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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

HENLEY'S UNDYING LOVE FOR THE STOCKTON CONVENTION.

A Pension Bill Passed Over a Veto—Scrimmage Between Law Makers—Various Notes.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

The Vetoed Pensions—One Veto Set Aside.

WASHINGTON, July 16th.—The House resumed consideration of the conference report on the legislative apportionment bill, and it was agreed to, thus disposing of so many amendments in the dispute as were agreed to by the conference committee.

Cannon of Illinois moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments providing for an increase of the clerical force of the Civil Service Commission. Agreed to—yeas 123, nays 111.

Martin of Indiana called up the report of the Committee on Invalid Pensions on the message of the President vetoing the bill pensioning Cantro W. Tiller. Consideration of the report was postponed until next session.

Mr. Watson then called up the veto message on the bill granting a pension to Elizabeth Luce Forney, of Alabama. In this case the majority of the committee recommend that the bill pass, notwithstanding the veto of the President. It was decided in the negative—yeas 116, nays 124, not the constitutional two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Belmont of New York, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to furnish the House with all correspondence not heretofore made public between the Government and the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, since 1876, in reference to the location and construction of an interoceanic canal by the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, and relating to the treaty and other rights of the bordering republics.

The next veto message called up was that vetoing the bill pensioning Catharine McCarthy. The House refused to pass the bill over the veto—ayes 122, noes 77, not the constitutional two-thirds in the affirmative.

The next message called up was that vetoing the bill granting a pension to Jos. Romiser. The bill was passed over the veto—ayes 175, noes 38.

The House then took a recess until 8 o'clock. The evening session is to be for the consideration of pensions.

The Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, in their annual report recommend, among other things, that the Superintendent of the Naval Academy shall have power to convene general courts-martial for the trial of cadets and to execute sentences on such cadets (except sentence of dismissal), subject to the same limitations and conditions existing as to other general courts-martial, and to order courts of inquiry to investigate matters concerning naval cadets. The report is signed by nine members of the Board. The other two members (Senators Cameron and Blackburn) dissent from conclusions reached as to the powers proposed to be conferred upon the Superintendent.

Representative Morrill of Kansas, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to-day reported back the bill granting an increased pension to John W. Farris, of Missouri, with the recommendation that it be passed over the President's veto. The report says that in his application Farris alleges that the disease of his eyes was the result of diarrhea contracted in the service, and the President cites the opinion of the Medical Examiner to the effect that disease of the eyes cannot result from diarrhea. In refutation of this the report quotes the testimony of several physicians to the effect that the claimant's injured vision was the direct effect of diarrhea. The committee, however, does not deem it absolutely essential that it shall be proved with mathematical certainty that the loss of sight was the result of military service, but holds that Congress has the right to grant the relief sought without a question, and that it was its duty to, so the committee without exception believes.

Conger reported back, with a recommendation similar to that made in the above-mentioned case, the bill granting a pension to David T. Elderkin, of Iowa. Elderkin was dishonorably discharged, and filed an application for pension, alleging insanity, but it was refused on the ground of not sufficient proof. This fact, together with his bad record, had weight with the President in vetoing the bill. The committee find that his deafness and deplorable insanity was unquestionably the result of wounds received in the service, and it therefore recommends the passage of the bill over the veto.

The same committee agreed to take the same action in the case of the bill granting a pension to Sarah Bradley, of Ohio, who had a husband and four sons in the army. The President vetoed this bill on the ground that her husband did not die of disability contracted in the service, but the committee does not regard that fact as essential, and holds that the evidence, that the claimant is dependent, is sufficient to warrant the allowance of the claim. Representative Ellsberry will protect the report in this case.

WASHINGTON, July 16th.—At the evening session the House passed one pension bill, and at 9:50 adjourned.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 16th.—In the Senate the House bill increasing the pension of John Ryan and Senate bill granting a pension to James Noyes were taken up and passed, the latter bill being described by Cockrell as a mere act of charity to a colored preacher who had only served a little while in the Louisiana Native Guards. Blair said that the man had also served in a colored regiment and in a veteran brigade.

The next bill passed was the House bill granting a pension of $25 monthly to Miss Mary A. Thomas, who had acted as a volunteer army nurse and superintendent of nurses at Frederick, Md. The bills were passed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the river and harbor bill. The question was finally taken on agreeing to the committee amendment reducing the appropriations 25 per cent., and it was agreed to.

A Congressman Knocked Out in One Round.

WASHINGTON, July 16th.—There was considerable excitement caused to-day by a row in the lobby of the House, between two members of Congress. The trouble was between Cobb of Indiana and Laird of Nebraska, and grew out of charges made by the former on the floor of the House, to the effect that the Nebraska member had been concerned in a land ring. Representative Laird leaned forward from his seat toward the party and asked: "Why do not you fellows [referring to the Public Lands Committee] do something to break up the land rings in the South, instead of raiding upon the North?"

Payson replied that that was what the committee was endeavoring to do. Cobb undertook to defend the committee, of which he was Chairman, and an angry passage occurred between him and Laird, which ended by the latter calling the former a liar. Witnesses say that Cobb declared that Laird did not dare to come outside and repeat his language. Laird is said to have replied that the gentleman could not get out soon enough for him. With this the pair started into the lobby and to the basement. Some one called Mr. Payson's attention to their exit, with the statement that they were going outside to fight it out. Thereupon Mr. Payson hurried through the doorway, and, coming up with the would-be combatants on the stairway, caught Cobb by the collar and remonstrated with him for pursuing so boyish and foolish a course. He succeeded in getting Cobb to retrace his steps so far as the west door of the lobby, Laird following, when the controversy broke out afresh. Referring to the charges Cobb had made against him in a speech several weeks ago, Laird angrily declared that he (Cobb) was a liar. Cobb said Laird was a perjurer, but the words had hardly passed his lips before Laird struck him a heavy blow on the mouth and nose. A stream of blood trickled down Cobb's face, and he was thrown backward against the doorway. The crowd which had congregated interposed at this juncture and the combatants were separated, Laird taking his seat in the House, and Cobb reclining in an easy chair in the lobby, where he was surrounded by his friends.

The Gentleman from Mexico Toots His Horn.

WASHINGTON, July 16th.—Representative Henley, in response to many letters received by him, furnishes the following: He says, in respect to speculations as to his running again for Congress, he has no desire for further Congressional life; that the people of his district have already honored him beyond his deserts; that for their devotion to him he can never cease to be grateful; that it will be only in response to their wish, clearly expressed, that he would consent to a renomination; that nominations in this country do not come unsought, and that in his case there are many reasons why it will not and should not. First, because there are many able and good men in his district; second, because he has not, and will not, take any steps towards securing a renomination; that whoever is selected he hopes and is satisfied will be a man whose life and character will unmistakably guarantee his devotion to the people. Any man of uncertain affiliations or antecedents should be discarded. Henley says that the corporate question is now paramount to all others. It is recognized by the Democratic leaders as such, and the Democracy must win on it, if it wins at all; and that the critics of the Stockton Convention will learn that the principles of that platform are not now in advance of popular sentiment, but in full accord with it. As for California, Henley says that if the Democratic party eliminates from its platform its antagonism to corporate monopoly and aggression it then leaves its high vantage ground and surrenders itself to certain defeat.

