THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 16, 1882

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

SACRAMENTO, August 15, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Barom.	Height of Barom.	Ther.	Direction of wind	Velocity of wind	Character of weather	Rain in 24 hours	State of the weather
Olympia	30.06	62	W.			Light		Fair
Portland	30.03	62	N. 7			Fresh		Clear
Roseburg	30.04	64	N. W.	6		Fresh		Clear
Red Bluff	29.86	79	S.			Light		Clear
Sacramento	29.87	70	S.	6		Fresh		Clear
S Francisco	29.95	57	W.	16		Fresh		Clear
Visalia								
Los Angeles								
San Diego	29.95	69	W.			Light		Clear

Maximum temperature, 85; minimum, 56.

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 Government bonds are quoted at 119¾ for 4s of 1907; 114¼ for 4½s; 101½ for 3½s; sterling, $4 86@4 89½; silver bars, 114.

Silver in London, 51 15-16d; consols, 99 11-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 104½; 4s, 125½; 4½s, 116½.

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

Mining stocks were again quiet in San Francisco yesterday. Prices were even lower than on the 14th. There is a great difficulty in hunting buyers. Many descriptions are daily passed because no one wants the stocks. The omitted stocks yesterday included Julia, Exchequer, Alpha, Imperial, Kentuck, Crown Point, Overman, Caledonia, Silver Hill, Benton, Martin White, Mt. Diablo and Northern Belle.

The seventeenth annual exposition of the Mechanics' Institute opened at San Francisco yesterday, to continue until September 16th.

Sealed proposals for Indian supplies, to the number of thirty-five, were opened at San Francisco yesterday.

Fire at Merced.

Winnemucca shipped 267 head of beef cattle to San Francisco yesterday.

The first passenger train on the California Southern Railroad reached Colton yesterday from San Diego.

The Boston longshoremen have struck for increased pay.

Bingham, United States Minister to Japan, telegraphs that Corean affairs are quiet.

The Vermont Greenback State Convention met yesterday at Waterbury, and nominated a full ticket, headed with C. C. Martin for Governor.

The Sprague farm and mansion at Canonchet was sold by auction yesterday for $62,250.

Dick Little, a notorious member of the old James gang, was arrested at Kansas City, Mo., yesterday, by a United States Marshal.

A violent and damaging storm occurred Monday night in the vicinity of Madison, Wis.

The statue to Daniel O'Connell was unveiled at Dublin yesterday in the presence of 100,000 people.

Judge French, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, finds great difficulty in interpreting the new Chinese law.

Bob Young and Charlie Griffin (colored) were lynched by a mob Monday night at Lafayette, Ala.

The Sultan yesterday peremptorily ordered Arabi Pasha to lay down his arms, and if he refuses he will be left to be dealt with by the English.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Alexandria yesterday.

A statue of Friar Arnold, an early Italian reformer, was unveiled at Brescia yesterday.

Richard B. Garland is on trial at Meherrin, Va., for the murder of James Addison in a duel.

Field fires are raging in New Hampshire.

Two men robbed the First National Bank at Kewana, Ill, Monday evening, of $20,000, and escaped with the booty.

C. D. McCarty, Greenback candidate for Congress in the Eleventh Iowa District, has decided not to run.

At Avon Beach, L. I., two brothers named Morris stabbed Henry Hyman and A. M. Cluet, inflicting serious wounds.

A State Liquor Dealers' Association has been organized in Indiana, pledged to support the nominees of the Democratic party.

Ornaments are being worn in Washington made from Guiteau's skin and coffin screws.

In a railroad collision in France three persons were killed and six injured.

The health of the Prince of Wales is causing anxiety in England.

Professor William Stanley Jevons, the English philosopher and Professor of Political Economy, was drowned at Bristol, Eng., while bathing.

The Irish national demonstration at Chicago yesterday was attended by 10,000 persons.

The Utah Commissioners met at Omaha yesterday.

Jeremiah Detreme shot Rudy Eisendorf near Detroit, in a quarrel over the possession of a piece of land.

A twelve-year old boy was shot and killed near Bay City, Mich., yesterday, by a companion of the same age.

The Democrats at Cairo, Ill., have nominated W. R. Murphy, of Perry county, for Congress.

A thunder-storm, accompanied by hail, did considerable damage at Sterling, Ks., yesterday.

On the Border of the Indian Nation, in Arkansas, Saturday, Colonel N. D. Ellis, a prominent planter, was murdered by John Martin, his foreman.

The Democratic County Convention, at Napa, yesterday placed a full county ticket in the field.

J. J. Bush, at San Diego, has been found guilty of the murder of John Joy, the jury fixing life imprisonment as the penalty.

