THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....AUGUST 14, 1882

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

SACRAMENTO, August 13, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of Barom.	Thermom.	Direction of Wind.	Character of Wind force.	Rain in 24 hours.	State of the weather
Olympia						
Portland	29.93	70	N. S	Fresh		Clear
Roseburg	29.84	76	W	Light		Hazy
Red Bluff	29.72	84	S. E.	Light		Clear
Sacramento	29.77	69	S. 9	Fresh		Clear
S. Francisco	29.87	57	W. 13	Fresh		Foggy
Visalia						
Los Angeles						
San Diego	29.91	69	W.	Light		Foggy

Maximum temperature, 87; minimum, 61.

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 Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 119¾ for 4s of 1907; 114½ for 4½; 101½ for 3½; sterling, $4 86@4 89½; silver bars, 115¾.

Silver in London, 51¾d; consols, 99 11-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 102½; 4s, 122½; 4½s, 116¾.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91@91½ cents.

The mining share market at San Francisco Saturday closed dull and lower, a fit ending to an uneventful week in stock circles. Nearly all of the Comstock descriptions showed a decline from Friday, and some sold for lower figures than at any time during the week.

A severe storm of thunder and lightning visited Victoria, B. C., last week—an unusual occurrence in that locality.

An explosion of gas in a colliery at South Wellington, B. C., killed one man and injured two others.

The Governor-General and Princess Louise are to be received with great ceremony at Victoria.

O. N. Bennett, member of Parliament elect for Yale, B. C., is dead.

A remarkable epistle from ex-Senator S. W. Dorsey to General Garfield is given this morning.

There are sixty-two cases of yellow fever at Brownsville, Tex.

Officers interfered in a prize fight near Brocton, Mass., Saturday, and arrested both of the principals.

An attempt is to be made to cultivate oysters in the Great Salt Lake, Utah.

The Democrats of the Second West Virginia District have split on their Congressional nomination, and two candidates have been placed in the field.

Walter R. Poole has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First North Carolina District.

The Democrats of the Twelfth Missouri District, after balloting 334 times, were unable to select a candidate for Congress.

Jay Odell is the choice of the Prohibitionists of the Twentieth Congressional District of Iowa.

The great bridge over the Missouri river at Bismarck, D. T., will be 1,300 feet long, 75 feet high and will cost $1,000,000.

In an affray between the McCoy and Hatfield families in Pike county, Kentucky, three of the former and one of the latter were killed.

Two desperadoes named Campbell have been riddled with bullets by a mob in Caldwell county, Kentucky.

The school census of Chicago shows the population of that city to be 562,000.

Robert Parker was accidentally shot to death at Shenandoah, Pa., Saturday, by Hiram Liswinter.

Rev. Joseph Bartlett, a Congregationalist minister, committed suicide Saturday at Gorham, Me.

Two factions are fighting in Indian Territory, and some blood has already been shed.

Elijah Franklin was hanged at Silver City, N. M., Friday, for killing a Deputy Sheriff.

The Irish Societies of Chicago yesterday took part in a demonstration in honor of the memory of the late Fanny Parnell.

Twelve business houses were burned at Grant City, Mo., Saturday night.

M. E. Bennett was murdered and robbed at Lebanon, Mo., Saturday.

Henry Jacobson was found drowned at Petaluma yesterday.

The county insane asylum at Lancaster, Pa., was yesterday destroyed by fire.

Ex-United States Senator George R. Dennis died in Somerset county, Maryland, yesterday, aged 61 years.

Baron Magnus, late German Minister to Copenhagen, is dead.

Church services were held in Alexandria yesterday.

The German sailors guarding the German hospital at Alexandria have been withdrawn.

Fire at Hammond station, Ill.

Alexander Wieber, his wife and seven-year-old boy, were found murdered at Evansville, Ind., yesterday morning.

Two boys were drowned at New York yesterday while bathing.

A strict quarantine is to be established in England against all vessels from Borneo, the Sooloo Islands and the Philippine Archipelago, on account of the prevalence of cholera at those points.

Jose Metendrez murdered a man named Rivas at Mission San Gabriel, Los Angeles county, last evening.

Albert Harrison stabbed John Williams at Philadelphia last night, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

Two little girls were smothered to death by gas at Pullman, Ill., Saturday night.

George Eden was assassinated by some one unknown at Shelbyville, Ky., Saturday night.

A powder explosion near a schoolhouse in Grodno, Russia, killed nearly all the pupils.

An incendiary fire yesterday destroyed almost the entire business portion of the town of Manhattan, Kansas.

Richard Lloyd was killed by a premature blast near Cabinet Landing, Or., yesterday.

At Roseburg, Or., yesterday, T. S. Roadman shot and probably fatally wounded A. J. Downer in a quarrel over a game of cards.