The Surplus Resolution.

WASHINGTON, July 16th.—Morrison's surplus resolution has been referred to the Senate Finance Committee. A member who favors the resolution said to-day that he was confident the majority of the committee would agree to report it back. Morrill, the Chairman of the committee, has been absent for some time by reason of severe indisposition, and it is not known that he will be able to meet with the committee again during this session, but counting his vote in the negative, the friends of the resolution figure up six votes for it, or a clear majority of one. Those who are claimed as in the affirmative are Voorhees, Beck, Harris and Vance, Democrats, and Jones of Nevada and Allison, Republican. Against the resolution are counted Morrill, Sherman, Aldrich and Miller, Republicans, and McPherson, Democrat. It is possible that there may be some doubt about the position of Allison, and the majority one way or the other will depend upon him. Senator Aldrich is now absent, sick. The only Southern Senators known to be against the resolution are Hampton and Butler of South Carolina, although there may be others.

The Case of Truxton.

WASHINGTON, July 16th.—The President has issued an order in the case of Commodore A. T. Truxton, in which he says: "I regret the hardship entailed upon an old and meritorious officer; and while of the opinion that relief must come to him, if at all, through legislative action, I am also of the opinion that his case may properly be commended to the favorable consideration of Congress." Commodore Truxton was nominated for promotion to a Rear-Admiralship, but was elected as Commodore before the Senate acted upon his nomination.

Our Proposed Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 16th.—The Secretary of the Navy has decided to construct one of the new cruisers on the plans and designs of the Naniwa-Kau, recently built abroad, and the other on the plans of the Bureau of Construction.

Minor Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 16th.—The President has nominated Douglas W. Taylor, of Portland, to be Surveyor-General of Oregon, and Louis Williams, of Missouri, to be Commissioner for Alaska, to reside at Juneau.

Commodore James E. Jollet has been nominated to be Rear Admiral; Commodore John H. Russell also to be Rear Admiral, and Captain John Irwin and James A. Green to be Commodores.

Elsinore, Alturas, Concord and Ontario, in California, have been made money-order Postoffices.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A jury has been obtained to try the Chicago Anarchists.

Mrs. Peter Boenich was killed by lightning on the 15th near New Haven, Conn.

The House Naval Committee has agreed upon a bill to increase the strength of the navy.

Serious charges of crookedness are made against the suspended sugar firm of De Rivera & Co., of New York.

James Lacey, who killed Michael Gaynor, of Chicago, two years ago as a result of a political row, was hanged at Woodstock, Ill., yesterday.

Porter Ashe's palace car was raided at Chicago yesterday. Wine and other valuable goods were stolen and the car damaged to the extent of $3,000.

The report that John Roach is nearing his end is emphatically denied by his son and his physician. While he has been ill, he is now rapidly recovering.

Indiscreet friends of Beecher are making complaint that the American Minister refused to propose Beecher's health at a recent public dinner. Phelps had custom on his side, considering it to be the host's duty and not his.

Mexico has decided to acquire in Washington a suitable site upon which to erect a building for the use of the Minister and attaches. This will be the third Government which has provided in this manner for its Legation, both England and Germany owning houses in which their representatives live.

The Queen appeared in unusual spirits at the garden party given at the Marlborough House by the Prince and Princess of Wales to her Majesty, but it was remarked that the Queen held a long and serious conversation with the Prince, an event so unusual in public as to give cause to various remarks.

IN THEIR SLEEP.

Eight Recorded Curious Freaks of Somnambulists.

A gentleman was discovered at 1 o'clock in the morning in a neighbor's garden, engaged in prayer, evidently under the impression that he was in church, but otherwise in a deep sleep.

A young man, of whom Petrus writes, used to get up in his sleep, climb onto his castle battlements, seat himself astride them, and then spur and whip the wall under the impression that he was mounted upon his steed.

Dr. Pritchard had a patient who was particularly fond of horse exercise, and used to ride at night, find his way to the stable, saddle his horse, enjoy a gallop, and finally come back, knocking at his own front door, in a somnambulistic condition.

Dr. Macnish, of Edinburgh, gives an account of an Irish gentleman who swam more than two miles down a river, got ashore, and was subsequently discovered by the roadside, altogether unconscious of the extraordinary feat he had accomplished.

Dr. Haycock, the eminent Oxford divine, would often rise from his bed at night, give out his text, and, while sound asleep, deliver an excellent sermon upon it. He was frequently watched, but no amount of lugging, pulling or pinching ever succeeded in rousing him.

Professor Fischnell, of Basil, writes of a young student of Wurtemberg College, who used to play "Hide and seek" while fast asleep. His fellow-students knew of his propensity, and when he began "walking" threw bolsters at him, which he always eluded, jumping over bedsteads and other obstacles placed in his way.

Moritz gave an instance of a poor and illiterate basketmaker, who was unable to read or write, yet in a state of sleep vigil he would preach fluent sermons, which were afterward recognized as having formed portions of the discourses he was accustomed to hear in the parish church as a child more than forty years before.

A young girl given to sleep-talking was in the habit of imitating the violin with her lips, giving the preliminary tuning and scraping and flourishing with the utmost fidelity. It puzzled her physician a great deal until he ascertained that when an infant the girl lived in a room adjoining a fiddler, who often performed upon his instrument within her hearing.—*Globe-Democrat.*

OUR OWN LAND.

REVELATIONS AT THE TRIAL OF THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

Serious Accident to a Circus Train—Irrigation Troubles in Colorado—Powderly's Talk.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

The Anarchists on Trial—A Witness Explains their Devilish Plot.

