ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 9, 1882

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

SACRAMENTO, August 8, 1882—8:22 P. M.

Places of observation.	Barom.	Thermom.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Character of weather.	Rain in 24 hours.	State of the weather
Olympia	30.02	72	N.	1	Light	.....	Fair
Portland	30.00	78	N. W.	6	Fresh	.....	Hazy
Roseburg	30.00	76	N. W.	1	Light	.....	Clear
Red Bluff	29.91	89	S.	1	Light	.....	Clear
Sacramento	29.95	74	S.	7	Fresh	.....	Clear
S. Francisco	30.05	54	W.	22	Brisk	.....	Clear
Visalia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.96	68	S. W.	1	Light	.....	Fair
San Diego	29.91	68	N. W.	8	Fresh	.....	Clear

Maximum temperature, 95; minimum, 60.
River above low-water mark, 7 feet 7 inches.

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

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 126¼ for 4s of 1907; 114¾ for 4½; 101¾ for 3½; sterling, $4 88@4 89; silver bars, 115¾.

Silver in London, 51 15-16d; consols, 99 11-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 101¾; 4s, 122¾; 4½s, 117.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ¼ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91@91¼ cents.

Mining stocks were a trifle better all round yesterday, with a fair business as things go. The advance from Monday in leading Comstock descriptions varies from 5c. to 10c. The outside stocks are moderately well sustained, but quite dull. There are no sales of Julia, Bullion, Alpha, Imperial, Confidence, Belcher, Caledonia or Silver Hill.

Jay Gould has sold his telegraphic interests to the Western Union Company.

W. H. English sarcastically agrees to the Republican offer to circulate 10,000 copies of his late speech among Indiana Republicans.

The Irish Constabulary remain firm.

The temperance issue promises to be a hot one in Illinois.

Two trains were wrecked near Los Angeles yesterday.

Heavy storms in Northern Ohio are reported as doing much damage.

Congress has adjourned sine die.

Michigan wheat crops are ruined. Those in Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Kansas and the West generally are good.

A new and dangerous cattle disease appears in West Virginia.

The Secretary of the Interior has rendered an important mining decision.

The Congressional Committee to inquire into the decline of American shipping has organized and fixed a time of meeting.

G. W. Tanner fatally stabbed an editor in Cairo, Illinois, yesterday.

The ship Jesse Burrill is burned at sea.

The testimony is all in in the star route case, and it is ready for argument to-day.

The American Admiral in the Mediterranean has reported to our Government on Egyptian affairs.

The death of Judge Delos Lake, of San Francisco, is announced.

The Alaska excursionists have sailed from Victoria.

The losses by the Gardiner (Me.) fire are given in detail.

Further reports are presented of the steamboat disaster near Hickman, Ky.

A virulent fever prevails at Panama.

Parts of Peru are now the scene of riot and anarchy.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands are to July 21st.

The first Chinese were prevented from landing at San Francisco yesterday under the restriction bill. They will make a test case at once.

The closing hours of Congress were void of interesting incident.

The Comptroller finds that no money was improperly used to influence the bonded spirit bill.

An empire of land has been sold to an English company, in Montana, for grazing purposes.

Arabi Pasha claims that Saturday's fight was a victory for him.

De Lesseps says all Egypt is with the National party.

The laying of the cable to Port Said has commenced.

The liberal German press bitterly criticise the order and anathema of the Bishop of Breslau.

England sends more troops to Egypt.

Elias Eliason was killed at Portland, Or., yesterday by a fall from a tree.

Mrs. Garber was killed near Linkville, Or., by being thrown from a wagon.

Chinatown at Dalles, Or., is burned out. The flames spread to other parts and did great damage.

New York Democrats appeal for harmony.

The policy of the new French Ministry is announced.

The Constantinople Conference has adjourned to Thursday.

Arabi Pasha is to be declared a rebel by the Porte.

The Egyptian loss Saturday is placed at 350.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

There appears to be widespread discontent, if not disaffection, in the ranks of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and this is a serious matter for the English Government, especially at the present juncture, when it is impossible to replace that corps with any other. The duties of the Irish Constabulary are very onerous, and the men have been sorely tried during the long continuance of anarchy in Ireland. The endeavor of the Government to make them effective for the preservation of order without permitting them to resent attacks, save under the most aggravating circumstances, has exposed them to a kind of treatment which it is doubtful if the best body of troops that ever existed could stand. It is therefore not at all surprising that the Constabulary should have become dissatisfied, and it would seem probable that the Government will have to yield to their demands, since the only alternative is the disbandment of a corps which has hitherto been indispensable.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

Admiral Nicholson, as a dispatch informs us, has been instructed by cable "to "so dispose the vessels of his fleet along "the southern Mediterranean coast as to "protect American interests in that lo-"cality." It is to be presumed that the "American interests in that locality" are microscopic in their dimensions, or else that they are in no real danger; for certainly were the case otherwise they would have to expect very little "protection" from the phantom navy under Admiral Nicholson. We suppose that he has four or five old wooden vessels under his command, and that these are about capable of withstanding an attack of Egyptian match-lock-men. Any assault more formidable in kind, however, would exceed the capacity of our naval force, and Admiral Nicholson would have to call on the English ironclads to assist him, or discreetly retire from the post of danger.