The town of Grinnell, Ia., is rapidly recovering from its recent disaster.

Saturday's telegraphic news will be found this morning upon the fourth page.

UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL STROTHER, in his report to the Secretary of State, thus lauds the City of Mexico: "The city is clean and orderly, having a uniformed police, which is polite, vigilant and efficient, and a system of street and suburban railways which is as cheap and convenient as could be desired. Its opera houses, theaters and places of recreation compare favorably with those of other cities of its class; its medical faculty is distinguished for skill and high character, and charges for medical attendance are moderate; its schools and colleges are numerous, well conducted and appointed; while its bathing establishments are so numerous, varied and luxurious, that their description will furnish interesting material for a future report."

JOHN L. FRISBIE, our Consul at Rheims, France, after a review of wine making in France, announces in the way of discovery: "I have been impressed for several years with the belief that on the southern slope of the foothills of Eastern Tennessee, Southwestern and Southern Virginia, and North Carolina, there exist provisions of nature that eminently fit them for a profitable cultivation of the vine."

MR. HOLLOWAY was clearheaded when, in the Democratic State Convention, he said that there are not enough Democratic orators in the State of California to convince the people of this State that that resolution does not mean the repeal of the Sunday law.

"THE 'Mormon' people know their system of theology is true—they have demonstrated it, and they will maintain it".—[Ogden Herald. That is their privilege, but when a system of theology defies the laws of decency, one side or the other must go to the wall.

THERE is a large business done in France making fuel from coal dust, which is reckoned better than genuine coal. The coal is mixed with ten per cent. of pitch, such as is produced at gas works, heated by steam until the pitch melts, and then pressed into cakes.

A MILWAUKEE drug clerk was shipped for putting whisky in a Prohibitionist's soda, and the next day lost his situation because he failed to comprehend the significance of an influential citizen's wink.

"A KENTUCKY man has for clock weights two pint bottles filled with whisky." Yes, and we'll wager he can't tell the time of day within an hour as long as the weights are full.

THE library of the famous Egyptologist, Mariette Bey, probably the richest private collection of its kind, has been bought by the French Government for $16,000.

GENERAL KOLPAKOWSKI, a General who has risen from the ranks by sheer and reckless daring in Central Asia, is said to be the coming man in the Russian army.

HENRY W. KOEHLER, of St. Joseph, Mo., has invented a wagon-bed by which a load of grain or sand can be dumped in an instant by the aid of one person.

HAVING gone on a trial trip with a hotel car, the London *Globe* declares that "once more English people are indebted to Yankee ingenuity for an idea."

A LOCAL dinner to four at $30 per plate, exclusive of wines, is exciting the astonishment and admiration of Bostonians.

THE commission appointed in Germany to revise Luther's translation of the Bible has brought its work to a close.

IS THE "OPIUM EVIL" INCREASING?

We doubt very much if there is due realization by the people of the extent of opium-eating and opium-smoking in our midst. It is a far more extensively practiced "evil" than is generally supposed. We have been convinced that the general public is ill informed on this matter, and do not hesitate to admit that the press of the State has not presented the facts in the strongest light—and they need no more forcible presentation than perfectly clear and unvarnished statements. Neither press nor citizens, however, have intentionally evaded the matter. There has been no attempt in any quarter, we believe, to suppress the facts, but rather a failure to realize the necessity for action. The truth is, that the people have considered, to a great extent, the agitation of the past on this subject, feeble as it has been, as but one of the collaterals of the Chinese question, a charge made to give point and force to anti Chinese arguments, rather than allegations, which, if true, involved very seriously the welfare of society in another direction.

There would seem now to be no doubt that there is an involvement of society in this matter of the "opium habit," as it is technically called, which can no longer be ignored. It has too long been treated in a feeble forcible way by the law and public sentiment. Some recent inquiries on this subject have convinced us that there is at least need for a very thorough investigation by competent authority, and the possible enactment of such laws as are within the proper scope of the legislative branch of the government as will tend to check the evil and finally wholly eradicate it—if that be possible.

While there is no necessity at this time for entering upon a consideration of the issue whether or not the desired end can be attained by legislation under our form and system of government—leaving it an open question as to the best policy to be pursued by society in stamping out this "evil" of appetite—yet, as the authorities in this State have undertaken to check the vice complained of, there is or should be no question concerning the rigorous enforcement of such laws as we already have.