A. D. Candler has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Ninth Georgia District.

The Democrats of the Sixth Alabama District have renominated Congressman G. W. Hewitt.

In the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia, the Democrats have nominated Charles T. O'Ferrall.

A drought is badly damaging the crops in Massachusetts.

Ex-Congressman Nathan Littlefield died at Bridgetown, Me., last night, aged 78 years.

The semi-annual meeting of the San Francisco Board of Trade was held yesterday.

The most destructive tornado ever experienced in that vicinity, occurred last night at Bangor, Me.

At Jacksonville, Or., in a fit of delirium tremens, Henry Osterman shot and dangerously wounded Mitchell Brown, who was acting as his nurse.

THE London *Lancet* says the search for the germs of malaria appears at last to be near a successful issue. Two French physiologists have discovered that a peculiar parasite is invariably present in the blood of persons suffering from malaria. This parasite inhabits the red corpuscles of the blood, and has not been discovered in any other disease. Millions of corpuscles have been found to be affected during the hight of the disease, and the enfeebled circulation which is a frequent symptom of malarial disease is believed to be due to the clogging of the blood by these parasites.

GEORGE BANCROFT has the devoted friendship of the young people in Washington. He is very fond of having youthful faces about him, and at the most formal and imposing of his dinner parties he always has some of his young favorites. If there is any one thing that speaks for a man it is his regard for youth, the delight he takes in the young and the pleasure he experiences in their society. In our opinion the man who can understand a true boy is wiser and better than he who makes men his study.

GENERAL SKOBELEFF died possessed of a large fortune. His annual income from it is reckoned to have been about 100,000 roubles. By his will he gave but a small sum to his divorced wife; the remainder he divided in equal shares among his three sisters—the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, Princess Belorsilski and Princess Beauharnais. It was through the Princess Beauharnais that Skobeleff was related to the imperial family of Russia.

THE immigration to the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, was 730,003. This is the largest immigration in one year in the history of the country, the next largest being last year, when it reached 669,431, and the third largest was in 1873, when it was 459,803.

THAT is a new and easy plan for murderers to free themselves. Let them smuggle liquor to the jury, and after conviction "give the secret away," and a new trial must follow.

THE Prince of Wales has for some time shone as a farmer. He won three first prizes at the Norfolk cattle show—one for a shorthorn bull and two for Southdown sheep.

AN Ohio man unpinned a tidy from a chair and wiped his nose upon it. It takes an Ohio man to solve mysteries. Now we know what a tidy is for.

GEORGIA is shipping an average of 50,000 twenty-pound watermelons north per day. How much Georgia has to answer for.

JUDGE TOURGEE is said to have cleared the comfortable sum of $30,000 from the sale of "The Fool's Errand."

THE Supreme Court of Connecticut has decided that women are eligible to admission to the bar of that State.

THE only secret worth knowing in this life is how one man can contrive to be better than another.

THREE teachers in the public schools of Philadelphia have recently died of overwork.

THE fashionable term now is "En Ville" instead of "present," as formerly.

YOU can have what you like in this world, if you will like what you have.

IDAHO has already produced $90,000,000 in gold and silver.

ARE WE IMPROVING?

Is the race of men physically deteriorating? is a question engaging much critical attention. We incline to the belief that it is not, because of our improved medical systems in the treatment of physical ills, and the advance made in sanitary science and in general knowledge concerning preventable disease. People are now "talked at" constantly and persistently through the newspapers and through books on the subject of their bodily health, and we believe all this lecturing has been beneficial, and that the race is as a consequence physically better to-day than is popularly declared and lamented, and this notwithstanding the fact that we have some physical vices to contend with that were exceedingly rare a few years ago.

Sanitary matters, as treated in newspapers, present nowadays the science of health preservation in a very abbreviated form, and it is certainly true that it is liable to misapplication and misinterpretation, but none the less the newspaper treatment is of value. The loose publication of innumerable receipts for medicines for the cure or prevention of the many distempers of the body has been too common. There are very few that are not about as apt to do harm as to accomplish good, for the unskilled person is not competent to diagnose his own case, and the promiscuous use of unfathered medical remedies is more likely to injure than to alleviate. But still the observant must confess that this generation is better informed as to the general principles of medical science, and better versed in the laws for the preservation of health and the prevention of disease and physical decay.

This is due to our advanced system of education, which has made medical knowledge accessible to all; to the critical spirit of the age, and to that independence of thought that does not concede to any one class the possession of all the knowledge of a given subject. It is also due largely to the simplified medical literature of the day. Such journals as the French, American and English sanitary magazines and a large number of the health periodicals are to-day found in the homes of the people. Some of them are conducted solely for the establishment of peculiar and eccentric systems of healing, and not a few are so radical regarding certain methods that they deserve to be classed with the "cranky" (a word now more generally expressive than most of the Americanisms of the day). But the influence of the objectionable class is small, and the people are not so easily deceived regarding doubtful nostrums.