CHICAGO, July 16th.—The trial of the eight Anarchists, charged with the Haymarket massacre, was entered upon this morning. Police Inspector Bonfield was the second witness called. He was in command of the police at Desplanes street on the night of the Haymarket meeting. He testified that at least 100 shots were fired from the crowd before the fire was returned. Witness said that thousands of people were at Haymarket when he reached the scene. Fielden was speaking. Capt. Ward ordered the crowd to disperse. Ward again gave the command. Fielden said, "We are peaceable!" and the very next instant there was a hissing noise and the explosion of a bomb. In the afternoon several of the wounded police were present. Gotfried Waller, a Swiss cabinet-maker, was the first witness. He said he was a member of the Socialistic society for exercising in arms and instructions, which he left four months ago. On the night before the bomb was thrown witness was at the hall where the society usually met. About seventy or eighty men were present. Witness was Chairman. Fischer and Engle were present. They discussed the killing of men at McCormick's and what should be done in the next few days. Engle introduced a resolution if there should be an encounter with the police there should be meetings at various places to aid the strikers. The word "Rest" published in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* was to be the signal for meeting. If there should be a disturbance, they were to meet in Wicker Park, armed. Then a committee was appointed to watch movements in the city, and report if anything happened, and if a riot should occur we should storm the police stations and cut the telegraph wires. Then we should shoot down everything that came against us. Then, if one police station was stormed, they should do the same with others, mowing down all that came. They were to commence at the station on North avenue. Engle said the easiest way would be to throw a bomb into the station. Nothing was said in the meeting as to where the plan originated. It was decided to call a meeting of workingmen next evening. Those present were not to participate at the Haymarket meeting—only the committee was to be there. If they should report that something had happened, then others should come down upon the police, or the militia, whichever should come against them. We also thought that the fire department should be disabled first. We were to attack the North-avenue police station, then the next one, as fate would cause it. The plan was to attack the police stations so as to prevent the police from coming to the aid, if there should be a fight in the city. We all thought there would be a fight, and so calculated. The plan was adopted, with the understanding that every group should act independently, according to the general plan. Those present were from groups in all parts of the city. The same programme was to be carried out in every part of the city. There was nothing said about Haymarket. It was not expected that the police should get to the Haymarket; only if the strikers were attacked, then we should shoot the police. In case of an attempt to disperse the meeting we should simply strike them down, as best we could, with bombs or whatever would be at our disposal. One or two from each group were to compose the committee to be sent to Haymarket. They were to observe the movements, not only in Haymarket, but in different parts of the city, and if a conflict should happen, then they should report to us. If it happened in the daytime then they should cause a publication of the word "Rest," and if in the evening or night they should report personally to members at their homes. The word was a signal to meet, and was only to be inserted in newspapers if no downright revolution occurred. Fischer suggested the word, and it was arranged that publication should be made in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. All present at the meeting accepted the plan. Witness was asked: "Did you ever have any bombs?" To this question Foster, of the defense, warmly objected. Any bomb witness might have had had nothing to do with the case, unless it were traced to the man who threw it at Haymarket. Mr. Ingham said the theory of the State was that for months defendants had been preparing for a revolution about the 1st of May; that they had been arming themselves and their dupes. The State intended to bring into Court the dynamite bombs, and would show that these bombs were used for no purpose in all the wide world, except cowardly and atrocious murder. Mr. Foster asked: "If you show that some man threw one of these bombs without the knowledge, or authority, or approval of any of these defendants, is that murder?" Ingham replied: "Under the law of Illinois it is murder. The law of the State is strong enough to hang every one of these men." Judge Gary, in deciding the point, said: "If there was a combination among a great number of individuals to kill policemen if they came in conflict with workingmen, or strikers, or were attempting to enforce law and order, and preparations were made to kill policemen upon some such occasion, and some of these parties did such an act, then all engaged in the general conspiracy are equally liable." The witness then told how about a year and a half ago bombs had been distributed to him and others by Fischer for use at a meeting on Thanksgiving, if attacked by the police, just as it happened. This time those present at 54 West-lake street on the night of May 3d, whom witness could remember, were: Fischer, Engel, Breitenfeld, Rheindwold, Krueger (who is dead) another Krueger, Gruenwald, Schrader, Huber, Huebner, two Lehmshus and Hermann. This closed Waller's direct testimony, also the day's proceedings.

Powderly Belittles Himself.

NEW YORK, July 16th.—Powderly, in a speech before the Glassblowers' Association at Atlanta City, yesterday, referred to seeing members of the Fifth Maryland Regiment there, and added: "They stand as a barrier between labor and capital. Whenever labor has had room and time to assert itself, that array of bayonets has stood between the laborers and their rights. It has been demonstrated that two-thirds of the regiments of each State are members of the Knights of Labor, and that when their terms expire they will not re-enlist. Let the men who are in the banks and railroads, let the men who oppress labor, fill up these ranks. Then, when two such are arrayed against each other, we shall see which will win. They will be too cowardly to do it."

He Robbed a Widow Also.

ST. LOUIS, July 16th.—Behind the attachment suit which Mrs. Cornelia Sanborn has brought against the property of Almon B. Thompson, the absconded Cashier of the Provident Savings Bank, lies a story which, if true, will show that Thompson's alleged forgeries and general crookedness extended further than was first supposed. Some time ago Mrs. Sanborn loaned the Cashier $5,000, secured by certificates of the bank's stock as collateral. These she placed in her strong box in the vaults of the bank. When it became known on Monday that the bank was embarrassed, she called and asked for her box, and it was given her. She removed the certificates, and, taking them to a broker, asked him to sell them. The broker took the certificates, and upon examining them found that they were forged. It is said that Thompson had access to Mrs. Sanborn's box, and that he substituted forged for the genuine certificates, which he afterwards sold.

Eastern Hops.

NEW YORK, July 16th.—A special dispatch from Canajoharie to the Utica *Herald* says: "Later reports from the hop-growing sections confirm the impression already made that the hop crop will amount to nothing. The weather has been favorable for the devastating work of lice and honey-dew. The vines and leaves are completely covered with lice, which seem to multiply rather than decrease. It is said by growers that another week will tell the story. The vines have suffered so much already, it is hardly probable any favorable change in the weather would materially brighten the prospects. Eight of every ten growers have abandoned the idea of attempting to pick their yards this fall, and are thoroughly discouraged."

The Turf Yesterday.

CHICAGO, July 16th.—At Washington Park to-day the first race, one and one-sixteenth miles, Hattie Carlisle won, Typo second, Ed. Gilman third. Time, 1:51¾. Mutuals paid $8 04.

Second race, seven-eighths of a mile, Lisland won, Little Joe second, Handy Andy third. Time, 1:29½. Mutuals paid $30.

Third race, one and one-quarter miles, John Sullivan won, Leman second, Idle Pat third. Time, 1:10½. Mutuals paid $38.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles, Punka won, Buchanan second, Redstone third. Time, 1:55½. Mutual paid (field), $8 10.

The steeplechase, short course, Rory O'Moore won, Hop Sing second, Benton third. Mutuals paid $11 80.

AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 16th.—First race, purse, three-quarters of a mile, Nat Goodwin won, Daphne second, Daly Oak third. Time, 1:19½.

Second race, purse, selling allowances, one and one eighth miles, Lancaster won, Mentor second, Compensation third. Time, 2:00½.

Third race, purse, selling allowances, one and one-eighth miles, Hartford won, Hickory Jim second, Brunswick third. Time, 2:02.