This is what Mr. Holloway, in the San Jose Convention, told the Democracy about its Sunday plank: "Now, sir, if you adopt this resolution, and it goes before the people as a declaration coming from this Convention that we are in favor of a repeal of the Sunday law, so far as my constituents are concerned, you might as well cut up the Democratic party."

WILLIAM P. BLACK, like Professor Newman, of London, is out in a very vigorous article against meat eating. He thinks that if the world was deprived of animal food, men would lose their rude and combative dispositions. Well, there is now an excellent opportunity for him to experiment on Arabi Pasha and his antagonists, the British soldiers.

THE *Oregonian* says that the completion of the Northern Pacific line will give the Columbia river salmon, fresh as it comes from the water, access to the great markets of Chicago, Philadelphia and New York. It is proposed to run a daily train of five or more refrigerator cars on passenger schedule for this special purpose.

ONE thing is sure. No man can make a religion and compel the "Mormons" to conform to it.—Ogden Herald.

No one wants to do anything of the kind. But laws can be made, and Mormons can be forced to yield obedience to them.

A DEMOCRATIC correspondent of the Petaluma *Argus* thus writes: "My Democracy had never that rancid quality which required that, to honor it, I should dishonor my religious faith, or demand the repeal of a law which a Supreme Bench of my own party had declared constitutional."

CHICAGO has opened an institution for the reclamation of opium eaters and smokers. Several such will be needed in California if those vices grow in the next five years as they have in the last three in this State.

THE municipal council of Marseilles is authorized to apply for a new trial of the case to compel the ex-Empress Eugenie to yield possession of the Imperial chateau presented to Louis Napoleon under the Empire.

THE Yonkers *Statesman* says the jokes of circus clowns are made of kind words; for kind words, you know, never die. It is a good deal that way with the *Statesman's* wit, which has a specially ancient odor.

PETALUMA claims the champion young lady gopher killer. Miss Nettie Tupper is her name, and the way she goes for a gopher is worthy of emulation by the stronger sex.

NO Legislature or Government ever enacted an honest man.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention which meets to-day, will we hope not only nominate a good county ticket, but adopt a platform which will deal wisely with the issues of the campaign. In regard to none of these is there more need of wise action than on the Sunday law question. The Democratic State Convention has adopted a position on that subject which challenges and compels the most positive and emphatic opposition. The Democratic party stands committed to a course which if successful must result in the abolition of the Sunday holiday. The question at issue is one in which all citizens have a direct interest, but which at the same time concerns the working classes more nearly than all others. For whereas professional men and those who are in practically independent positions can always secure for themselves necessary leisure and vacation, the workingman has but one possible holiday in the week, and that is Sunday. And it is in order to point out here that the contest is much more than a local or State one. The fact is that the question of Sunday or no Sunday is being agitated all over the country to-day, and almost everywhere the Democracy is found taking the same ground which it did at San Jose. The action of social forces which have been working silently for many years has produced a condition of things in many of the States which renders the settlement of this question necessary. The tendency of unrestricted license has been seen to be in the direction of total abolition of the Sunday rest day, and for the first time in American history it has become necessary for those who believe in the preservation of the holiday to come forward and fight resolutely for it.

There is no element of fanaticism or bigotry about the movement in defense of Sunday, moreover. Readers of the RECORD-UNION need hardly be told that this journal would never be found supporting a proposition so characterized. We support it because we see clearly that the abolition of the poor man's rest day is involved in the Democratic policy, and because we know that such a consummation would have the most mischievous results upon the growth and progress of the State. The Convention has but to plant itself fairly on the common sense of the situation to enlist the sympathy and support of all the best elements in the community, Democratic as well as Republican, for the abolition of Sunday strikes as hard a blow at Democrats as at Republicans. What is required is a frank and clear declaration in behalf of such legislation as will preserve the Sunday as a rest-day to the people. There should be no expression as to the manner in which the day is to be employed. That is a matter for individual determination. But the strongest ground should be taken against the Democratic position, and our legislative nominees should be pledged, if necessary, to sustain such enactments as will secure to all, without favor or distinction, one day of rest in seven.

