers with the native contingent were defeated on the 28th of July at Monteol, with heavy loss.

Great Fire in the Caucasus.

BERLIN, August 7th.—A destructive fire occurred in Staver