It has been generally supposed that the class addicted to the practice of opium-smoking was almost wholly of that character that is "good riddance" to society when the victims die in their misery. In the past this has been true, in the main, but now the relentless evil is manifesting a disposition to grasp others—men, women and youths—who cannot well be spared to society, and whose practice of the vice is putting additional burdens upon it. There are a few in the community thoroughly well-informed as to the facts, and these do not hesitate, when once induced to speak on the subject, to declare that we are storing up food for future misery and regret. The enforcement of local statutes has, to a great extent, broken up the regular houses where the drug was furnished and the means supplied for enjoying it, but such regulations have not sufficed to check the practice of opium smoking itself. They have simply driven the vice to more secret methods in its progress, and led to the introduction of the opium "lay-out" into the private room. It is not necessary now to enter upon a citation of the evidences that justify these expressions—for the present it is sufficient to throw out the suggestion that the opium "evil" has passed beyond the realm of the Chinese question, and demands consideration from a far more important standpoint. Fortunately, as yet, the vice is mainly confined to the disreputable classes, and although it has recently given evidence, as already remarked, of attaching with its merciless grasp to those in whose welfare society has more concernment, the terrible habit has not as yet, we think, made such inroads in that direction as to awaken to alarm the general public, and it is for that very reason that in the present we should find the best time for action, on the principle that "a stitch in time saves nine." It is well for us to remember that "danger comes the sooner when it is despised," as Laberius puts it, and as another ancient philosopher says, "He is safe from danger who is on his guard even when safe."

It is probable that the State and local Boards of Health have the means at command to thoroughly enlighten the public as to all the facts relative to the growth and dangers of the "evil." From such sources statements on the subject would come with great force, and suggestions with the additional weight that competent authority gives. If these bodies can assure the public that the "evil" is not making rapid progress, that it does not threaten to become a serious question in the economy of our systems of municipal government, that it has not taken on new forms, or at least grown in directions not heretofore regarded as probable, it will be a great relief, and a gratifying assurance; but from the facts as understood by very many, no such showing is at all likely to result from official investigation, and that we will find it an imperative duty to apply to the opium demon the advice Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Brutus when speaking of Cæsar:

"Think him as a serpent's egg,
Which hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous;
And kill him in the shell."

MORE RESOLUTIONS.

In another column we present a series of resolutions recently adopted by Wheatland Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and forwarded for publication. This Grange is very evidently deeply in earnest in its declarations. On this occasion, after the recital of the dangers to streams and adjacent lands from the deposition of mining debris, the farmers demand legislation making it a criminal offense to dump hydraulic tailings into the river canyons, where they would be subject to transportation to the valleys; they allege that "restraining dams will only occasion disastrous delay," and that the only remedy for the ills complained of is restoration of the rivers to their normal uses, and the proscription of their employment as sand and gravel dumps. The Grange does not believe stone dams can be made a safe and effectual remedy. It declares that the people of the valley are entitled to water reasonably free from clay and sand, etc., and finally asks that the governmental appropriation for the improvement of the Sacramento river shall be expended for works to hold back the sand and gravel already in the river canyons, and not for dams for the detention of future hydraulic deposits. It asks that legislative candidates be pledged to favor enactments to aid in the preservation of the rivers from threatened further use by hydraulic miners.

No one is aware that the Government officer who will have charge of the works intended to aid in the restoration of the river channel has given any evidence of intention to use any part of the small sum at his command in building works for the special benefit of hydraulic miners. In the absence of any expression to the contrary, it must be assumed that he and his associates will disburse the money in strict accordance with the intent of the Act of appropriation. As we understand the expression of the late Miners' Convention, there has not been made any demand for expenditure of the appropriation for the erection of works that should be chargeable, under Judge Temple's decision, to them, but that they are willing to aid in the Government work by erection of dams of their own, to preserve the rivers from destruction. It is to be noted, also, that the Grange confesses its fears of the deposits already in the rivers and tributary canyons, and that are liable to come into the lower reaches of the rivers, a fact which the RECORD-UNION has constantly pointed to as a menace to the valley. So, too, in the Grange resolutions, we find a reaffirmation of the position of the RECORD UNION, that the old deposits in the canyons must be stayed; that deposition of mining tailings upon valley lands should cease, and that measures should be devised, if possible, for the preservation of both the interests involved.

MOB LAW.