No man is to be dictated to as to his disposal of his leisure. The law has nothing to do with that. All it has to do is to provide for the maintenance of a broad distinction between Sunday and other days; to preserve the former as the inalienable holiday of the poor, and to prevent all attempts to merge it in the ordinary working days. The present Sunday law has not proved sufficient or satisfactory. It would therefore be a meaningless declaration to indorse it. The people are unquestionably in favor of a Sunday law which will prove effective; which will secure the Sunday to all, while interfering with the rights of none. There is no desire anywhere to introduce Puritanical ideas into our legislation. All that is demanded is that the Sunday should be preserved as a holiday, and that all attempts to abolish it as such shall be met and defeated. The workingmen have a very large stake in this question. They cannot help themselves save at the polls. If through a mistaken support of the Democratic ticket they should enable that party to claim that its position on the Sunday law had been indorsed by the majority, there would be nothing to prevent the abolition of the rest day; and it cannot be doubted that such a result would speedily follow.

The Democratic press is evidently afraid of this issue, but since it cannot get rid of its own platform it is being driven more and more to the only logical position open to it, namely, to support the platform in the spirit of its framers. Thus we find the *Examiner* already sneering at the advocates of a Sunday law, and seeking to rally all the vicious elements to its side by denouncing them as Puritans. Long before the campaign is over the Democratic press will have been obliged to become the active apologists of all the agencies which most militate against civilization; as the Democratic party has long since been the chosen harbor of refuge of those agencies. The Republican party on its part is as strictly bound to oppose this policy, from its inherent tendencies and characteristics, and it will, we trust, take so bold and open a position upon it that nobody can remain doubtful as to what it means. Sunday for the masses. A free holiday, and a holiday protected alike from commercial greed on the one hand and the demoralizing influences of vice on the other. The Sunday is as essential to the maintenance and expansion of our civilization as are our schools and colleges and universities. Whatever moral questions enter into the controversy are such as the Republican party can well afford to challenge discussion upon. By all means let the County Convention give us a sturdy and outspoken resolution on this issue.

THE PORTE YIELDS.

England's ultimatum has put an end to the dilatory proceedings of the Porte. It has consented to declare Arabi a rebel, and to place the Turkish contingent under the command of the British. This reluctant concession may perhaps render the Sultan indifferent as to the dispatch of the aforesaid contingent, but it at least checkmates any treacherous project he may have contemplated. There was some ground for suspecting that the Turkish troops might otherwise have declared for Arabi after landing in Egypt. They cannot do that now without openly rebelling against their own Government. The Porte has no doubt been coerced in this matter, but it was just as clearly necessary for the good of Europe that it should be coerced. The rebellious Arabi must be put down as soon as possible, or Egypt will be ruined, and the hesitation of the Porte over his case was rapidly giving him a prestige which he could have obtained in no other way. The Conference has at last accomplished something, and up to the present moment it cannot be perceived that Russian diplomacy has scored any successes. If now the English Government can only hasten forward its armament, the alleged prediction of Sir Garnet Wolseley, that the campaign will be over by the middle of September, may be fulfilled.

STILL AMBITIOUS.

General Butler is apparently still ambitious for political distinctions. He wishes to be Governor of Massachusetts, and though not exactly prepared to solicit the Democratic nomination, he intimates that he will take it if it is tendered to him in a circuitous way. If the Independents will first nominate him, and the Democrats then indorse the action of the Independents, he will run. The Democrats, however, very naturally hold that the tail ought not to wag the dog, and that if General Butler wants their support he ought to become their candidate. It looks, therefore, as if he would have to accept a straight Democratic nomination, or go without. As he is tolerably certain to be beaten if he runs, it would be wiser for him to decline the Democratic proposition.

HOME AND ABROAD.

A New Cattle Disease—The Steamboat Disaster—Closing Hours of Congress—An Immense Land Purchase—Ship Burned—Fever at Panama—The Star Route Trial Closes—New York Democrats—English and His Speech—An Editor Stabbed—General Eastern News.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Closing Hours of Congress.

WASHINGTON, August 8th.—Congress adjourned very quietly to-day. In the Senate, when the closing hour arrived, it found not more than twenty-five Senators present, and in the House, when the Speaker declared that body adjourned sine die, less than four score members were in their places to hear him. The last hours of the session were as uninteresting as could be imagined. It is rare that a session of Congress expires without the accompaniment of full galleries. To-day's attendance in the Senate galleries could almost be reckoned within a hundred, while in the House about double that number of people were present. In the House, contrary to the usual custom, no resolution of thanks to the Speaker was offered, an omission which has excited much comment.

The Star Route Trial—A Lively Affidavit—Rank Perjury Somewhere—The Case Ready for Argument.

WASHINGTON, August 8th.—In the star route trial, Blackburn was on the stand to day and testified. He said that Congress appropriated $5,900,000 on Brady's estimates in 1880, but at the end of June 30th it learned there would be a deficiency of $7,700,000. The deficiencies were common now, but were not before the war.