We have journals of sanitary science devoted wholly to the better education of the architect, the builder, the plumber, the manufacturer, food producers generally, the house fitter, the miller, the cook, the housekeeper—and so on through a long chapter of others whose good or bad work bears intimate relation to the public health. The great mass of these are conducted upon the proper key, address the simpler as well as the cultivated understanding, and have the approval of the best informed of sanitarians and physicians. Added to these are the journals of popular science which have found in the masses an appreciative and ready clientage. By their aid channels of information have been opened up that a few years ago were as sealed books to the many. The publishers' presses have given the generation a great amount of cheap medical and scientific literature, and the best minds and most skilled and learned of healers, sanitarians and scientists have found the ethics of their schools so relaxed as to permit them to freely address the people through these mediums and convey to them simplified information and advice that but a few years ago could only be found in the voluminous technical volumes of the physicians' library. The official Boards of Health of States and municipalities have added to the current health literature their circulars and pamphlets of instruction upon preventable disease. In short, it may be said that sanitary and medical science have opened wide their doors, and if the men and women of this day lack information on general health topics, and "what to do until the doctor "comes," it is their own fault. All this has been simply in keeping with the advance of general knowledge, and should make its results manifest in an improved state of the public health, and we believe that such improvement is apparent. There is less fear of epidemics than formerly, and better preparation for them on their approach; greater vigor in the enforcement of sanitary regulations; better systems of house-building and fitting; a wider and clearer appreciation of the laws of health; the demands of the physical being; the necessity for cleanliness of person and premises, and for rest and recreation. If this people is living faster, existing upon its nerves, as is said, and increasing risks to heart and brain, it is also better prepared to do so.

Statistics prove (though it is fair to say that their correctness is questioned in some quarters), according to English annuity tables, that, despite all the busy whirl in which we live, the average longevity has not only not declined, but has so gone up in the scale as to necessitate a readjustment of all the tables of probabilities. In view of this affirmation the comparison of the new and the old will form a very interesting study, and as this has been entered upon the results will probably soon be prominently before the people.

THE REASON WHY.

The San Francisco *Merchant*, while believing that San Francisco stands well as a manufacturing city, compared with others, and that the growth of manufactures is noticeable, still thinks it does not keep pace on the Pacific coast with the expectations of the people. While it admits that we have no specialty, and that manufacturing advance must be of slow growth, it yet urges that we should be further advanced than we are, and asks: "What is to prevent us making all the "agricultural machinery for the Pacific "slope and for export to Australia, Mexico and South America? And similarly "of wagons, buggies, carriages, harness, "nails, cooking-stoves and ranges, and "steel, iron, and woodware generally?" It is somewhat surprising that a purely commercial journal should ask such a question. It knows what the answer is very well. Capital must be commanded for such enterprises, and capital has been handicapped in California so heavily that it finds better reward in other investments and elsewhere. Whenever the demand warrants, and the conditions justify, home manufacturing will be largely engaged in. Our population now is not sufficiently dense to warrant large investment in manufacturing to compete with the Eastern market. At the East millions are invested to our thousands, and single factories can be named outside of large cities—say in the lines suggested, agricultural implements, wagons, farm tools, etc.—the product of which for one month would stock the Pacific market for an entire year. Against such we cannot hope to successfully compete for years. There are other reasons, not the least among which is the lack of material necessary in a number of lines, and contiguity to which must give Eastern manufacturers the advantage for a long time, notwithstanding the extended freight haul intervening between them and this coast; but the central reason is lack of inducement and reward. We must be content upon this coast, for a number of years, to have manufactories, with here and there an exception, of second and third-rate order.

But, regarding the actual condition of manufacturing in great cities, let us see what the figures will develop. Take ten great cities of the Union and examine the statistics of manufactures, capital invested and annual product:

	Factories.	Capital.	Product.
Baltimore	3,596	$36,000,000	$75,600,000
Boston	3,521	42,750,000	123,300,000
Brooklyn	5,089	56,621,000	169,757,000
Chicago	3,479	64,177,000	241,045,000
Cincinnati	3,231	43,278,000	94,859,000
New York	11,162	164,917,000	448,209,000
Philadelphia	8,377	170,495,000	304,591,700
Pittsburg	1,971	59,976,000	74,241,000
St. Louis	2,886	45,385,000	104,833,800
San Francisco	2,860	29,417,000	71,613,335

But there are two score or more of great manufacturing centers outside of the large cities, some of which exceed in like lines, manufacturing in any metropolis—as, for instance, in some of the very articles named by our contemporary, such as agricultural implements, wagons, etc. But in the comparisons made it will be seen that in nine competing cities San Francisco has to contend with capital aggregating nearly $800,000,000 and a product of over $1,635,600,000. The truth is, San Francisco has no reason to be ashamed of herself in the list of manufacturing cities; nor has the Pacific coast been such a laggard as it is popular to proclaim. We have advanced in manufacturing just as far as reasonable expectation should demand, under the adverse circumstances surrounding us. All attempts to force manufacturing beyond its legitimate growth are futile, and all attempts to stimulate manufacturing by urgent newspaper articles, as is so often essayed in the towns of the coast, are but lost labor.