The horrors of "mob law" were never more vividly made manifest than in the scene at Taylorsville, Ill., Friday night last. Three men, Pettis, Montgomery and Clements, were charged with an infamous assault upon a young lady. The public feeling against them was very strong, and took form in the gathering of an enraged mob that broke open the jail and took out the prisoners. Prior to this Montgomery had been discharged, after a judicial investigation which developed no sufficient cause for his detention. But the mob gave this no consideration, and seized the prisoners. They were taken out with halters about their necks, beaten, tortured and buffeted, yet all the while stoutly proclaiming their innocence. The telegraphic accounts depict the mob as being exceedingly large and violent—run mad with passion and hungering for victims to satisfy its rage. Pettis and Montgomery were dragged to a tree and drawn up. They both declared their innocence of the crime charged. Again and again were they suspended, threatened, beaten and bullied, but as often did they proclaim their entire innocence of the crime charged. One of them declared, after being nearly choked to death, that he knew he was dying, but with his latest breath would adhere to his statement. Meanwhile the mob yelled for a summary execution, and though the tortures were renewed, still the victims reiterated their innocence. Finally the father of the injured girl became convinced of the impossibility of extorting confessions, and through his efforts the men were rescued from the clutches of the mob. Now we are told there has been a reaction; the community that was a witness to this disgraceful scene sincerely deplores it, and the belief gains ground that the men are indeed innocent. How would it have been had the infuriated mob been permitted to carry out its purpose? Illinois has reason to be thankful that for once the fury of violence was stemmed; but she can no longer point to the further and wilder West with scorn and reproach because of proceedings under lynch law. With the Illinois mob mercy did not "serve to confront the visage of offense," it relented only through fear of consequences, evidently, and because its physical courage was not equal to its thirst for blood. Cicero said that guilt is present in the very hesitation, even though the deed be not committed; and in the light of this truth Illinois has not so much to congratulate itself upon after all, and it may be added, that the very rank of good citizenship which clothed the men of the mob makes their offense against the law in that long settled and stable community all the more odious.

VERY ANGRY.

Saturday's *Examiner* fairly bristled with venomous attacks upon this journal. Plainly that reckless San Francisco sheet gives evidence of having been wounded in tender parts. The appearance of its second page would suggest the thought that the foreman of its composing room had been forced to draw on the "sack" for an appropriation for "sorts," so frequently do the words RECORD-UNION occur thereon. The *Examiner's* present fit of frothy anger arises from the fact that lately the RECORD-UNION has found nothing in the San Francisco railer, and its vaporings, and recklessness, worthy of editorial consideration, and hence the latter gnaws its nether lip. The *Examiner* should remember that anger so freely indulged in is an evidence of weakness. It is "like a "full hot-horse; who being allowed his "way, self-mettle tires him." It should avoid over-heat, and not mistake choler for reason. The RECORD-UNION has so exhaustively and conclusively answered the tirades of the San Francisco organ of disappointed ambition, that the occasion has not since offered to make fair excuse for trespassing upon the patience of the public with further reference to its ravings and foolish and unwarranted statements and exploded ideas. However, we have no objection to its nursing its wrath to keep it warm, for there is no more striking illustration in all the realm of journalism, of which we have knowledge, of a paper with nothing else to give it voice than causeless wrath, than is to be found in that organ of the Democracy.

NOT YET A MARTYR.

It really seems that Henry George's ambition has been satisfied. Like the man in the play seeking for affront, he has been smitten by the British lion. The only difficulty is that Henry was not treated rudely enough to enable him to pose effectively as a martyr. It was a grievous offense, no doubt, that he should have been forced to undergo a brief imprisonment; but we doubt very much if there will be found in that sufficient food for international complication, the discharge from detention following so speedily, as it did, upon arrest. However, George may yet be able to induce John Bull to give him a further and more violent push. But to be serious, the friends of Mr. George in California are well pleased that he was given so little trouble, and that he was so speedily relieved of the humiliation to which he was subjected. It may here be added that one of the telegrams, which spoke of Mr. George's arrest as being for embezzlement, was a telegraphic blunder, and was occasioned by a dispatch concerning a Montreal embezzler being "telescoped," during transmission, with the account of the George arrest.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OMAHA, August 12th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento August 16th: Mrs. W. H. Dimond, Miss Eleanor Dimond, May Dimond, E. R. Dimond, Owen Thorn, San Francisco; Mrs. Talbot, Thomaston, Conn.; Mrs. Reynolds, Indiana; Mr. and Mrs. Diaz Albertina, Paris; Mrs. E. W. Goodwin and child, Calais, Me.; James Caldwell, New York; D. Mitchell, Sydney; C. S. Jackman, wife and son, Janesville, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. Mills, New York.

OMAHA, August 13th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento August 17th: H. Blankenstein, San Francisco; Mrs. Charles A. M. Meyers, Portland, Ogn.; Dr. Fenner and family, Guatemala; J. T. Jones, H. P. Tobey, Charles E. Barney, Levi Cofran, Boston; F. Janney, Philadelphia; James Winstanly, Japan.