Fourth race, purse, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile, Chickahominy won, Lizzie Walton second, Big Hold third. Time, 1:19½.

Fifth race, seven-eighths of a mile, Lord Coleridge won, Commander second, Red Buck third. Time; 1:31.

Sixth race, purse, one and one-quarter miles, Woodflower won, Charlie Russell second, Ben Pryor third. Time, 2:14½.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY.

NEW YORK, July 16th.—Monmouth Park forecasts for Saturday: First race, Anarchy first, Brambleton second. Second race, Queen of Elizabeth first, Bessie June second. Third race, Thackeray first, Inspector B. second. Fifth race, Rock and Rye first, Elizabeth second. Sixth race, Islette first, Letrelia second. Seventh race, Willia W. first, Tom Brown second.

CHICAGO, July 16th.—Forecasts for Saturday: First race, Jim Gray first, Billy Gilmore second. Second race, Pearl Jennings first, Skobeloff second. Third race, Jennie T. first, Laredo second. Fourth race, Jim Guest first, Hopedale second.

Women and Politics Lead to the Scaffold.

DONALDSONVILLE (La.), July 16th.—Samson Roland and George Solomon, both colored, were hanged here to-day. In February, 1884, on Holmes' plantation, nine miles from here, Roland shot and killed Benjamin Gersdorff while the latter was under the influence of liquor. The trouble between the two, it is believed, was caused by a woman. George Solomon last January stabbed and killed Henry Smith (colored). Solomon had been living with a woman named Amy Hill, who was Smith's goddaughter, and had shot at her several times. Hence the trouble with Smith.

WOODSTOCK (Ill.), July 16th.—Jas. Dacey, who killed Alderman Michael Gaynor, of Chicago, two years ago, as a result of a political row, was hanged here shortly after noon to-day. The prisoner was very violent until just prior to the execution, when he walked to the scaffold, declining to make any response to the Sheriff, and died easily.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N.Y.), July 16th.—George Carver, of Wappinger's Falls, was arrested to-day, charged with attempting to kill Cornelius Cohaskey of that village. Cohaskey will die. Carver was jealous of Cohaskey's attentions to his wife.

Shocking Accident to Workmen.

NEW YORK, July 16th.—The shaft at One Hundred and Seventy-eighth street and Tenth avenue, in connection with the new aqueduct, is 120 feet deep and jagged with rocks, and the bottom is rock. This evening the night shift—William O'Toole, John Sullivan and Michael O'Brien (white), and Grant White and Jeremiah Shorters (colored)—started down in a bucket, and when about forty feet from the top a gasoline lamp used to light their way down exploded, setting fire to the clothes of the men. In their terror they jumped out of the bucket and were precipitated to the bottom, eighty feet. The noise of the explosion and the flames that followed were seen from above, and soon the men were lifted to the surface. O'Toole is believed to have been fatally burned about the body. O'Brien is severely burned about the extremities, but not fatally. Shorter's hands were shockingly burned, and his head severely cut. White's right leg and thigh are fractured. Sullivan's face and hands are burned. All are in the hospital.

Drought in Colorado.

DENVER, July 16th.—There has been no rain in Colorado during the past three months, and in consequence the rivers are drying up, and crops, ranchmen and stock, as well as families, are suffering greatly for want of water. What little remains in Platte river is taken out by the High Line Ditch Company above Denver, causing ranchmen lower down great loss from the drought. These farmers held a meeting here yesterday, protested against the action of the ditch company, and petitioned the Governor for relief. This evening the State officials issued an order to the State Engineer, directing him to shut off the supply of water above the city for irrigation purposes until the domestic wants of the farmers lower down were satisfied. It has been raining in the mountains, as well as east, yesterday and to-day, and the opinion is that the drought is at an end.

Fate of a Child Ravisher.

SAVANNAH, July 16th.—Information was received here to-day that Jake Braswell (colored) was lynched at noon yesterday, near Flatford, Bullock county. Braswell had ravished and horribly maltreated a Dolly Woods, a little 6-year-old girl, while on her way to school. She identified him, and he confessed, saying that he would have killed the child, but thought her dead when he left her. A crowd of 100 whites and blacks held a conference and gave Braswell the choice of being burned or hanging himself. He chose the latter, climbed up a tree, fastened a rope around his own neck and a limb of the tree, but then refused to jump off. A negro climbed up and tied Braswell's hands and then pushed him off with a pole. His body was riddled with bullets. The child is not expected to live.

Fatal Accident to an Excursion Party.

NORFOLK (Va.), July 16th.—The particulars of an accident to a party of excursionists in Albemarle Sound on Wednesday reached here this evening. Between twenty and thirty residents of Manteo, N. C., had been to Nag's Head on a picnic. While returning by schooner, and when about two miles from here the vessel was capsized by a squall, and a number of persons were thrown into the water. Lieutenant Chacter, of the revenue marine service, with the sloop Alert, went to the assistance of the party and rescued a number of those in peril. Three bodies, two of which are those of young ladies, and the other that of a child, have been recovered.

Row About Indians.

HELENA (M. T.), July 16th.—A Lewiston (I. T.) special to the *Independent* says: Two Indian prisoners escaped from the guard-house and fled to Mount Idaho. The Sheriff and posse followed, but the citizens, fearing trouble with the Indians, refused to allow the officers to take the prisoners. There was much excitement about it. Agent Monteith threatens the citizens of Mount Idaho with prosecution for interference with processes of the law, and there is danger of a serious conflict of authority.

Circus Train Wrecked.

PORTLAND, (Me.), July 16th.—Four cars of Forepaugh's circus train went over an embankment near Vassalborough, at 2:30 A. M., to-day. Twenty-five horses were killed and several men injured. Two men are missing, and are supposed to be beneath the wreck.

Railroad Stock Boom.

NEW YORK, July 16th.—One of the reasons given to explain the rise in Erie was that D. O. Mills telegraphed an order from San Francisco to buy bonds. This fact becoming known to the room through the purchases, led to a general buying demand for the bonds and stocks.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BEECHER SAYS ENGLAND IS BECOMING AMERICANIZED.

The Dilke-Crawford Scandal Again in Court—Duel in Paris—Funeral of Cardinal Guibert.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

The Dilke-Crawford Linen to Have Another Washing.