AN IMPOSTER EXPOSED.

San Diego has had a sensation. It resulted in the criminal conviction of an imposter who was deluding people under the guise of spiritualism. The woman made people believe that while in a "trance" state she could, by aid of disembodied spirits, remove from them fungus growth within the body—cancers, tumors, and the like. She not only deluded the ill, but led the well to believe they were sick and filled up with matter needing removal. Says the *Sun*: "Emboldened by "the success of her schemes, she went a "step further and induced young girls to "submit to the machination of her surgical "butchery." It really seemed that the woman had San Diego by the throat, and that all she had to do was to waive her hand and the spirits would remove her from the toils that the unbelievers cast about her. But the spirits failed her at the last, and the poor dupes have only the satisfaction of knowing that her conviction and sentence makes judicial record of their own folly. Among her victims were a great many of the most respectable people of the town, but it is also to be said that of the sincere believers in the religion of spiritualism some were not deluded, and pronounced her a fraud from the beginning. The conviction of this imposter and the stripping off of her guise of innocence was accomplished only after a long trial before a jury in the Superior Court.

LIEUTENANT SYMONS' PLAN.

Lieutenant T. W. Symons, Chief Engineer of the Department of the Columbia, has put forth a plan for the settlement of the Indian question in the North. In brief, he would dissolve all tribal relations (just how he would effect this is not clear); give the Indians homesteads inalienable for twenty-five years; fit them out with seed, tools and agricultural implements, with the understanding that it would be done but once; extend the laws and the influence of schools over them; exempt their lands from forfeiture for taxes; and finally extend to them the privilege of the elective franchise. Though we believe the plan impracticable as to several features, it has some reason in it, but as to the final proposition that is folly. No extension of the franchise to those unfitted by long years of savage life to value it will be consented to. We want intelligent voters in these days. What, by the way, would this new reformer do with the Indian should he fail in the use of his agricultural tools, under the proviso attached to the gift? How, for instance, will he bring those tribes within the operation of his plan that are wholly ignorant of agricultural life, and whose savage and nomadic habits are apparently unconquerable?

DISAPPOINTED CHINESE.

Probably the very best test of the Chinese restriction law that could be made has taken on form at the East. Five hundred Chinese arrive in an Eastern port, and ask leave to cross the continent and embark at San Francisco for China. The authorities at the East refuse permission. Even had they the power to grant it, there would be no means of compelling these travelers to leave, as they promise to do, if once they are permitted to land. They could scatter through the country, and no rallying of the group could be effected. But the advices are that the authorities stand firm, refuse to admit that any exceptions are possible to the law in the case, and that the Chinese must turn back and go by another route. Intelligent Chinese here say that their people have believed the law would be a dead letter on the Atlantic seaboard, and that they could land there with impunity. This turning back of the shipload at Baltimore will do more to convince Chinese of the futility of attempting to evade the law than would the barring of the Golden Gate to four times that number of the proscribed race.

THE SEABRIGHT CASE.

That seemed a strange demand made by the Seabright hotel keeper, that two of his guests, ill of typhoid fever, should pay him $5,000, or he would close his hotel, and they would be compelled to remove at great peril to their lives. They yielded. It appears, that on the fever seizing these two victims, the guests of the house fled the place, and the landlord was financially unable to continue to keep up his establishment. The sick persons are wealthy, and able to pay for turning the house into a hospital. What therefore at first appeared as heartlessness, was merely the pressure of necessity. The most notable feature of the occurrence, however, is the terror the appearance of the typhoid fever inspired. It is certainly true that people have come to regard it with greater fear, and to recognize the fact that it is dangerous to remain within the atmosphere of its influence. This fear has not until recent years been so strong regarding this disease; but it is justified and medical men agree it is better that typhoid patients be isolated as completely as possible.