CARLIN, August 13th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: D. S. Vernor, Cincinnati, O.; Dick D. Myer, A. Barker and wife, Mrs. M. B. Silver, Mrs. K. C. Varre, C. J. Bostwitz, E. B. Shaw, F. Arborgast, San Francisco; Mrs. T. C. Mexis and four children, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. R. Walsh and child, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. William B. Murphy and two children, San Jose; W. B. Harrub, Oakland; George W. Barker, Sydney; C. N. Wilcox, Minnesota; R. N. Swift, Boston; J. O. Chapman, Clinton, Ia.; J. C. Rykert and wife, H. Colvin, New York; H. Umrath, St. Louis; E. Altschul, T. P. Brannon, Salvador; J. Greene, Utah; James Frazer, St. Paul, Minn.; W. C. Swift, New Bedford; Ed. Selby, Reno, Nev.; Mrs. Samuel A. Smith, Truckee; R. A. Haskins and wife, F. Dimler, Oalo; Robert Grier, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Kirkland, Canada; Miss Jennie Trigg, Kentucky; F. B. Smith, wife and three children, Dallas, Tex.; Jerry Callahan, Wells, Nev.; 64 emigrant passengers, including 47 males, to arrive in Sacramento August 15th.

NEWHALL, August 13th.—Passed here to-day to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: W. W. Booth, Tucson; F. V. Smith, Tucson; A. H. Baldwin and family, Houston, Texas; Mrs. C. Cole, Tombstone; Mrs. Dean, Tombstone; Prof. Wm. P. Blake, W. M. Hardy, Mill Rock, New Haven; G. Avery, wife and two children, G. Dunn, V. Dunn, Globe, Arizona; G. W. Dunn, San Francisco; A. N. Kirk and wife, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Barney, Los Angeles.

Gerrit Smith, the grandson and namesake of the distinguished Abolitionist, is to become chief organist of St. Peter's Church in Albany, after studying music abroad for several years.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES

Terrible Deed of Blood in Indiana—Railroad Building in Utah—Ravages of Yellow Fever—Irish Demonstration at Chicago—The Fire Record—Typhoid Fever at a Summer Resort—Murder and Robbery in Missouri—Items of Foreign News—Etc.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Pacific Coast Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, August 13th.—The following postal changes for the Pacific coast are announced: Offices established — Winslow, Apache county, Arizona, J. H. Breed, Postmaster; Del Monte, Monterey county, Cal., George Schonewald, Postmaster; Gerald, Eureka county, Nev., Edwin Clay, Postmaster; Deskins, Jackson county, Or., Henry P. Deskins, Postmaster; Hill, Lane county, Or., John H. Hill, Postmaster. Offices discontinued—Lilluin, Modoc county, Cal.; Lamville, Elko county, Nev. Postmasters appointed — Mrs. Catherine Jones, Beaver, Clackamas county, Or.; J. B. Purdy, Purdy, Umatilla county, Or.; John O. Booth, Yucalla, Douglas county, Or.

The Yellow Fever Scourge.

LAREDO, August 13th.—During the twenty-four hours ended at 8 P. M., August 12th, Brownsville had thirty-five new cases of yellow fever and one death. Matamoras had twenty-three new cases and eight deaths.

BROWNSVILLE (Tex.), August 13th.—Twenty-two new cases of yellow fever reported—all Mexicans but one, an American—and one death. The northern mail was sent back from above. There is more alarm at a distance than there is cause for yet. A thunder squall occurred to-day, and lasted half an hour, causing no damage. Physicians are apprehensive of the change in the weather.

MATAMORAS, August 13th.—There were eight deaths during the week ended at 9 A. M. to-day. Total deaths from fever, fifty.

Typhoid Fever at a Watering Place.

LONG BRANCH, August 13th.—The guests of a hotel near Seabright have been startled by the sickness from typhoid fever of a brother-in-law of Cyrus W. Field, Jr., and a relative of the Seligmans. They cannot be moved for ten days, and the proprietor declares that he will close the hotel to-morrow unless friends of the sick men pay him $50,000. Thus far they have refused.

Destruction by Fire.

GRANT CITY (Mo.), August 13th.—Twelve business houses were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $35,000 to $50,000; insurance $10,000.

LANCASTER (Pa.), August 13th.—This afternoon the barn of Samuel N. Welsell was burned by an incendiary. While the fire was in progress the County Insane Asylum near by was discovered to be on fire, and was destroyed. Loss, $70,000; insured for $35,000. The insane inmates, 114 in number, were all saved.

CHICAGO, August 13th.—At Hammond Station, twenty miles south of this city, the establishment of Stein, Hirsch & Co., for the manufacture of jewelry, buttons, etc., from wood, was burned to-night. Loss, $50,000; believed to be fully insured.

MANHATTAN, (Kansas), August 13th.—A fire this morning destroyed almost the entire business portion of the town. The loss is unknown. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Dorsey's Letter to Garfield.