Bliss then said that they were through, except as to the evidence of ex-Senator Spencer, which was so important that he asked a postponement until he could be produced.

The Court denied the motion. The prosecution had the right to put him under bonds or in jail to secure his attendance, ex-United States Senator though he was. It was one of the hazards of the case.

Merrick said if they had known that he intended to leave they would certainly have put him under bonds. This closed the case, and a recess was taken.

Bliss, in his affidavit, says he believes Spencer can testify that he was once present in the room of S. W. Dorsey, when Dorsey took from his pocket, and put in an envelope, six one-thousand-dollar bills, saying he expected Brady to call soon, and wished to show him (Spencer) what sort of a man Brady was, and how he (Dorsey), did business. Brady soon called, and after a few moments' of casual talk, Dorsey said someone had left an envelope for him. That Brady then took it, and, without opening it, left. That Dorsey had said Brady was a thief, and that he (Dorsey) was interested in more contracts. That Spencer can testify that Dorsey (S. W.) came to his room in New York in great trouble and despondency, because his clerk had gone back on him and had given him the whole story away, and had betrayed him, but that later Dorsey told that the whole matter was fixed up. That J. W. Basler has sat up with the clerk all night, and persuaded him to make an affidavit denying the original statement. Bliss says that Spencer told the same story to General Boynton and to James and John R. Van Wormer, and that he has heard also of other persons, to whom Spencer told the facts.

When the Court meets to-morrow, Ingersoll will file an affidavit in reply to the affidavit presented by Bliss to-day asking for postponement until the presence of Spencer, as a witness, can be secured. The counter affidavit follows Bliss' affidavit very closely, and denies its allegations, and states the belief that Spencer was made the statement alleged. It concludes: "Affiant is further informed and believes that said Spencer was in attendance upon this Court for a long time, and frequently asked to be put upon the stand in this very case, and frequently stated that he knew nothing against this affiant, and could testify to nothing that would, in the slightest degree, tend to implicate this affiant, or show that he ever conspired as set forth in the indictment, or that he had ever done anything illegally in connection with the star routes. Affiant further says that he is informed and believes, and in fact he knows, that said Spencer was here in attendance upon this Court for a long time, and frequently asked to be put upon the stand, stating that his private business was suffering, and it was of the greatest importance to him to be examined at once and discharged."

It is expected that other affidavits of a similar character will be filed by the defense.

When the Court reassembled, Judge Wylie said he believed it best to adjourn until to-morrow. The counsel meanwhile could arrange among themselves, if possible, the order of the argument.

Congressional Committees of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, August 8th.—A joint select Congressional committee to inquire into the condition and wants of the American merchant marine was made up to-day. It consists, on the part of the Senate, of Messrs. Miller (New York), Cooper and Vest; and on the part of the House, of Messrs. Page, Chandler, Robeson, Dingley, McMillan and Cox. The committee will hold its first session in New York about November 15th. The select House committee appointed to examine into the condition and progress of the work for the improvement of the Mississippi river met this morning and organized, Mr. Burroughs of Michigan being made Chairman. It was agreed to hold the first meeting of the committee at Cairo, Ill., in the first week in November next.

Postoffices Established—Changes in Postal Matters.

WASHINGTON, August 8th.—Postoffices have been established at Hill, Lane county, Or.; Tiadaughnen, Tioga county, Or.; and the office at Short, Tulare county, Cal., has been discontinued.

Changes in the star schedule have been made as follows: Route 46,295—Bianco to Salinas, Cal. Leave Bianco Tuesdays and Fridays, in time to connect with the southward-bound train at Salinas. Leave Salinas the same day on the arrival of the mail train. Route 46,327—Santa Ana to San Luis Rey, Cal. Leave Santa Ana daily at 1 P. M., arrive at San Luis Rey at 12 noon the following day. Leave San Luis Rey daily at 1 P. M., and arrive at Santa Ana at 11 A. M. the following day.

Jay Gould Sells Out to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

NEW YORK, August 8th.—The *Times* has the following story: It has been circulated on Wall street for some time that Jay Gould had transferred his interest in the Mutual to the Western Union Telegraph Company. It was confirmed yesterday by Jay Gould. Geo. F. Baker, Secretary of the First National Bank, represented the controlling 50,000 shares of the Mutual Union—1,000 more than a majority in the pool. Gould was supposed to act for the Western Union, and Baker for the Mutual Union. The combination was made for voting powers, and the condition was that Gould should not use his interest to the injury of the Mutual Union. The amount that Gould transferred to the Western Union was 40,000 shares, but only 33,000 belonged in the pool. The rest he had picked up in small lots on the street.

General Butler and the Massachusetts Democrats.