AMUSEMENT VS. INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Frothingham in a recent essay regrets that the people of the United States pay more to be amused than instructed. We are not ready to admit that his figures are correct—in fact we doubt them, and believe that he has omitted vital factors of instruction. But it does not follow that all amusement is devoid of instruction. Grant it, that America is a paradise for strong theatrical lights; that we pay roundly and well to be declaimed to, to gratify the sense of sight and hearing, and to satisfy our curiosity; there are in all these, nevertheless, some elements of instruction. But suppose it to be strictly true that we pay more to be amused than instructed, what then? Does it follow that if our amusements were less expensive our intelligence would be more highly cultivated? The whole matter is debatable ground, and at least the mournful cadence of Mr. Frothingham's lament does not appear to be demanded by the relative cost for our amusement and our instruction.

THE Resident Physician of the Nevada Asylum at Reno estimates that he can keep the patients there for a little more than one-half what it cost to keep them in Stockton under the contract system, thus saving the State $25,000 a year.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Disastrous Storm in Wisconsin—The Labor Situation—Auction Sale of the Sprague Farm—Yellow Fever Reports—Field Fires in New Hampshire—Irish Demonstration at Chicago—Patents to California Inventors—The Vermont Greenbackers—Arrest of Another of the James Gang—The Utah Commissioners—General Items of Foreign News—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Patents to California Inventors.

WASHINGTON, August 15th.—The following patents were issued to-day to California inventors: Carriage bolt-cutter, James S. Bright, San Bernardino; grip apparatus for cable ways, Henry Casebolt, San Francisco; apparatus for crushing and pulverizing ore, cement, etc., Miles B. Dodge, San Francisco; clothes-dryer, Elliott, H. Gordon, Ferndale; sewing machine, George Gowing, Oakland; plow, Silas E. Goodmouth, New Castle; rotary engine, W. E. Crist, San Francisco; car coupling, E. B. McKinney, Modesto.

An Immense Corn and Wheat Crop.

CHICAGO, August 15th.—An intelligent gentlemen connected with the Kansas City press, who has obtained official and other information relative to corn and wheat crops in Kansas and Missouri, was in the city to-day, and said that the latest information obtained through the Agricultural Department of Kansas shows that the extraordinary weight and quality of the wheat grain has increased the yield beyond former calculations. It is now thought the crop will be 35,000,000 bushels. The corn shows even better. It will yield 190,000,000 bushels. Missouri shows 35,000,000 bushels of wheat, and will lead all the other States in corn. The most reliable estimate places the corn crop at 250,000,000 bushels. These two States, Kansas and Missouri, help to make up the deficit of Iowa and Illinois in corn, by supplying in all 440,000,000 bushels.

Cameron's Wily Scheme.

PITTSBURG, August 15 h.—There is no longer any doubt that the Cameron's are negotiating for a transfer of the votes of the Labor party to General Weaver. The headquarters of the movement are in Philadelphia, but some outcroppings are discernable in this part of the State. The plan is, after distributing a sufficient amount of money to influence all the leaders who may be susceptible to that sort of argument, to pack the Convention, which is to be held at Philadelphia, with "rounders" and "heelers," to outvote the real Labor men, and take such action in regard to the State ticket as will throw the Labor party, or as much of it as can be transferred, into the arms of Cameron, for Weaver's benefit.

Military Changes.

OMAHA, August 15th.—Colonel Ludington, Quartermaster of the Department of the Platte, has been transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Department of Missouri, to take effect October 1st, and Major J. V. Furrey, Depot Quartermaster at Omaha, goes to Baltimore. General G. B. Dandy, Quartermaster at St. Louis, will probably succeed Colonel Ludington. It is reported that General Howard is making a strong effort to be transferred to the Department of Columbia instead of the Platte.

Difficulties in Interpreting the New Chinese Law.

WASHINGTON, August 15th. — Judge French, acting Secretary of the Treasury, finds that the new law prohibiting Chinese arriving in this country furnishes him a great deal of work in the way of making decisions interpreting the intention of Congress in connection with the law. He is continually in receipt of inquiries from Collectors of various ports asking for instructions. The most interesting case of this kind came from Port Townsend, W. T., to-day. The Collector there asks what he shall do in the case where some Chinamen who had enlisted in an American port as sailor, and who, having served out their term of enlistment, want to land where they enlisted. Under the provisions of the new law the Collector says it is clear that they shall not be allowed to land, but a conflict arises in this case as between the new and former law in regard to sailors under shipping agreements with the Chinamen. The Captain of the vessel bound himself to land the Chinamen in an American port. If he failed to do so he is subject to a fine under the maritime law; if he does land the Chinamen he will subject himself to a heavy fine under the new law regarding the Chinese. The Collector asks what shall be done in the matter. Judge French says these cases are the most complex that have come to him, and difficulties are arising at every port. He intends referring the matter to the next session of Congress. In the meantime he is not exactly certain what shall be done with the Chinamen in this case.