LONDON, July 16th.—The rehearing in the divorce case of Crawford against Crawford and Dilke, opened by the Queen's Proctor, began to-day. Sir Charles Dilke, co-respondent, was present, as also were Mrs. Crawford and her sister. The Court-room was crowded. Counsel for the Queen's Proctor, in opening the case, asserted that the servants mentioned by Mrs. Crawford in her confession as being present or witnessing her meetings with Sir Charles Dilke at his house or elsewhere, did not confirm Mrs. Crawford's statement in any particular. Sarah, the maid, whom Mrs. Crawford said dressed her in Sir Charles' apartments after his departure from the appointment there, denied, counsel said, that she ever did as Mrs. Crawford alleged. The French woman, Fanny, who, Mrs. Crawford confessed, brought her into relations with Sir Charles Dilke, with her husband had, counsel admitted, disappeared, but Dilke himself would testify and show that he was not with Mrs. Crawford on the dates she alleges he was in company with her and Fanny. The woman who kept a house in Warren street, wherein Mrs. Crawford said she met Sir Charles, would show that the respondent never slept there as alleged. Sir Charles Dilke's coachman would show that he never staid long at Mrs. Crawford's house waiting for his master to terminate his visits to Mrs. Crawford's. The coachman would further testify that he could have seen if anything wrong had been done in the room where Mrs. Crawford received Sir Charles in her own house, as the coachman, from his box, could easily see over the whole area of the room. The *consensus* of the opinion makes a strong attempt to whitewash Dilke. Mrs. Crawford adheres to every statement in her confession.

TO-DAY'S LIVELY DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, July 16th.—In the Crawford divorce case to-day Sir Charles Dilke, being sworn, denied totally all allegations concerning him made by Mrs. Crawford in her confession. Continuing, Sir Charles declared that Mrs. Crawford's confession was an act of deliberate conspiracy against him. He accounted for the animus prompting this conspiracy by saying that he had once, through a friend, advised Mrs. Crawford to abandon an intrigue she then had with Captain Forster. The Captain, learning of this advice, charged the witness, during an interview in 1885, with trying to blast his (Forster's) character, and challenged witness to a duel. Witness declined the challenge, and treated the affair as utterly ridiculous. Witness then proceeded to furnish evidence suggesting that Capt. Forster and Mrs. Crawford, finding that a discovery of their liaison was imminent, concocted the story against witness contained in the lady's confession.

The Court was crammed with notabilities, including many well-known ladies. The reporters had difficulty in obtaining seats. Crowds of people were unable to gain admittance. Mrs. Virginia Crawford was dressed quietly in a brown costume. She was accompanied by her sisters, Mrs. Ashton Dilke and Mrs. Harrison. She arrived early, and conversed animatedly with her counsel, Mr. Gordon Lewis. Sir Charles Dilke, who was accompanied by his wife, looked careworn. He followed the evidence with the keenest interest. When summoned as a witness, Sir Charles was visibly affected. In walking to the witness-box he almost staggered, but he soon recovered his self-possession, and answered the questions with clearness and decision. For instance, he replied to the question, "Did you make love to Virginia Crawford?" with "No; certainly not." Mrs. Crawford and Sir Charles frequently exchanged glances. The former seemed amused when Sir Charles denied that a liaison had existed between them. The spectators in the Court-room showed great interest in the narratives of witnesses regarding Sir Charles' alleged intimate relations with a French woman who was formerly in the service of his father and afterwards in his own service. Sir Charles, it was stated, allowed her £40 yearly, and when she was in England always visited her. Much interest was also taken in the story of how the mysterious "Fanny" vanished, reappeared and vanished again before the last trial, reappeared afterwards and gave evidence to Sir Charles Dilke's solicitor, and finally vanished, and is now not to be found. It is generally the talk that Sir Charles has not left a favorable impression.

Becoming Americanized.

NEW YORK, July 16th.—Henry Ward Beecher writes from London to one of his parishioners that he is amazed at the great change that has taken place in English public sentiment since his visit there a few years ago. He thinks they are more democratic than we are in the United States, and that their progress toward republicanism is phenomenally swift. Nothing is more certain, he thinks, than that the Church will be disestablished within the next decade, and that after that the House of Lords will have to go. He says that, as for the Crown, so long as the Queen lives Englishmen will not listen to anything that threatens to make a breach in that direction, but after Victoria, the deluge. American influence is also visible in many ways not perceptible before.

Funeral of a French Cardinal.

PARIS, July 16th.—The funeral services to-day over the remains of Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, were very impressive. The ceremonies took place in Notre Dame Cathedral. An immense procession, composed of deputations from various Catholic associations and institutions, marched to the cathedral, where the clergy in a body awaited them. M. Goolet, Minister of Public Worship, a number of public officials, and many Senators and Deputies attended the services.

Will Fight To-day, Perhaps.

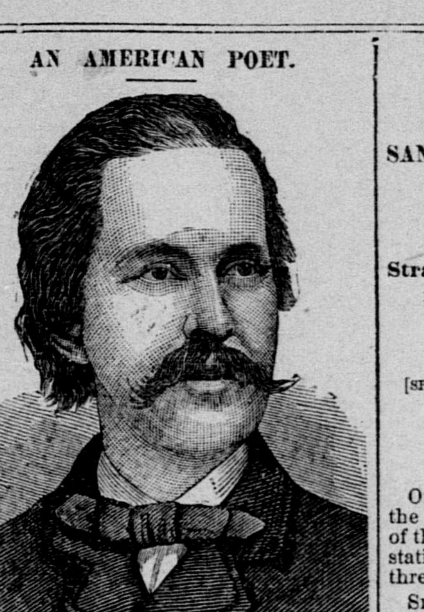
PARIS, July 16th.—The duel between General Boulanger and Baron Lareinty has been postponed until to-morrow, at the earnest entreaty of the President of the Senate.

Supreme Lodge, K. of P.

TORONTO, July 16th.—The election of officers of the Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, to-day, resulted as follows: Supreme Chancellor, Howard Douglas, of Cincinnati; Supreme Vice-Chancellor, William Ward, of New Jersey; Supreme Prelate, Dr. King, of Toronto; Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals, R. E. Cowan, of St. Louis; Supreme Master of Exchequer, J. Willey, of Delaware; Supreme Secretary of Endowment Rank, H. Nelson, of Washington, D. C.; Supreme Master-at-Arms, Charles T. Braggeman; Supreme Inner Guard, Robert Newell, of New Arkansas; Supreme Outer Guard, John W. Thompson, of Washington, D. C.

AN INGENIOUS ART THEFT.—London *Truth* tells this story of a fraud practiced by a dealer in old curiosities: A marvelous altar-piece, worth any amount, was sold in Spain, I think, to an English dealer for £20,000. The vender stipulated that the work should not be shown in public for twelve months, his expressed reason being that the noble family to whom it belonged did not wish it known that they were so poor as to be compelled to sell. On a similar condition the dealer sold it for £40,000 to a French millionaire, who, true to his word, kept his treasure concealed for the time agreed. At the expiration of the year, however, he arranged a breakfast party of connoisseurs, and after the meal exhibited his wonder, and invited expressions of approval. They did not come unanimously, for one young gentleman remarked that his uncle, Don Something-or-other, had the original. Of course there was a great to do, and the truth was soon ferreted out. Small pieces of the original had been stolen, it appeared, from time to time, and replaced by skillful work fac-similes, so that gradually a second specimen had been built up. There were, therefore, two of the most magnificent fifteenth century gold and silver altar pieces, but neither was wholly genuine. Somebody had to be prosecuted, and as the dealer was rich, he returned the money to his customer, and had the satisfaction of assisting the ingenious copyist to a term of penal servitude.