BOSTON, August 8th.—The *Herald* of to-day says: "Before General Butler sailed he proposed to the Democratic managers of the Democratic State Convention that they should follow the Independent Republican Convention, or Independent Convention, and that he should be nominated for Governor by the Independents, and that this nomination should then be ratified by representatives of the Massachusetts Democracy who cast 110,000 votes for him in his last campaign. The Democratic situation is this: General Butler can have the party nomination if he will take it straight, but there is likely to be some opposition made to any proposition for ratifying the work of another party.

Democratic Appeal for Harmony.

SARATOGA (N. Y.), August 8th.—Democratic Senators from the city of New York met last evening, except Boyd (Tammany), and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic Senators from New York again reiterate the appeal for harmony, and respectfully urge on the State Central Committee the adoption of such a plan for the State Convention, and the selection of such a ticket, as will command the approval of thoughtful men, and secure the cordial support of the entire party.

A Sarcastic Campaign.

CHICAGO, August 8th.—An Indianapolis special says that in response to the offer of General Terrell, of the Republican State Central Committee, to circulate 10,000 copies of William H. English's recent speech among the county Republican clubs of Indiana, English replies, accepting the proposition, only stipulating that the Republican committee shall pay the cost of preparation. The letter is bitterly sarcastic on the subject of temperance, and of the Republicans of Indiana, and expresses the utmost gratification at the sudden conversion of the Republican committee.

Nothing Wrong Found—Money and Whisky and Congressional Votes.

WASHINGTON, August 8th.—A report was presented to the Senate to-day by Windom, Chairman of the select committee to investigate the alleged improper use of money to promote or defeat the bonded spirits bill. It states that the committee obtained much valuable information as to the whisky trade, and the methods employed to obtain relief from over-production, but they did not find that any money had been corruptly employed to promote the passage of the bill. The committee then reviews the raising of money by the National Distillers' Association to protect its interests and influence friendly legislation, and states that so far as the committee can discover, this influence is legitimately used in presenting their case before Congress, but without corrupt use in purchasing the votes of members of Congress.

Sale of an Empire of Land.

CHICAGO, August 8th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Fargo special says: Rufus Hatch and a party of English and New York capitalists have purchased 750,000 acres of grazing lands, lying between the line of the Missouri and Powder rivers, in Montana, from the Northern Pacific Railroad, at $1 per acre, and on seven years' time. As the grant to the road only takes alternate sections, they will have a practical pasturage of 15,000,000 acres, as they will have the use of the intervening sections of Government lands. It is proposed to stock it with 50,000 head of cattle. The party, in company with Hermann Scott, Land Commissioner of the Northern Pacific, is now en route to inspect the purchase.

News from the West—The Temperance War—Politics in Illinois—The Iron-Workers.

CHICAGO, August 8th.—John B. Finch, who was one of the most earnest advocates of prohibition in Iowa, and who has lately been lecturing in his own State (Nebraska) on the same subject, says the people here are working to secure the submission of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale or manufacture of liquors for drinking purposes. They are making a thorough canvass, with good chances of success. If the amendment is submitted it will carry without doubt by a large majority. Interviews with leading anti-prohibitionists and liquor men in Chicago show that they view with some alarm the inroads of temperance advocates in the adjoining States, and that they are formed in a compact body and intend to fight them in all interests, from the conception, with money, votes and political and personal influence. They generally advocate a high license as a means of suppressing doggeries and disreputable saloons. The German temperance element have called a German temperance Convention in this city for August 25th, and have elected two delegates to represent them in the National Temperance Convention here, August 23d.

The Amalgamated Iron-workers are busy with their Constitution and By-laws. They expect to adjourn to-morrow, after electing officers. They have succeeded so far in keeping their doings profoundly secret.

The indications are that Robert R. Hitt, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Sixth Illinois District, will be nominated to fill out the term of the late Representative Hawk, of the old Fifth District. The Democrats of the Sixth Iowa District are instructing their delegates to oppose Weaver, who is trying to get the Greenbackers and Democrats to combine on him.

Explosion of Boilers.

HICKMAN (Ky.), August 8th.—The steamer Gold Dust exploded her boilers at 3 o'clock, just after leaving Hickman, and forty-seven persons were scalded and seventeen are missing. The boat was laden with an eddy just above town, and through the exertions of citizens the cabin passengers, engineers and part of the crew and deck passengers taken ashore and removed to hotels and residences. Twenty-four of the injured were lying in Holcombe's dry goods store at one time, where they received every attention before being removed to more comfortable places. Following is a list of the injured: Captain John T. McCord, slightly scalded; F. S Gray, pilot; Sol. Price, first mate; John Langlers, second clerk; Wm. Ingram, third clerk; Wm. Trevis, barkeeper; Pat Daniels, cabin watchman; John O'Neil, deck hand; Tom Beck, deck sweeper; Dick Phillips, porter, the second porter, two pantrymen, two roustabouts, three firemen and two barbers. Ten deck passengers and Mrs. Thompson, cabin passenger, are severely scalded. D. Dunphan, second mate, Bertreed, freight clerk; James Monahan, sailor man; James Nichols, baker and third cook; Mr. Bidges, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Blank and Mrs. Blank were slightly scalded. The boat was run ashore, made fast, took fire and burned to the water's edge and sunk. The books, safe and baggage were lost.