A Notorious Member of the Old James Gang Arrested.

KANSAS CITY, August 15th.—Dick Little, a well known member of the old James gang, was arrested here to-day at noon by a United States Marshal, charged with complicity in robbing the United States Paymaster at Mussel Shoals, Alabama, March 11, 1881. The amount taken was $5,200, and it was supposed the robbery was perpetrated by Jesse James, William Ryan, who is now serving a twenty-five years sentence for train robbery, and Dick Little. Little asserts his innocence, and says he can prove that the arrest is the work of surviving members of the James gang, who have a grudge against him for the information he gave the officers which led to the breaking up of the gang.

On Trial for Murder.

MEHERRIN (Va.), August 15th.—The trial of Richard B. Garland for the murder of Jas. Addison in a duel, was resumed to-day. A witness testified that when Boswell handed Garland another pistol, Addison remarked, "Fool play. My pistol has refused to fire but once, and I have no other." Boswell then remarked, "I am satisfied, gentlemen, if you are." Addison next said, "Well, boys, I am done for. I have been shot through the bowels." Garland next replied, "I have been shot through the arm." The letters which caused the duel, written by Miss Mamie Hatchett to Garland, and those written to Miss Hatchett by Garland, were read to the Court and jury.

Irish National Demonstration.

CHICAGO, August 15th.—The Irish national demonstration occurred at Ogden's Grove this afternoon and evening, and was attended by 10,000 persons. The speakers and invited guests were escorted to the grove by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Irish Rifles and Clan Naegle Guards. In the afternoon Rev. J. C. Betts, of St. Louis, delivered an address, and Judge Moran, of this city, read the declaration of principles. In the evening James Redpath spoke, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing and the display of fireworks. A large number of mottoes were displayed and the Irish and American flags intermined.

The Sprague Farm Sold by Auction.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), August 15th.—The Sprague farm and mansion at Canonchet was sold by auction to-day, by order of Trustee Chaffee, for $62,250, to Frank D. Moulton, of New York. William Sprague had partially torn down the bridge leading to the place, and patrolled the avenue to the house armed with a rifle. The auctioneer stood on the wreck of the bridge to complete the sale.

Ornaments Made of Guiteau's Skin and Coffin Screws.

WASHINGTON, August 15th.—Notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, it was not until to-day that Guiteau's skeleton was in shape to be viewed. Only a few persons have yet been allowed to see it. Pieces of his skin have been given by the doctors of the Army Medical Museum to their friends to be worked up into ornaments. The coffin has been cut up into small pieces. The screws of the coffin are being worn by several of the employes of the museum as souvenirs on their watch-chains. In the meantime a decision of the Court has not been made as to whether Dr. Hicks is the legal custodian of the body, and whether or not he had the right to dispose of it by giving it to the museum.

Indiana Liquor Dealers.

TERRE HAUTE, August 15th.—About forty counties were represented here to-day in a Convention to organize a State Liquor Dealers' Association. Resolutions were passed pledging the Association to vote for the nominees of the Democratic party, because at its Convention it declared itself opposed to prohibitory laws, and because the Republicans declared in their favor.

Field Fires in New Hampshire.

AMHERST, August 15th.—Fires are raging in the fields adjoining the railroad track, and the Merrimac, Amherst and Milford Fire Departments have been called up. The flames are spreading south and east from Pennicpuck brook, and threaten Nashua.

The Massachusetts Drought.

BOSTON, August 15th.—The *Herald* says: The extended drought in Massachusetts, especially in the western part, has already damaged the crops in some sections almost past recovery, while if copious rains do not come soon the loss to growing crops will be very extensive. Cattle have to be fed, and the corn and oats crops, already injured past recovery, is being cut up and fed to the stock.

Tornado in Maine.

BANGOR, August 15th.—The most destructive tornado ever experienced in this vicinity visited Bangor to-night. The wind was terrific, the rain fell in sheets, accompanied by incessant thunder and lightning, and the destruction of property was very great. Buildings were blown down, roofs taken off, chimneys demolished, and signs and awnings carried away. A set of buildings in Veazie were destroyed by fire during the storm. A vast amount of damage was done to orchards. The loss is between $50,000 and $100,000.

Thunder-Storm with Hail.

STERLING (Ks.), August 15th.—A severe thunder-storm, accompanied by hail, this afternoon, did much damage to window glass and blew down several buildings.

Violent and Damaging Storm in Wisconsin.

MADISON, August 15th.—One of the most violent storms ever known here passed over the city last night and this morning, and seems to have been confined to a radius of twenty-five miles about here. A cloud burst near Cross Plain, deluging the whole valley. Black Earth creek rose with such rapidity that two freight trains were halted as a matter of precaution, and it proved a wise step, for a 50 foot bridge was carried away just east of the station and carried nine freight cars into a field near by. Much damage was done to crops, but the extent of it is not fully known, though probably not large.