NEW YORK, August 13th.—The *Times'* Washington special on Dorsey's letter to Garfield says: Dorsey said to-night that he had no objection that the letter should be published, but saw no reason for its publication, which could do no one any good. So far as it was an expression of his opinions, he was ready to stand by it. Colonel Hinton, he said, had in his possession about one hundred letters which he (Dorsey) had written to Garfield, and he had chosen to publish this, and had intimated that he would publish others. In Dorsey's opinion it was an unwise thing to do. If Hinton had desired to pick out the strongest expression of opinion he had made a mistake, for there were much more emphatic letters in the batch. As far as he was concerned, he did not see how the giving out of these letters to the public now could help anybody in the star route cases. He certainly did not think it would help him, and he had not consented to their publication with that idea.

Henry George's Arrest.

NEW YORK, August 13th.—The Central Labor Union to-day adopted a resolution denouncing the British Government in arresting Henry George, while in the performance of his duty as a journalist, as cowardly and tyrannical, and deserving the reprobation of all true Americans, and demanding that the American Government take immediate steps to compel the British Government to make reparation for the unwarranted and atrocious insult it has heaped upon the American Government.

The Philadelphia Land League.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13th.—The Land League of Philadelphia this evening decided that it would not advance the cause of Ireland to assist Arabi Bey by sending money or troops to Egypt. A telegram from Parnell, denouncing such action, was read. The names of the persons who charged that an attempt had been made to sell out the League to a political party are published.

Frightful Tragedy in Indiana.

EVANSVILLE (Ind.), August 13th.—This morning Alexander Wieber, a German saloon-keeper, his wife and son, 7 years old, were found murdered in their house—the father and mother in bed, and the boy in an adjoining room, who was evidently killed while attempting to escape. The heads of all were crushed with a hatchet and their throats cut and mangled in the most brutal manner. An infant of six months was found unharmed in its crib. The most intense excitement prevails, and vigorous efforts are being made to discover the perpetrators. The premises were ransacked, but nothing was apparently taken. Leroy Pennint, Charles N. Carter, Phillip Volle and a disreputable young man named Joe Byrd have been arrested on suspicion. About six years ago a man named Krugg was murdered on the same premises. Leroy Lenhart married his widow and wanted to occupy the premises, but Wieber had a long lease. Lenhart has been heard, it is said, to threaten to kill Wieber if he did not vacate.

Railway Progress in Utah.

DENVER (Col.), August 13th.—The Utah extension of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway is completed to Cimarron, 330 miles from Denver and 407 miles from Salt Lake. As the company has now completed and in operation in Utah about 106 miles, extending eastward from Salt Lake, less than 300 remains to be built to complete the connection. On this link grading is nearly finished, and preparations for rapid track-laying indicate the opening of this new through line by December 31st.

The Objection to the Hillsdale Crew.

NEW YORK, August 13th.—Watts, President of the Amateur Oarsmen's Association of America, arrived last evening from Liverpool. He says the real objection to the Hillsdales was personally stated to him by Chatterton, President of the English Amateur Rowing Association. He said the two last crews from America—Cornell and Shoewacamettes—proved ungentlemanly, and it was determined to guard against giving another crew an opportunity to display vulgarity, which prevented their acceptance of the Hillsdales' challenge.

The Striking Miners.

CUMBERLAND (Md.), August 13th.—The Knights of Labor at Lonaconing counseled the tenants of the companies to hold out in the strike, and all necessary funds would be furnished. The miners have forwarded to the companies an official communication asking them to name a time and place for a conference.

In Memory of Fanny Parnell.

CHICAGO, August 13th.—The Irish societies of this city participated in a demonstration in memory of the late Fanny Parnell this afternoon, and it was largely participated in. It consisted of a procession, speeches by local orators, the reading of memorial resolutions, and the reading of Miss Parnell's appeal to her countrywomen.

Still Alive.

SARATOGA (N. Y.), August 13th.—Judge William W. Levy, of New Orleans, did not die here last Thursday. He is still alive.

Death of an Ex-United States Senator.

BALTIMORE, August 13th.—Dr. Geo. R. Dennis died to-day in Somerset county, Maryland aged sixty-one. He was U. S. Senator from 1873 to 1879.

Murdered and Robbed.

NASHVILLE, August 13th.—M. E. Bennett, a prominent merchant at Lebanon, was murdered and robbed last night.

Saloon-Keeper Assassinated.

LOUISVILLE, August 13th.—George Eden, the keeper of a saloon in Shelbyville, Pike county, was shot and killed by some one who rode up to his door and fired and escaped. The murder is believed to be the result of a political quarrel.

Stabbed by a Drunken Man.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13th.—Albert Harrison, a worthless fellow, while intoxicated, to-day stabbed John Williams, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

Two Little Girls Asphyxiated.