LATER.—Bill Ingraham, William Traves, Pat. the cabin watchman, P. H. Coleman, a deck passenger, and John Joy, a roustabout, have died.

CAIRO (Ill.), August 8th.—Up to 7 o'clock this morning thirteen victims of last night's steamboat disaster had died. Five lady passengers of the Gold Dust were saved and only one was slightly scalded. Twelve of the wounded are at Hickman, not being able to be moved. Ten of the dead are buried at Hickman. Some of the wounded have been brought here on the City of Acton. The citizens of Hickman very generously opened their houses for the care of the injured. The Gold Dust, at the time of the explosion, had 100 persons on board, and 18 are missing; they are supposed to have gone down with the wreck.

Captain Shields has telegraphed from Hickman the following new facts: The City of Acton took twelve persons from the wreck, all of them being unable to be moved. All of the twelve dead will be buried decently. The boat is a total loss. Captain Cudder is unable to account for the explosion. The Gold Dust was in first-class condition, and this is the first accident the company has had.

ST. LOUIS, August 8th.—Engineer Powers of the steamer Gold Dust, states that at the time of the explosion he had just looked at the steam gauge, which registered 140 pounds, and the boat was allowed 166 pounds. He had just tried the water-gauge, and the water was right with the upper cock. He was in the blacksmith shop, and intended to blow out the mud-drum, when there were two explosions in quick succession. At one the boiler remained in place; at the next it went off, and struck through the cabin-floor, and then there was a third, and it stopped in the engine-room, and lay with one end on each engine.

Pilot Ed. Gray and his son, who were on watch, and Miss Hilda Smith, were in the pilot-house. Gray was asleep in his room over the boilers. Those in the pilot-house fell among the wreck, but got out without a scratch. Lem. Gray had both feet, both hands and one leg scalded, but is not dangerously hurt. The clerk (Langlers) is not seriously hurt; he has been left at Hickman. Four wounded were left in Cairo. The others go to St. Louis. J. S. McCord, the master, is but slightly hurt. Sol. Price, first mate, is badly injured. Henry Deitrich, first clerk, but slightly scalded. John Langlers, second clerk, so badly injured that he was left at Hickman. Billy Ingram, third clerk, and E. T. Travis, book-keeper, are both dead, and their bodies are on the City of Alton. The other officers are all right. There were 106 persons on the Gold Dust—of these 61 are on board the City of Alton, 13 are dead, 12 are badly burned, and left at Hickman, and 17 are missing. All the ladies on board were saved.

MEMPHIS, August 8th.—R. B. Henley, a merchant of Merriliton, Ark., was also a passenger from here on the Gold Dust.

CAIRO (Ill.), August 8th.—A deck hand left here by the City of Alton from the Gold Dust, named Jourdan, died this afternoon.

Losses by the Gardiner Fire.

GARDINER (Me.), August 8th.—The sufferers by yesterday's fire are: Moore & Brown, planing mills, $7 500; Leadner & Towle, planing mills, $75,000; James Nash, furniture factory, $6,000; Wadsworth Brothers, furniture factory, $6,000; Walker & Marcy's saw mill, $12,000; H. W. Jewett & Co., planing and saw mill, $15,000; P. S. Robinson, sash and blind factory and planing mill, $8,000; Joseph Perry, machine shop, $8,000; C. A. Robbins, machine shop and foundry, $8,000.

The Election in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, August 8th.—According to the returns received from the State election held to-day, the Democrats elected one Judge of the Court of Appeals—Cofer—over John H. Lewis, present incumbent; also three Judges of the Superior Court—Boudon, Richards and Reid. The race that is attracting most attention abroad is that of Clerk for the Court of Appeals, between Thomas J. Henry, Democratic nominee, and ex-Lieutenant Governor T. Jacobs, Independent Democrat. From returns received to-night, especially from strong Republican counties, the indications are that Henry will receive about 100,000 and Jacobs about 65,000 votes.

Irish Land League for Arabi Pasha.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8th.—The Parnell Branch of the Irish Land League has unanimously voted to send Arabi Pasha its proceeds of an excursion to be held under the auspices of the Philadelphia League September 31. All other branches are recommended to follow this example.

The Killed and Wounded.

