Daily Globe.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1878. NUMBER 204.

HOOSIER TOM.

HE POURS HOT SHOT INTO THE REPUBLICAN CAMP.

The Indiana Campaign Opened at Indianapolis by a Speech by Ex-Gov. Hendricks --The Importance of the Legislature--Southern Rebel Claims--The Financial and Labor Problems--Congressional Nominations--Election in Kentucky.

Hendricks' Opening Gun.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5 —The Democratic campaign was opened here to-night by ex-Gov. Hendricks in a speech at Masonic hall. The following is a brief summary of the Governor's speech: After referring to the evil results of the unequal apportionment of the State by the act of 1872, and the crime perpetrated in placing a man in the Presidential chair not chosen by the people, he said: "Need I remind you that the next legislature will chose a United States Senator, and that the political character of the Senate may depend upon that choice? I suppose that the support of the Democratic legislative ticket means Mr. Voorhees for Senator, and the Republican ticket Gen. Harrison. They are both gentlemen of ability, but they represent very different political opinions and purposes. If voting directly for Senator, how would your ballot be cast? You are sincere and earnest in your opinions, and will not throw your votes away upon a legislative ticket that you know cannot be elected, nor do you wish to hold an uncertain position between the parties to be bargained with or for. How, then, will you vote? Mr. Voorhees believes that national bank notes should be retired, and in lieu thereof there should be issued by the government an equal amount of treasury notes, and that the right to issue paper money as well as coin is the exclusive prerogative of the government. He also believes that Congress should provide for the taxation by the States of United States treasury notes, as other money is taxed, and he believes the policy of Gen. Grant's administration and of the present administration in converting our debt into a foreign debt is unwise and inexpedient; and that the true policy of the government and the best interests of the people should be served by making it a domestic debt, by affording to the people the most favorable and practical opportuties for the investment of their savings in the funded debt of the United States. Then the interest would be paid at home, and pass directly into the channels of trade and business. He believes, also, in the restoration of the silver dollar with full legal tender quality in the payment of all debts, both public and private, and the coinage thereof should be made as free and unlimited as that of gold. I say that Mr. Voorhees believes in these policies and will support them in the Senate if elected, because they are strongly stated in the Democratic platform of this State, and he stands upon that platform. If Mr. Harrison is elected, will he support these measures or any one of them? I think the opinion he has heretofore expressed would require you to answer no."

Referring to the labor question, he said: "I cannot pass from all further reference to our platform without making special mention of that clause which demands appropriate legislation for the security of labor in its wages when employed by the great corporations of the country. The security in lien should be made adequate, and the proceedings for its enforcement simple, speedy and cheap. You are to be told that the success of the Democratic party means payment for slaves and Southern claims, even to the bankruptcy of the treasury. Can it be necessary to say that the fourteenth amendment to the constitution forbids much that you are assured we will do. The constitutional amendment is that neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave. Any man who tells you that an obligation can be assumed or paid in violation of the constitution, deals falsely with you. There was, however, a large class of claims both in the North and South not within this prohibition, upon which large sums have already been paid. Such claims were for property taken or occupied by the army during the war, army supplies, horses for cavalry and artillery, and lands and houses occupied by the army and not paid for at the time. Are Democrats more likely to pay unjust claims of that class than Republicans? They share equally in the burdens of taxation. I make you witnesses that throughout its history the Democratic party has been the party of economy, and exceedingly jealous of old claims against the government. Judge the future by the past. It is a safe rule. Which party has most favored those claims? The administration. Do you ask me what I think of Hayes' southern policy? He has none. He and his administration are incapable of any policy. What have they done in the South to approve for years and years? The Democratic party has demanded that the bayonet should be taken from the breasts of the Southern States, and that they be left where the constitution placed them, in absolute control of their domestic affairs. I think you asked me about the civil service reform. It is a sham, and a lie. It costs the country less money than the whisky frauds, etc., under Grant did, but it is more hypocritical and meaner. It was given out that the office holders should attend to their duties and let politics alone. The Massachusetts election came on. The attorney general, who was from that State, wrote to the office holders that they should be zealous and active to elect the ticket, and Hayes said yes; that was what it meant."