AN AMERICAN POET.



Paul Hamilton Hayne.

On the 8th inst. the RECORD-UNION published the news of the death of one of the most gifted poets of the fair South of the Union. Above we present a portrait of the dead sweet singer of the Southern clime. Paul Hamilton Hayne was born at Charleston, S. C., January 1, 1831. He was educated at Charleston by his father, Lieutenant Paul H. Hayne, of the United States navy, at the Charleston College, from which he was graduated in 1850. He read law and was admitted to the bar, but determined to turn to the more pleasing walks of literature. To this end he became a devoted student of literary excellence, and gained by experience constantly as a frequent contributor to the *Southern Literary Messenger*. For a time he was editor of the Charleston *Literary Gazette*, and he was later connected with the Charleston *Evening News*, and from its beginning in 1857 was principal editor of *Russell's Magazine*, published at Charleston.

From the outset of his young manhood Hayne was inclined to a literary career, and voluntarily chose the instrumentality of the press for the schooling of his genius. As a contributor to several journals of Southern importance, on each he made such a mark as to attract to him wide attention. His best journalistic work was done unquestionably while he was in charge of *Russell's Magazine*, as mentioned. His first volume of poems appearing when he was but twenty years of age, placed him under the fire of the critics more sharply than had any of his ungathered productions. He had the good sense not to quarrel with his reviewers, but to avail of all just criticism as lessons in a task to be accomplished, and which his perseverance would achieve. It was nearly six years before he made another attempt to group his poetical works. This production received the welcome he had so much longed for, since it was unreserved, full and cordial from a delighted public. Two years later, in 1859, appeared his most pretentious book, "Avolio, a Legend of the Island of Cos," with poems—lyrical, miscellaneous and dramatic. His editing of the poetical works of Henry Timrod in 1873 exhibited his genius in a new light. The skill with which he accomplished the friendly yet critical task was the subject of most complimentary and just remark in all the foremost literary journals of the time. In the same year his "Legends and Lyrics" appeared from the press of the Lippincotts, Philadelphia, and was the last grouped work from his pen, except "The Mountain of the Lovers," issued in 1875. He continued, however, his literary labors, contributing to the leading journals of this country and his productions finding place in many European standard publications. We know very little of the private life of Hayne. We judge the man and his motives wholly by the work of his pen that has fallen under our notice. He was to us a sweet Southern singer, a soul touched with divine inspiration, a poet born to the world for the world's good, a gentle spirit, loving nature, and all her works with a depth of intensity rarely paralleled. Of all his effusions we find more to delight us in the sonnets and his miscellaneous poems classed as legends and lyrics. From a few of these the RECORD-UNION makes extracts illustrative of the style of the lamented genius.

[On the burning of the body of the poet Shelley.

Why did they take thee from thine ocean-grave,
O! man of many sorrows? the blue sea
Had been thy brother, and each wandering wave
That kissed the shores of thy loved Italy
A solace, and a blessing—the low moan
Of the lamenting waters seemed to start
Within thy soul an echo, and the tone
Of a more mournful music in thy heart.
O! therefore, didst thou seek them, and pour forth
To their deep sympathy a sorrowing strain
Of all the woes and wretchedness of earth,
That strove to bend thy patient mind in vain:
The Ocean heard thee, loved thee—and the breast
Of Nature's mighty minstrel gave thee—rest.

[From "The Laughing Hours."]

The Laughing Hours before her feet
Are scattering spring time roses,
And the voices in her soul are sweet
As music's mellowed closes:
All hopes and passions heavenly-born,
In her have met together,
And joy diffuses round her morn
A mist of golden weather.

[From the "Realm of Rest."]

In the Realm that Nature boundeth,
Are there balmy shores of peace,
Where no passion-torrent soundeth
And no storm-wind seeks release?
Rest they mid the waters golden,
Of some undiscovered sea,
Where low, halcyon airs have stolen,
Lingering round them slumbrously.
* * * * * * *
Soft to mine a voice is calling,
Sweet as tropic winds at night,
Gently sighing, faintly falling
From some wondrous, mystic hight;
And it gives my soul assurance
Of the land I long to know,
Nerving to a fresh endurance,
'Neath the present weight of woe.

[A Sonnet.]

The glorious star of morning would we blame
Because it burns not on the front of night?
Or the calm evening planet, that her light
Foretells not sunrise, with its herald-flame?
All things that are should subtly own the same
Eternal law! the stars shine on aright,
Each in its sphere; the souls of Love and Might
Their separate bounds of grace or grandeur claim;

Not on the low or lofty, great or small,
Should justice fix for judgment; the true soul,
Which sways its own world in serene control,
Highest or humblest—such the Master's call
Shall summon upward, with its deep "well done,"
And the just Father crown his faithful son!

["To His Mother," from Legends and Lyrics, published in 1872.]

Like streamlets to a silent sea,
These songs with varied motion
Flow from bright Fancy's uplands free,
To Lethe's clouded ocean:
They lapse in deepening music down
The slopes of flower-lit meadows,
Nor dream, poor songs! how near them frown
Oblivion's rayless shadows!

Yet though of brief and dubious life,
All wed to incompleteness,—
The voices of these lays are rife
With frail and fleeting sweetness;
One chord to make more full the strain,
One note I may not smother,
Is echoed in the heart's refrain
Which holds thy name, my mother!

To thee my earliest verse I brought,
All wreathed in love and roses,—
Some glowing boyish fancy, fraught
With tender May-wind closes;
Thou did'st not taunt my fledgling song,
Nor view its flight with scorning;
"The bird," thou said'st, "grown fleet and strong,
May yet outsoar the morning!

Ah me! between that hour and this,
Eternities seem flowing;
O'er hapless graves of youth and bliss
Dark cypress boughs are growing;
Our Fate hath dimmed with base alloy
The rich, pure gold of pleasure,
And changed the choral chaunt of joy
To Care's heart-broken measure!

But through it all—the blight, the pall,
The stress of thunderous weather—
That God who keeps wild chance in thrall
Hath linked our lots together;
So, hand in hand, we sail the gloom,
Faith's mystic plummet casting
To sound the ways which end in bloom
Of Edens everlasting.