GALVESTON, August 8th.—A McKinney special says: The following are the names of the persons killed and wounded in the accident on the East Line road: Killed—Litero, C. P. Harper, Ike Rosser; seriously wounded, W. B. Fowler, conductor, and W. F. Scott.

A Wrecked Train—Loss of Life.

WINSBORO (Tenn.), August 8th.—A train was wrecked near here yesterday, killing the conductor, mail and express agents and several passengers, and injuring several others.

The Glovers Resist and are Beaten—Wrestling Match.

NEW YORK, August 8th.—The application for the injunction to restrain the police from interfering with the glove fight between Sullivan and Wilson on the 14th instant was denied, and Sullivan and Wilson were telegraphed to cease training, the match being indefinitely postponed.

Joe Acton, champion of England, defeated Edwin Bibbey in wrestling.

Arrest of an Escaped Train Robber.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), August 8th.—Maurice Brickley, a train robber and escaped convict, well known in Pennsylvania, was arrested here to-night. In April Bricker, with three others, received a life sentence for robbing a train at South Mountain, near Philadelphia. In May, during a prison delivery, three of the train robbers escaped.

Crops in the West.

TOPEKA (Ks.), August 8th.—The State Board of Agriculture reports for the past week that the condition of the corn crop continues encouraging, and no section of the State is suffering for rain. Correspondents are still correcting their wheat estimates. The crop progresses so that counties that reported eighteen to twenty bushels per acre two weeks ago are now insisting on twenty-five and thirty bushels. The estimates of the Secretary that the crop will come up to 35,000,000 bushels is probably near the actual figures. All kinds of farm crops continue in good condition, and the fruit, especially peaches, are the best in our history.

A Decision by the Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, August 8th.—The Secretary of the Interior has rendered a decision in the case of the Grampian Silver Mining Company of Utah. The Secretary holds that it is not necessary for an applicant for a patent to make proof of service of notice upon the delinquent company owners who have not paid their share of the assessments, provided the objectors to the issuance of the patent fail to file an adverse claim, under Section 2325 of the Revised Statutes.

Fatally Stabbed an Editor.

CAIRO (Ill.), August 8th.—George W. Tanner, a prominent colored politician, this morning fatally stabbed A. G. Leonard, editor of the *Gazette*. Tanner is in jail.

Murder and Suicide at Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 9th.—At 1 o'clock last night, in front of No. 2618 Wentworth avenue, Dietrich Peterson, a cigar maker, fatally shot his former sweetheart, Fanny Kiekemier, and wounded her companion, Francis Hanz, and then blew out his own brains. The cause of the tragedy was that the girl had cast him off.

A Swarthy Mexican—Who Is He?

CHICAGO, August 8th.—For the past few days a swarthy Mexican, who gives his name as Carlos Sanchez, has been stopping at the East Chicago Avenue Saloon. He was met with by an officer at the Northwestern depot, to whom he related a harrowing tale about being followed by a band of assassins. He had purchased a ticket to New York, but to elude his pursuers he had determined upon at once returning to his home in San Xavier, Mexico. It being apparent that the man was laboring under some mental derangement, the officer took him to the station, where he will be kindly cared for until his relatives make some arrangement for his removal. He is evidently a gentleman of refinement and some wealth, and he has with him a railroad ticket from San Francisco to New York, and about $300 in cash.

It Missed Fire.

WASHINGTON, August 8th.—One nomination which failed of confirmation by the Senate is that of James H. Evans as Register of Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon.

The Mexican Gets After the Chinaman.

GALVESTON, August 8th.—The *News* El Paso special says the Mexican section hands on the Southern Pacific attacked the Chinese laborers at Yiesta yesterday, and drove these to the city. Several Chinese were badly hurt.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Arrears Bill in Parliament—Views of the London Press—In the Commons.

LONDON, August 8th.—The London *Daily News* learns of many rumors current concerning the intentions of the Lords. One is apparently supported by fact. It is to the effect that a number of influential peers have intimated to the Marquis of Salisbury that in the event of his pushing the conflict with the Commons to extremes on the arrears bill, they will not be able to vote with him. The *Times* in a leading article says: "We shall say nothing at present of the inexpediency, that might almost be called immoral, of introducing an incomplete and ill-considered county franchise bill for the mere sake of raising a party cry. But that would be a minor evil compared with the immediate danger of the loss of the arrears bill." The *Times* says it hopes both parties will recognize the necessity of compromise, and will allow no unworthy motive to interfere with the highest interests of the State.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Gladstone, on moving the consideration of the amendments of the Lords to the arrears rent bill, stated that he would have to ask the House to substantially dissent from the first amendment. The Government will propose to enact that either landlord or tenant can initiate proceedings, subject to ten days' notice from the initiating party. Gladstone also said, "I shall not ask the House to reject the second amendment, but amend it, so as to provide that in cases where the tenant's right is sold within seven years, the landlord shall have a lien on the proceeds for the arrears he has been deprived of by the action of the bill to the extent of one year's rent. The landlord is only to have this lien or a sum realized by sale of the tenant's right, equal to three years' rent." Gladstone declared the amendment of the Lords to be that the Land Commissioners shall take into consideration the value of the tenant's right, as assessed, when deciding the application by the tenant for the relief provided. If the bill is over stringent, the Government will substitute the words "shall, so far as they consider reasonable." He also declared that the Government is unable to accept certain other amendments, particularly that providing for appeal to the Land Commission, which they will only permit in regard to points of law. The Government wished to introduce every possible improvement on the language of the bill, and make concessions so far as to avoid a conflict, and that if a conflict arises the Government will not be responsible for the consequences. He asked for support to the Government in the interest of England and Scotland, as well as Ireland.