The Utah Commission.

OMAHA, August 15th.—The Utah Commissioners met here to-day. They will have charge of Utah elections, and will remain until some time in November and carry out their special work. The first thing is to attend to the registration, for which they will appoint Registrars. They will receive and canvass the votes, and issue certificates of election. One of their most important duties is to disfranchise all known polygamists from voting and holding office. The election of a delegate to Congress comes before the people this fall, and this is followed by the election of the Legislature.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

OMAHA, August 15th.—The Commission left for Salt Lake at noon. They express themselves as ready to carry out the law, but are unable to say, until they have had a consultation, how they will enforce its provisions. They will remain in Utah till November.

The American Turf.

SARATOGA, August 15th.—The first race today, three quarters of a mile, Bootjack won, Waponeketa second, Copiashind. Time, 1:18.

The second race, mile and a quarter, Francis won, Square Dance second. Time, 2:14.

The third race, mile and five furlonges, was won by Yard Warfield, General Monroe second. Time, 2:14¾.

In the fourth race, steeplechase, two miles and a half, Post Guard was first, Annet second, Rose third. Time, 5:26.

MONMOUTH PARK, August 15th.—The first race to-day, one mile, Miss Sumley won, Gussie M. second. Time, 1:48.

The Criterion stakes, three-quarters of a mile, were won by Fairfield, Nimrod second, Inconstant third. Time, 1:17¾.

The Omnibus stakes, one mile and a half, Harry Gilmore won, Wyoming second, Tom Plunkett third. Time, 2:44¼.

In the mile and a quarter dash Mary Anderson was first, Parole second, Hospodar third. Time, 2:14¾.

In the mile and an eighth race Yorkshire was first, easily beating Rochester. Time, 2:02¾.

In the steeplechase over the whole course Ed Bonham was first, Bernadine second. The other horses got off the course. No time taken.

CONEY ISLAND, August 15th.—The first race to-day, seven-eighths of a mile, Clarissina won, Blush Rose second, Jim McGowan third. Time, 1:31¼. The French pools paid $12 45.

In the second race Monk was first, Bell Bird second, Tug Wilson third. Time, 1:45.

The third race, seven furlonges, Bounce won, Lute Fogle second, Jesse James third. Time, 1:32.

In the mile and a quarter dash Babcock was first, Aleck Anent second, Rob Roy third. Time, 2:11¼.

The steeple chase, over the short course, Kitty Clark won, Faulconbridge second, Oscar Wilde third. Little Pat ran away before the race. Time, 2:43.

UTICA (N. Y.), August 15th.—The first race at the Driving Park to-day was for the 2:38 class, and was won by Wilson, Eva second, Topsy third, May Thorne fourth, Rocton fifth. Time, 2:21—2:22—2:23¼—2:23¾.

The second race, 2:23 class, Umbola won, R. P. second. Laurece, Mattie, Gloster, George M. and Cora Belmont also trotted. Time, 2:23—2:21¾—2:22¼—2:22¾—2:24.

HARTFORD (Conn.), August 15th.—Vanderbilt's Maud S. and L. T. Sander's bay have arrived at Charter Oak Park.

The Labor Troubles.

LAFAYETTE (Ind.), August 15th.—The boot and shoemakers in three large manufactories have struck for an advance in wages. The bosses stubbornly refuse it.

PITTSBURG, August 15th.—A report comes from Mahoning Valley that Brown, Bonnell & Co., owners of one of the largest mills in the country, whose pay-roll is over $1,000,000 a year, have offered their employes the old wages, and say if the offer is not accepted they will hire non-Union men.

BOSTON, August 15th.—The longshoremen have struck for forty cents per hour for day work, fifty cents at night, and double price on Sundays. The steamship companies refuse their demands.

WILKESBARRE (Pa.), August 15th.—Unless the strikers return the Empire mills will be declared idle Monday.

COHOES (N. Y.), August 15th.—The employers and strikers at the Harmony mills both claim to have the best of the fight.

PITTSBURG, August 15th.—The coal miners' district Convention unanimously resolved to continue the strike against a reduction from four to three and a half cents per bushel on piece mining.

CUMBERLAND (Md.), August 15th.—The conference to-day of miners and the companies lasted five hours. No settlement was reached. The companies refused to make any concessions.

Yellow Fever.

LAREDO (Tex.), August 15th.—For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 P. M. of the 14th, Brownsville had ten new cases and one death. In Matamoras the fever is spreading in the suburbs. Six deaths are reported.