I bless thee, Dear, with reverent thought!
Pale face, and tresses hoary,
Whose every silvery thread hath caught
Some hint of heavenly glory;—
To thee, with trust assured, sublime,
Death's angel-call that waitest,—
To thee, as once my earliest ryhme
Lo! now, I bring—my latest!

PACIFIC SLOPE.

SAN FRANCISCO CAR-STRIKERS RESORT TO DYNAMITE.

Strange Weather for July—Deaths from Sunstroke—Cause of the Sonora Revolution.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

The Hot Spell.

OROVILLE, July 16th.—The hot wave of the last six days still continues. The range of the thermometer at the Signal Service station has been from 98° to 104°. The last three nights have been very sultry.

SHASTA, July 16th.—Weather very warm—100° in the shade. A heavy shower of rain fell this evening.

CENTERVILLE, July 16th.—The heaviest thunder-storm known here for years prevailed this morning. Light showers fell, but did no damage. The temperature is lower.

SAN JOSE, July 16th.—Last evening we had a slight shower of rain. A thunder-storm with lightning and rain set in this morning, with light showers. The thermometer was 92° in the shade. A letter from Mountain View says a terrific storm of thunder and lightning set in at 2 A. M., with heavy showers of rain. The lightning struck a tree and badly shattered it. Thrashing machines and hay presses have stopped work.

WRIGHTS, July 16th.—The Santa Cruz mountains were visited with quite a lively thunder-storm at an early hour this morning. No damage to fruit.

VISALIA, July 16th.—There was a heavy wind here last evening followed by a sprinkle of rain at 8 o'clock, accompanied by thunder, and a heavy shower in the mountains. The weather has been warm and sultry for the past two days.

VALLEJO, July 16th.—After the warm day, Thursday, the people awoke this morning to the noise of thunder. Quite a sprinkle of rain followed; not enough to do damage.

PORT COSTA, July 16th.—A large wheat field east of Martinez was burned yesterday afternoon.

PORT COSTA, July 16th.—Yesterday 100° in the shade was followed by a shower this forenoon, accompanied by thunder.

WATSONVILLE, July 16th.—We had quite a thunder-storm this morning at 5 o'clock, with .25 of an inch of rain.

SANTA ROSA, July 16th.—There was a light shower of rain at 12:30 here to-day, lasting half an hour. Weather much cooler.

HOLLISTER, July 16th.—This morning we were visited by a shower of rain, accompanied by thunder. The weather has been oppressively warm for the past three days, the thermometer registering 100°, and at Tres Pinos, seven miles from here, 110° in the shade.

Queer Weather for California.

LIVERMORE, July 16th.—A thunder-storm took place here early this morning, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning. Two cows belonging to Adam Fath were killed by lightning, and a grain stack belonging to D. M. Peters totally destroyed. A Spanish lodging-house was slightly damaged.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16th.—At half-past 5 this morning rain commenced falling, and a heavy downpour, with intermittent peals of thunder and flashes of lightning, continued until 7 o'clock. The fall amounted to .22 of an inch. The Signal Service office has received reports from the following places, giving the fall of rain during the storm this morning: Menlo Park, .20 of an inch; San Mateo, .07; San Jose, .03; Soledad, .02.

Death from Sunstroke.

RED BLUFF, July 16th.—A man named Leslie, at work harvesting on Cone's ranch, was sunstruck yesterday at 4 P. M., and died in the hospital about 8. He suffered extreme agony. This is the first genuine case of sunstroke known in the county.

Grain Fields Burned.

STOCKTON, July 16th.—A fire on Roberts island last night, near Stewart's ferry, destroyed 75 acres of grain on the estate of Kate McLaughlin, and partly destroyed the crops of J. Naglee, Burke and William Hutchson. The fire accidentally started in a barn owned by the California and Glasgow Land Reclamation Company, which was totally consumed. McLaughlin's crop was insured for $5 an acre in the Manchester Company.

LIVERMORE, July 16th.—A fire eight miles north of Livermore destroyed a stack of hay belonging to H. L. Henderson, and several hundred acres of pasture. A large fire is reported in Assajara valley, but nothing authentic is known concerning it.

Two Deaths—One a Suicide.

OROVILLE, July 16th.—Word came last night by the Quincy stage that James J. Wendell, an employe at Springer's mill, near Cherry Creek, was found hanging to the limb of a tree on the trail between the mill and creek. He was dead. An empty bottle lay beside the tree, and it is a supposed case of suicide. He was married July 3d. No further particulars yet received.

Philip Strohm, who lives about a mile south of town, was found this afternoon lying by the roadside dead. He was on the street this forenoon, apparently well. The cause is supposed to be the combined influence of alcohol and the hot sun.

Drowned Near Lodi.

LODI, July 16th.—Yesterday morning Jacob Shrek, aged 19, was drowned while bathing in Tracy's lake, eight miles from Lodi. The boat used by him and his companion drifted from the shore, and Shrek attempted to swim to it. When near the boat he threw his hands over his head and sank. He did not rise. The body was recovered to-day.

An Indulgent Magistrate.

GALT, July 16th.—This morning the town was thrown into a state of excitement as the 8 o'clock train came through. One Mrs. Brown boarded the train to Sacramento. Her husband seized her, threw her down, and struck her several times on the head. He was arrested, and this afternoon fined $10 by D. K. Stringfield, Justice of the Peace.

The Lick Telescope.

SAN JOSE, July 16th.—The contract of the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, with the Lick Trustees for the construction and placing of the steel dome for the thirty-six-inch refractor has been filed for record. According to the specifications the work must be completed inside of 160 working days and the compensation is to be the actual cost of labor and materials, with 10 per cent. added, the total expense not to exceed $56,850.

A Libel Case.

VACAVILLE, July 16th.—James D. McLain, editor of the Vacaville *Reporter*, was bound over on five charges of criminal libel this afternoon. McLain furnished bail.

A Carpenter's Fall.

LOS ANGELES, July 16th.—S. B. Johnson, a carpenter, fell through an elevator shaft in the City of Paris store this morning and injured his spine so that he will probably die.

Accidental Death in Yuba.

MARYSVILLE, July 16th.—Henry A. Woodruff, an old and respected citizen of this county, accidentally fell into a well at his residence near Bangor, on Thursday, receiving injuries which caused his death shortly after.

Turn the Rascals Out.

SPANISHTOWN, July 16th.—The United States mail from San Francisco to Pescadero was kept in the shade behind a saloon from 12 o'clock at noon until 7 o'clock P. M., being forgotten by the mail carrier.

Truckee Items.

TRUCKEE, July 16th.—A west-bound special freight train came in contact with a large band of sheep about one and one-half miles east of Truckee this afternoon. About twenty head of sheep were maimed and killed, the property of Mr. Hubbard, a well-known stock man here. Accidents of this nature are of frequent occurrence in this part of the State during the summer season, as it is almost an impossibility for the railroad company to fence the road in this section, owing to the mountainous character of the country. However, the company, through their claims adjusters, confer with parties who are damaged in this way, and satisfactory settlements are generally made.