In closing he said: "I appeal to you to prepare for this contest and that of 1880. What considerations may I urge? Surely I may say that Democratic success will give assurance of true reform in civil service, ultimate reduction in public expenditures, and the adoption of just and liberal policies of currency and finance. But more than this will be involved in that contest. Gen. Grant will probably be the Repulican candidate, and his candidacy will signify a strong government, always prepared to hold the people in control. In the midst of the present hard times, thousands of men have been thrown out of employment. Led by hope or driven by fear, they have wandered from place to place seeking work, until all resources are exhausted and they become tramps. It is now common to attribute to them all acts of violence and public disturbance over the country. Their condition is made the pretext for demanding a stronger and more arbitrary supervision and control. The general distress in business and consequent want of employment for labor have disturbed the laboring population, and that is also urged as a reason for conferring more absolute authority under the pretext of suppressing strikes and labor riots. General centralization and a strong government, is the sentiment of his party. Upon no other ground could his nomination and election be urged. Experience brought to his advisers no reform in government. His second administration was worse than the first. To the faults of the first, the second added all the evils of personal favoritism, of extravagances, of Indian rings, of whisky rings, of dangerous combinations to defraud the government in its revenues. There is no pretense that his election is necessary to secure a wise and honest administration of the laws, but in his elevation again we would trample under foot the unbroken sentiment of the people against a third term. This movement will not be easily defeated. The struggle between free institutions and the aggression of power has never been an easy one. Gen. Grant is fitted to lead the movement and establish the new order of things. He has the qualities and training, and is accustomed to arbitrary authority and military law. During his entire administration he maintained his party in many States by the use of the army and his disregard of civil authority wherever it came in the way of party ambition appears throughout his entire administration."

The Kentucky Election.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 5.—The election passed off quietly. The entire Democratic ticket for county officers was elected by majorities ranging from 400 to 1,500. The most exciting contest was for county judge, resulting in 839 majority for Kinkead, Democrat.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.—In the election to-day Blanton Duncan's Labor-National Greenback party was utterly crushed, not a candidate on the ticket getting a respectable vote.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 5.—The *Journal* has reports of the election from several points in Kentucky, including Louisville, Owensboro, Henderson, Madisonville, Hopkinson, Lexington, Newport, Frankfort, Lexington, and Newport, have a majority for the Nationals. At Louisville the Catholics and anti-Catholics were opposed, the anti-Catholics winning. At Owensbero the Democratic candidates for county offices were elected by large majorities, the National party polling a very small vote at Madisonville. In Hopkins county the Democratic candidates for county judge and jailor were elected by 300 majority. They were the candidates of fusions of one wing of the Democrats with the Republicans. No contests for other offices except magistrates, of which the Republicans have probably gained three or four. At Hopkinsville the Republican ticket except jailor and assessor was elected. The Republican nominees for marshal and judge of Hopkinsville were defeated by about 100.

The Louisiana Democrats.

BATON ROUGE, Aug. 5.—The Democratic State convention assembled, Gen. Andrew Sherrin permanent chairman. The nomination of State treasurer will probably not be made until to-morrow. Hon. J. H. Ackien, Democrat, prominently connected with the late Washington scandal, has been renominated by acclamation to represent the Third district in the Forty-sixth Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—The *Times* special from Baton Rouge says the convention completed the permanent organization and adjourned until noon to-morrow. The committee on platform and resoltuions will then report and Congressional nominations will have been made. Some excitement exists to-night over a resolution by J. H. Houston, of Orleans, to expel four members of the tenth ward Orleans delegation for offering to sell their votes. A committee was appointed to investigate. Auditor Jumett and secretary of state Strong are said to be working against Maj. E. A. Burke, who is a prominent candidate for State treasurer. Very grave comments are made on the fact of the State officers taking such a part in a State convention. It is generally understood that the issue is on the funding board; they do not want Burke. The opposition to Ellis in the second Congressional district seems to be deep and earnest. Elam is renominated for Congress in the fourth district.