PULLMAN (Ill.), August 13th.—Patrick Meehan, an employe in the Pullman works, went into Chicago Saturday night on business, leaving his two little girls, 7 and 9 years old, in his house. He missed the last train, and was compelled to remain in the city all night. On returning home this morning he discovered that the children had blown out the gas and were smothered to death.

Two Boys Drowned.

NEW YORK, August 13th.—David Heckniger and Henry Koche, boys, were drowned while bathing to-day.

Rapidly Recovering.

CHICAGO, August 13th.—Hon. J. B. Grinnell, now in the city, says the town of Grinnell, Ia., is rapidly recovering from its recent disaster. Between sixty and seventy houses have been rebuilt. John I. Blair, of the Blair Railroad, contributed $15,000 to rebuild the college, which is rapidly progressing.

Eastern Weather.

NEW YORK, August 13th—Midnight.—Highest temperature to-day, 88°; lowest, 69°.

CHICAGO, August 13th.—Highest temperature to-day, 82°; lowest, 63°.

Peace Restored.

JERSEY CITY, August 13th.—The special police of the Pennsylvania Railway were paid off to-day and discharged. The police force of the New York, Lake Erie and Western road will be reduced to ten men to-morrow. The extra police were employed when the freight handlers' strike began.

Opium Dens Raided in New York.

NEW YORK, August 13th.—Sergeant Thompson and officers of the Sixth Police Precinct on Saturday night made a descent on an opium den kept by Ah Chung at No. 21 Pell street, and arrested him with other inmates. Another opium den was also "pulled" and several inmates arrested.

Prize-Fight on Long Island.

NEW YORK, August 14th—A. M.—A prize-fight occurred yesterday between Charles Schallenbach and Robert Turnbull at Harry Hill's place on Long Island. After the twelfth round the former was unconscious, and lost the fight. No arrests were made.

FOREIGN.

The Trouble in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, August 13th.—Church services were held to-day in the city.

The enemy's main defenses appear to be finished.

It is rumored that Arabi Pasha is sending his laborers away, to avoid the necessity of feeding them.

The Duke of Connaught has applied to have the marines brigaded with the Guards. This is taken as a compliment by the former.

News is just received of a skirmish to the westward of Alexandria beyond the Meks forts. The sailors and marines drove a number of Arabs back with the fire of a small field piece. There was no loss on the English side.

Foreigners are beginning to grumble, and have formed a so-called vigilance committee to watch the European interest. This movement has been a source of considerable trouble to Sir Garnet Wolseley.

The Coldstream Guards landed this morning and marched to Ramleh, where a whole brigade of Foot Guards are now encamped, under command of the Duke of Connaught.

General Allison having written the commander of the German gunboat Habicht that security can now be guaranteed in Alexandria, the German sailors guarding the German hospital were yesterday withdrawn. This removes the last foreign landing party.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 13th.—The Anglo-Turkish Military Convention has not yet given its approval to the reports submitted by the Ministers Saturday. The draft of the Convention proposed by England differs in several particulars from the Ottoman draft. There is no idea of giving the Khedive command of the British and Turkish troops in Egypt.

Cherif Avonolcerefik, a brother of Hussein Pasha, formerly Grand Cherif of Mecca, lately assassinated, has received the decoration of the Order of Osmatic. The decoration caused a sensation.

LONDON, August 13th.—The army of occupation in Egypt will be reinforced by the Third Division of the First Army Corps. A number of regiments have been ordered in readiness for active service. The troop ship Malabar, at Portsmouth, is under orders to take this week about 2,000 additional officers and men to strengthen the regiments already in Egypt, while further detachments of artillery embark on the transport Teviot at Woolwich.

SUEZ, August 13th.—Rebels in great force have taken up positions immediately threatening the canal. The English Admiral has occupied the front works. He will not allow any interference whatever from De Lesseps.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 13th.—As an indication of the spirit which animates the Porte in sending troops to Egypt, it is stated that twenty Christian medical men appointed to accompany the Egyptian expedition, who had received their pay and made every preparation for departure, were stopped at the last moment, and their places supplied by Musulmans.

The resolution proclaiming Arabi Pasha a rebel was reached only after a protracted discussion between the palace clique and the ministerial party. The Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs insisted upon the necessity of the proclamation, and declared that war with England would be a terrible calamity for Turkey, because Russia was ready to march into Asia Minor and Austria to march on Salonica. Arabi Pasha has been invited to lay down his arms, and until a reply is received from him the proclamation will not become official.