Parnell said he regretted a concession by Gladstone, which might be mischievous. He asked whether the Government would stand by them, or, as in the case of the Land Act, yield further when the bill was returned from the House of Lords.

The first amendment of the Lords was rejected—293 to 157. All the rest of Gladstone's proposals were also agreed to.

The Irish Constables Prove Firm in Their Demands—Dispatches from Many Points.

DUBLIN, August 8th.—The Constabulary of County Donegal telegraph that they will resign if their demands are not conceded. The Tralee police men telegraph to the Inspector-General repudiating the imputation of disloyalty, and stating that they concur in the demand. The corporation of Athlone has passed a resolution asking the Government what steps it proposes to take in view of the prospect of the resignation of the Constabulary.

DUBLIN, August 8th.—It is reported that American Fenians and their agents are encouraging the Irish police agitation, with a view of inducing the men to strike, and that a more systematic attempt is about to be made by offering the men who leave the force a guarantee of employment in America or equal value.

TRALEE, August 8th.—The Constabulary here have determined to maintain their present agitation until their demands have been agreed to. During the proceedings of a meeting held here a constable asked if there was any objection to his taking the names of those present, adding that he was acting in obedience to orders. The Chairman of the meeting consented, and the names were taken. The meeting then requested the head constable to leave and he did so. The Chairman advised the men to stick to the movement. The Clonmell deputation of Constabulary had an interview to-day with the County Inspector, and presented him a memorial. The Inspector said their claims were justifiable, but recommended them to keep within the legal rule of the force.

ARMAGH, August 8th.—The Constabulary here is prohibited from holding meetings.

ATHLONE, August 8th.—The constabulary here demand a minimum of an increase of one shilling a day in the pay, and proportionate increase of pensions, and demanding a compliance with the requests within a month.

CORK, August 8th.—The constabulary have decided to remain quiescent pending the answer of the Government to the memorial. Telegrams approving the action of the men are received from Limerick and Belfast.

DERRY, August 8th.—Great indignation exists among the police at Healey's assertion in Parliament that the constabulary place a price on their loyalty.

WATERFORD, August 8th.—The Head Constable informed the men to-day that further meetings are prohibited. The men replied that they would confer with the County Inspector, adding that while prepared to pay the greatest respect to their officer, they had a duty to themselves to perform.

LIMERICK, August 8th.—The County Inspector of the Constabulary asked the men if they would stop their agitation if they received a definite promise from the Government that their claims would be immediately considered and their grievances remedied, when they replied that they would give no answer until they had heard from their comrades throughout Ireland. They declared that the agitation should continue until an assurance had been received from the Government that their demands would be conceded to.

The Excitement at Trieste.

TRIESTE, August 8th.—Eight persons have been arrested, charged with implication in throwing bombshells into the procession of the Society of Veterans. The man who actually threw the explosive has not been discovered as yet. The excitement over the affair continues.

Policy of the New French Cabinet.

PARIS, August 8th.—Duclerc read a declaration in both Chambers to-day regarding foreign affairs. He stated that the new Ministry do not wish to revert to the past. They accept the vote of the Chamber of Deputies on the Egyptian credit, and desire its maintenance, and that should any incident occur to compromise the dignity of France, they will forthwith convoke the Legislature to consult with it upon the measures necessary under the circumstances. Regarding home affairs, he stated that the new Cabinet will take the vote of the Chamber as the basis of its policy.

Ship Burned at Sea.

LONDON, August 8th.—The British ship Jesse Burrill, from New York April 3d, for Shanghai, has been destroyed by fire at sea. Sixteen of the crew were saved, but four are missing.

Warning the Breslau Bishop.

BERLIN, August 8th.—The Liberal press animadvert upon the decision of the Bishop of Breslau, to the effect that Roman Catholic parish priests, who have remained faithful to the laws of the country, and been intimated with parochial functions, are required to lay down their offices, under pain of anathema. It is pointed out that this decision may prove the germ of a serious conflict,