Congressional Nominations.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 5.—The Democrats of the thirteenth district have nominated John W. Ryan for Congress.

MT. VERNON, O., Aug. 5.—The Nationals of the fifteenth congressional district met in convention at the court house to-day. Rev. Geo. W. Pepper, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of this city, was duly nominated as a representative to Congress.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 5.—Specials to the *Commonwealth* from points in the Third Congressional district show that Ryan will have a majority in the convention.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, Aug. 5.—Weather fine and the track in good condition. First race, three-quarter mile, was won by Idalia; Spring Branch, second; Sally Watson, filly, third; Rhadamarthus got off and ended the fourth. Time, 1:28.

The second, a mile and a half for all ages, for a purse of $1,000, at this meeting to carry five pounds each—Bramble walked over the course. Some misunderstanding regarding the announcement of the penalty for halving the $1,000 caused the withdrawal of Souvenir and Abervow.

In the third race, one mile for maiden three year olds, Bromide came in with a broken ankle, and Swim complained that Barrett cut him down with Bertha. The judges investigated the matter and gave the race to Bertha. Bijou was second; time, 1:48¼.

The fourth race, a mile and a quarter for all ages, was won by Princeton; Gov. Hampton, second; time, 2:12¼. Princeton sold in the field for $90 in a pool of $625.

Base Ball.

Following is the standing of the six league clubs in their contest for the championship, up to Saturday evening last:

CLUBS.	Boston	Chicago	Cincinnati	Providence	Indianapolis	Milwaukee	Games won
Boston	..	2	6	5	6	9	28
Chicago	4	..	0	4	8	10	26
Cincinnati	3	6	..	6	4	4	23
Providence	3	1	3	..	5	6	18
Indianapolis	0	4	8	0	..	4	16
Milwaukee	0	2	2	3	2	..	9
Games lost	10	15	19	18	25	33	120

Base ball at Cleveland: Forest Citys 1, Springfields 6.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Base ball: Chicagos 3, in the first inning; Uticas 2, in the first inning. Game called on the eighth inning on account of rain.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Cincinnatis 9; Rochesters 1.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—Buffalos 4, Milwaukees 3.

Aquatic Sports.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—The Hope rowing club, four-oared shell crew, double sculls shell, senior and junior single scull, left this afternoon for Newark, N. J., to participate in the regatta of the National association of amateur oarsmen, August 20th and 21st.

WISCONSIN.

Somebody's Party to Hold a Congressional Convention at Madison—The Governor and Staff to Attend a Soldiers' Reunion at Durand.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 5.—A call is published to-night for a Congressional convention for this, the second district, to be held in the Senate chamber September 10th, at noon, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Each town capable of electing a supervisor will be entitled to a delegate. The district composes Dane, Jefferson, Columbia and Sauk counties.

Col. Geo. W. Burchard, military secretary of Ex-Governor Smith, issues a communication to-night informing the several gentlemen composing the military staff of Gov. Smith, that the Governor has accepted an invitation to attend with his staff a field re-union of the veteran soldiers of the counties of Dunn, Pepin and Buffalo, to be held at Durand on the 4th, 5th and 6th of September, and inviting them to be present on that occasion.

Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—Dr. Chappin, president of the board of health, has issued orders that no more reports of new cases of yellow fever shall be furnished the press.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—At 3 P. M.: New cases, 28; deaths, 12.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 5.—A quarantine of twenty days is established here against all persons coming from any city south of Wilmington, where yellow fever and other contagious or infectious diseases exist.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1 A. M.—Indications for the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: Clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly northwesterly, stationary temperature; stationary or falling, followed by rising barometer.

GREAT IS KEARNEY.