THE SULTAN INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, August 13th.—The *Herald's* Constantinople special says: In an audience granted to your correspondent at the Yildiz Palace this afternoon, the Sultan expressed himself freely upon the Egyptian question. His Majesty intimated yesterday his wish for an interview, and appointed 9 o'clock as the hour. After the usual delays preliminary to being admitted to the royal presence, and the formalities customary upon presentation, the Sultan, in reply to a question about the situation in Egypt, spoke as follows. The conversation was carried on entirely through an interpreter, as his Majesty speaks no language but Turkish. "The situation in Egypt," said the Sultan, "was not serious until the presence of the fleets precipitated affairs and exasperated the people. Arabi's party then took advantage of the situation to inflame the people."

"What does your Majesty consider the original cause of the trouble?"

"I will explain. There have been in all the Egyptian public departments a great number of English and French employes appointed and kept in place by the influence of English and French Controllers, and these employes profited enormously by the abuse of their places, which they held to the exclusion of the Arabs. They constantly extended their own privileges and increased their preference, until Arabi, who was then a Colonel in the service, complained to the Khedive. In this way a breach occurred between Arabi and the Khedive, and difficulties arose which might easily have been arranged had not the appearance of the fleets aroused the native feeling and destroyed my plans for a recognition of the opposing facts and a peaceable settlement of the troubles. I had already sent to Alexandria a commission, including Dervish Pasha, Achmed Essad Effendi, Lebid Effendi and Cedri Effendi, to act as arbitrators; but the action of the English rendered their plans useless. Lebid Effendi, who has just returned, will give you a written statement more at length."

"What does your Majesty think of the bombardment?"

"It was most cruel and unjust. The English forbade the Egyptians to fortify their own works, and then, while defenseless, opened fire upon them. This was an unjust, inhuman act, and contrary to the law of nations. The English claim that they were dealing with rebels. In that case it was England's duty to inform the sovereign power, to leave the settlement to that authority, instead of taking the law into her own hands, which she had no right to do. The English say there is no justice among us, yet let us look at Ireland. England's Irish subjects are simply demanding a right which, here in Turkey, is universally granted to the people. Such troubles as the Irish agrarian riots would be impossible in Turkey. England boasts of her superior justice, yet we have, what she does not grant to her subjects, an equitable land law, under which farmers, and even agricultural laborers, are protected in their rights. When the Roumanians obtained Doubroudocha, they continued the use of the Turkish law in regard to real property."

Affairs in Ireland.

DUBLIN, August 13th.—A constable named Brown was shot fatally to-day at Parsontown, County Louth. Four bullets entered his body. The police arrested five of a company of fifty men drilling near Dungarvon.

The committee in charge of the Limerick races refused the offer by Clifford Lloyd of a cup valued at £50.

The Inspector-General of the Constabulary has forwarded to the county inspectors of Ireland £180,000 for distribution among the constabulary.

It is stated that guns have been placed in the upper yard of the Castle, and other precautions taken in views of possible riots during the O'Connell demonstration.

Large bodies of infantry paraded the streets with guns to-night, causing some excitement. The authorities are reticent in regard to this increased vigilance.

Land League Demonstration.

MANCHESTER, August 13th.—At the demonstration to-day in connection with the Land League Convention Commiss presided, and Biggar and Trevelyan were present. Commins claimed that the Irish party had forced the House of Commons to yield much more than the House ever intended. He urged the party to continue its united efforts to abolish the union. A resolution thanking the Irish National party in the House of Commons was unanimously passed. Biggar claimed that the Irish party contains some of the ablest men in the House of Commons. O'Connor urged his hearers to renewed efforts in the next general election.

The Hillsdales All Right.

LONDON, August 13th.—The *Sportsman* says: Owing to a satisfactory answer from the Yale Boat Club, the Thames Rowing Club have accepted the challenge of the Hillsdale crew. Their passage home had already been booked, but will be cancelled if necessary. The match, if it comes off, will take place about a month hence.

School Children Killed by a Powder Explosion.

LONDON, August 13th.—By the accidental explosion of a barrel of gunpowder in a tradesman's shop near a schoolhouse in Grodno, Russia, almost all the children in the schoolhouse, who were Jews, were killed. A large number of bodies have been taken from the ruins. The windows and doors of a church and other buildings in the neighborhood were shattered.

Guarding Against Cholera.

LONDON, August 13th.—The Supreme Board of Health have decided to enforce immediately a strict quarantine against all vessels from Borneo, Scooloo Islands and the Philippine Archipelago, on account of the prevalence of cholera.

The Wrecked Steamer.

LONDON, August 13th.—The steamer Mosel is settling rapidly. Heavy seas have washed away many of her fittings.

Fall of Royalty.

BERLIN, August 13th.—The Empress of Germany, while walking Saturday in the Schloss of Babelsberg, slipped and threw to the ground. Her Majesty received rather a severe shaking and several slight contusions.

Death of an Ex-German Minister.