The weather in this section has been unusually warm for several days, the mercury ranging from 80° to 90°.

Attempt to Blow Up a Street-Car in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16th.—This afternoon an event occurred on Fourth street, near Folsom, which was the first indication of the dangerous possibilities of street-car strikes. As a car on the North Beach and Mission Railroad, filled with passengers, passed the Superintendent's office a sharp and loud report, followed by a puff of smoke underneath the car, startled the bystanders. The car was considerably jostled, but was not thrown from the track. The police hurried to the spot and picked up the remnant of a dynamite cartridge or bomb. More serious damage had not been done owing to the fact, perhaps, that the explosion occurred as the car-wheel was moving. Who could have placed the explosive on the track, or when, was a mystery. An interval of scarcely five minutes had elapsed since the previous car had passed over the track, and the police who surrounded the place had not observed anyone step into the street.

Charged with a Grave Crime.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16th.—Just as the steamer was about to leave the dock for Portland this morning, Rosa Brinks, Lincoln Rosberry and Thomas Smallfield, who had taken passage, were arrested by Sheriff Thorn, of Calaveras. The two men are charged with rape on Katie Cosgrove, the fifteen-year-old daughter of a Mrs. Cosgrove, who keeps a hotel at Angels Camp, and the woman is charged with being accessory to the crime. According to the girl's story, the Brinks woman and the two men came to her room and gave her something that rendered her unconscious. Upon coming to she found that she had been outraged. She felt so ashamed and despondent on realizing her condition that she made up her mind to drown all her sorrows by committing suicide, and accordingly took a dose of "rough on rats." Her sufferings, however, caused her to make known what she had done, and a physician was summoned, antidotes applied, and she was in a fair way to recover. When in this condition, being still very week, she was visited by Rosa Brinks and one of the two men (which one she was not certain). Mrs. Brinks gave her something in a glass, which she drank. A few moments afterward she felt very sick. Her mother and friends hurried to her bedside, and she was, so the physician stated, dying. She was told to make an ante-mortem statement, which she did. In this the foregoing facts are embodied. Soon afterward the girl died. There is great excitement in Angels' Camp over the affair.

Accident at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, July 16th.—S. B. Johnson, a carpenter, fell down the elevator shaft at the City of Paris store to-day, and his spine is badly injured. He may die.

News of the extra session was received here with great satisfaction. The irrigators are highly pleased, and the people take it as a recognition of the interests of southern California.

Suicide in Santa Clara.

SAN JOSE, July 16th.—A stranger named Thomas Shingles suicided by strychnine at Mountain View this afternoon. He had been working on a thrasher near there. Nothing is known of him, except that he was just out from Ohio.

NEVADA.

Explosion at Winnemucca.

VERDI, July 16th.—The powder magazine at Winnemucca, Nev., belonging to Levy & Co., exploded about 2:20 A. M. Nearly a ton of giant powder exploded, breaking nearly every window and door in the place. Fortunately nobody was hurt. A great deal of crockery and glassware was shattered by the concussion. Some of the houses located near the magazine look as though they had been visited by a cyclone.

ARIZONA.

Pioneers Demand the Removal of the Apaches.

TUCSON, July 16th.—At a mass meeting of citizens held in this city last evening, under the auspices of the Society of Arizona Pioneers, for the purpose of adopting resolutions calling upon the general Government to take measures for the removal of the Apache tribes from the Territory, a somewhat novel suggestion was made, and it was immediately adopted as the unanimous expression of the meeting, namely: That a series of resolutions be formulated by the Society of Arizona Pioneers setting forth in strong and suitable terms the well-known sentiments of our people upon this important question; that the signature of the President of the Pioneers, and the seal of the society be fixed to the resolutions, which are then to be forwarded to the Governor for his signature and the seal of the Territory of Arizona; then in succession to the Boards of Supervisors of the different counties, to be signed by the Chairman of each Board, and to receive the impress of each county seal. Finally, the resolutions will be sent to each incorporated town to receive the signature of the Mayor and the seal of the town corporation. It is believed that a series of resolutions thus indorsed could hardly be ignored at Washington, and that Congress would at last come to the aid of our long-suffering people and grant the relief asked, whereas a score of wearisome petitions with a multitude of signatures might be treated as many have been, with comparative indifference.

NEW MEXICO.

Proposed Wrestle.

ALBUQUERQUE, July 16th.—Articles have been signed for a wrestling match between Christol and James Dunn for $150 a side, the match to come off Saturday evening, two rounds in the Greco-Roman, two in Cumberland style, and, if necessary, a fifth round. Christol has been in the city several days. Dunn is a brother of Jere Dunn, the murderer of Jim Elliott.

OLD MEXICO.

Origin of the Rebellion.

NOGALES, July 16th.—The revolution in Montezuma District, Sonora, Mex., has assumed grave proportions. The trouble seems to have originated in a decision of a Court regarding land matters. The parties whose interests were affected refused to obey the mandate. The Court gathered a few followers, under the leadership of Guadalupa Tularades, and made a stand last Monday at Lampazos, and were attacked by a posse under Prefecto Jose Maria Torres. The fight lasted quite a while, and resulted in the killing of Prefecto Torres and the wounding of a number on both sides

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Reported Destruction of Vancouver.

VICTORIA, July 16th.—The town of Vancouver is reported again destroyed by fire. No particulars, as the telegraph office is destroyed.

A WEST INDIA FROG.—In old times George Smith was a well-known trader in the village of Wayne. All storekeepers sold rum at that day, and Smith peddled a lot of it. He drew it from a hogshead, in which a plug took the place of a modern faucet. A piece of leather under the plug shaped the course of the stream. Some of Smith's customers occasionally bantered him about watering his rum, but Smith always good-naturedly replied that he never put water enough in it to hurt 'em. One morning a customer came in very early and asked for a quart of the liquor. It happened that the rum was low in the hogshead. Smith canted it up, drew out the plug, and only a few drops came, but a frog jumped through the hole and hopped around as lively as ever. "Gosh!" said Smith, "that's the first West India frog I ever saw."—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

TOO MUCH OF HIS BEST FRIEND.—A board broke on last Sabbath morning, and let a milkman who trusted in it tumble into a well. The milk (?) was splattered around over the curb, and over the grass, and on the walls and into the water. The milkman climbed out and looked around. A lady who was dressing for church and who witnessed the dire tragedy through the lattice of her window, sat down, and wiped the tears from her face with a moist towel. "Poor soul!" she said, as fresh tears bedewed her cheeks, "he was taken in by the best friend he has on earth."—*Interior.*