The Apostle of Labor Vents His Eloquence in the Cradle of Liberty--An Immense Gathering of Horny Handed Sons of Toil --A Characteristic Demagogueical Speech From the California Chieftain--Unbounded Applause.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 5.—Dennis Kearney was formally received at Fenueil hall, this evening, by one of the largest gatherings ever held within and around its walls. Not one fourth of the crowd could gain entrance, and during the proceedings an overflow meeting of immense proportions was in progress in the square. The crowd was noisy, enthusiastic and reckless, but withal good natured. Within the hall the heat was intense, and following the example of Kearney, a majority of the audience were soon in their shirt-sleeves. L. C. Brophy called the meeting to order, and E. M. Chamberlain presided and made a speech. He regarded the great gathering of laboring men as presaging the overthrow of the power of the capitalists; said the gubernatorial office was within the grasp of the laboring man. Some one cried out "Butler," when there was a loud outburst, and three cheers for Butler were given. The speaker, pleased at the demonstration, requested the audience to shout again, and at the name of Butler still louder applause ensued. Concluding, the chairman said: "Though the capitalists are hitting us now, the time will soon come when we will hit back with righteous vengeance."

Dennis Kearney was then presented, and received with uproarious cheers. He said:

Mr. Chairman: (Three cheers and tiger for Dennis Kearney.) Mr. Chairman and fellow workingmen and women of Boston: On behalf of the workingmen of the Pacific coast I thank you for this grand, enthusiastic reception. In order to beat a response to the popular will and expression that went up from this meeting to-night when a certain man's name was mentioned, I feel like bringing a message of greeting, of love, to a man who is lesser than Macbeth, yet greater —to that fiery and incomparable hero of debate; [voice "good boy;"] to that chivalrous and that white-plumed Navarre of the rostrum, the gallant, gifted, glorious Butler. [Great applause and cries of "say it again."] We bid him take heart and hope, and hope he will receive a reward from the workingmen of Massachusetts he so justly merits for his bold and outspoken action in behalf of downtrodden humanity. [Applause with the remark, "It's getting hot, Mr. Chairman."] Kearney at this point took off his coat and loosened his cravat amid loud cheers and laughter. Continuing, he said: "I am sorry, friends, we are not rich enough to be able to hire Beecher to knock the bottom out of hell. [Laughter.] What is the matter with the country that workmen are arising from North to South, from West to East, to do what? To take charge of their own affairs. [Applause.] I ask you, does it not mean death to railroad robbery and the lecherous, thieving landholder? [Applause.] And does it not mean political oblivion to the rancorous, villainous political bummer?" [Applause.] Kearney then alluded to the method in which the meeting had been organized as contrasted with the manner of the far West, where a chairman was nominated by the people present, thereby depriving the Shylockian vagabond who spends weeks with a wet cloth around his head studying a speech with which to psychologize his hearers, then on the following day scheming and planning to rob the men he addressed the previous evening. [Applause and laughter.] "My fellow-countrymen, as a representative of the poor working classes I appear before you to-night (Applause and cries of "good") with no clasic language with which to fool my hearers (Applause), believing the English language contains in the neighborhood of 60,000 words, I am in possession of a few hundred of those words, and use them—my humble plain words —to extol virtue and condemn robbery." (Applause.)

The speaker then paid his respects to the associated press. Newspapers from the earliest days of printing had been in the interest of cutthroats, political bilks, daylight thieves and midnight assassins (Great applause and cries of "put that in print.") For reporters of the press I have great respect. They are workingmen like ourselves—working for bread and butter. (Great laughter.) But for the villainous, serpent-like, slimy imps of hell (laughter) that own these papers, I have the utmost contempt—a villainous, thieving band of scallawags (laughter) that are trying to control the public opinion. If the workingmen of the United States possessed within their breast a single spark from which the flame of freedom could be fanned, they would not permit such monsters to live in their midst. They would control these telegraphs; they would have to hurl these infernal lying scalawags from power, and select honest men to transmit plain, unvarnished news. (Applause.) I don't care, of course, how I look. That's my business and nobody else's. (Laughter and applause.) As to my ungrammatical sentences and sreeches, for $2.50 I can always hire a man to write a grammatical speech. (Laughter.) But it takes millions to buy an honest man, be he ever so ungrammatical. (Applause.) The country is run to perdition by a band of classic thieves and legal thieves. (Applause.) What the workingmen want is common honesty and common sense, better guides than classic attainments. Kearney then read from the San Francisco *Chronicle* a dispatch which he attributed to the associated press, not one word of which was sent by the associated press.