MONTGOMERY, August 15th.—The city was quarantined against Pensacola last night, numerous reports of fever have arrived from there.

WASHINGTON, August 15th.—Surgeon-General Hamilton has received a telegram from the Mayor of Galveston, asking the Government to assist in the quarantine at that port.

BROWNSVILLE, August 15.h.—Twenty-eight new cases of yellow fever were reported to-day—25 Mexicans and 3 Americans. Three Mexicans died. Two light cases are reported at Fort Brown. At Matamoras 7 new cases are reported, 5 of which are light, and 5 deaths are reported. Major Butterfield, of the Matamoras and Monterey Railroad, is down with the fever. The weather is cloudy, but hot.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15th.—Malacchae Englund, a native of Finland, died of yellow fever this evening.

Nominated for Congress.

QUINCY (Ill.), August 15th.—General Singleton last evening consented to become the Independent candidate for Congress, provided the Republicans made no nomination at Whitehall Wednesday—a very likely result, as the district is securely Democratic on a straight issue.

CAIRO, August 15th.—The Democrats have nominated Hon. W. K. Murphy, of Perry county, for Congress.

ATLANTA (Ga.), August 15th.—A. D. Candler has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth District.

MONTGOMERY (Ala.), August 15th.—G. W. Hewitt has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth District.

STAUNTON (Va.), August 15th.—Charles T. O'Ferrall has been nominited by the Democrats of the Seventh Congressional District.

JACKSON (Miss.), August 15th.—The Republican Convention at Hazelhurst nominated James Hill for Congress.

Declines the Honor.

DES MOINES (Ia.), August 15th.—C. D. McCarty says the Greenbackers of the Eleventh District nominated him for Congress without his consent, and that he will not run.

Congressman Condemned.

WESTCHESTER (Pa.), August 15th.—Among the resolutions adopted by the Republican county meeting to-day was one condemning Congressman Ward for his vote on the river and harbor bill.

Death of an Ex-Congressman.

BRIGHTON (Me.), August 15th.—Nathan Littlefield died to-night, aged 78 years. He was a Representative in Congress two terms.

The Vermont Greenback Nominations.

WATERBURY, August 15th.—The State Greenback Convention met here to-day, with 200 delegates present. H. S. Thompson was elected Chairman. Nominations: Governor, C. C. Martin; Lieutenant-Governor, J. Jenner; Treasurer, Fletcher Tarbell, of Swanton. Congress—First District, Dr. Kidder; Second, H. D. Bond.

Bold Bank Robbery.

KEWAUNEE (Ill.), August 15th.—Yesterday afternoon two men called at the First National Bank in this city and asked permission to leave a satchel a short time. About 6 o'clock, while Cashier Pratt and his lady assistant, Miss Palmer, were cashing up, the men knocked on the door and asked for the satchel. Miss Palmer opened the door, when one man grabbed her by the neck and kicked her nearly insensible. The other man rushed by her towards the vault, near which Pratt was standing, struck him on the head with a revolver, knocking him senseless. Pratt and Miss Palmer were then forced into the vault. The men then secured about $20,000, of which $6,000 was in gold, and walked out of town. Pratt and Miss Palmer, after working over an hour, succeeded in breaking the lock and released themselves. Both were badly injured. Parties are scouring the country in every direction for the robbers.

In Hot Pursuit.

KEWANEE (Ill.), August 15.h.—The bank robbers were seen this morning near Mineral, Ill. Parties are in pursuit with every prospect of arresting both of the men before night. Over 300 men are scouting in every direction. Mr. Pratt and Miss Palmer are in bad condition to-day. Miss Palmer is severely bruised, feverish, and is prostrated by the excitement. The business houses and shops are all closed, the owners joining in the chase.

The St. Paul System of Railroads.

MILWAUKEE, August 15th.—The completion of the Council Bluffs division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, makes the entire length of the St. Paul system of roads 4,350 miles—by long odds the greatest system in the country. It is operated in ten divisions.

Stabbed for Singing.

NEW YORK, August 15th.—Walter J. and C. R. Morris, guests at an Avon Beach Hotel, L. I., annoyed at the singing of Henry Hyman, the basso of Dr. Armitage's church, a quarrel ensued, and the Morris boys stabbed Hyman and his friend, A. M. Cluet, inflicting serious wounds.

Planter Murdered by His Foreman.

LITTLE ROCK, August 15th.—Colonel N. D. Ellis, a prominent planter, was murdered by John Martin, his foreman, Saturday, on the border of the Indian nation. The murderer fled to the nation, and has not been caught.

Boy Murdered.

BAY CITY (Mich.), August 15th.—John Graham, aged 12 years, was shot and killed in the neighborhood of the city to-day. The deed is supposed to have been done by a boy named Rivards,