Kearney looks like an average Irish workingman. He said he was an American citizen; had been here twenty years; brought a suit of clothes and head full of brains with him to help develop the country; would like to see a single American who brought so much. (Great applause and laughter.) In the train which brought him here rode no despotic aristocrats. That was the only truth in the dispatch (laughter), but in a democratic smoking-car entertaining a dingy clay pipe"—("That's a lie. I never smoked tobacco or drank whisky in my life.") Fellow-citizens, I mention these facts to impress the necessity of ignoring newspaper reports, and particularly reports sent by the associated press, a band of pirates. (Laughter and applause.)

Kearney then spoke of the Workingmen's movement in California, that drove the Democratic thief and the Republican robber out of the State. We were vigilant, energetic and active, allowed no one to address our meetings but honest, hard-fisted men. (Applause, "That's good.") We elected to the constitunal convention poor, obscure artisans over the heads of Senators and ex-Governors, millionaires and bank smashers. Now I can say what I please in California, despite the hell-hounds that infest it. I hope you will profit by my advice, which is to pool all your issues, put all your senses into one pot (Applause), and on next November you will be able to announce victory for the honest workingmen of Massachusetts. All in favor of pooling issues hold up their hands." All hands were raised. "All opposed by the same sign. Now I hope no one will state to-morrow this is not an unanimous meeting. Kearney continued in this same strain some time, advising the workingmen to cut loose from all parties, as alike unreliable, and take charge of their own affairs.

He concluded: "We have got the power to do with this government as we please. We propose to take advantage of that power and use it from this day forth. I know the workingmen of Massachusetts will succeed. I walk the earth at midday. I find a vast expanse of blue heavens unrelieved by the sparkle of a single star, but I know that Mars still holds his course, that Venus still wheels through space, that Jupiter and Uranus are flashing in the heavens, that the blazing belt of Orion and the bright guiding gleam of the North star are all there, and it is by this movement we know that the workingmen are as true as the stars in heaven, and will, when called upon, exhibit themselves in beauty, in majesty and in power" [Tremendous applause.]

How They Get Their Guns.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 5.—The *News'* San Antonia special gives a letter from Capt. L. W. Carpenter, of the Tenth cavalry, in which he states that information is received that the Indians of Fort Station reservation sold mules in the town of Del Norte, Mexico, that had been stolen from the El Paso stage line, and that the Indians are supplied at stores in Del Norte with improved breech-loading rifles and ammunition without question. Capt. Carpenter further states that a company of regular Mexican cavalry is stationed in the town of Del Norte. This shows how some of the American Indians are supplied with arms and ammunition.

WHEAT FIELDS.

Good Reports From Morrison County and the Red River Valley—Better Reports From Winona County.

WINONA COUNTY.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WINONA, Aug. 5.—Reports show that early-sown wheat on clay soil in this county will average eighteen bushels per acre of number one grain. The worst reports come from the town of Fremont, where many fields will not be cut at all. One farmer has 110 acres that he will not touch. Another will cut only twenty-eight out of fifty-two. Another has eighty that will not be harvested. The average yield in Fremont of the portions harvested is less than ten bushels per acre.

Watters, the harvester who was stabbed, is slowly recovering.

"THE HUM OF THE HARVESTER."

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MOORHEAD, Aug. 5.—At Detroit, Anderson, Lake Park, Hawley, Glyndon, Moorhead, Fargo, Mapleton and Casselton, everything is booming in a business way. The country is overrun with land hunters and new settlers. The hotels are crowded. The crops are the best they ever had. The entire crop will run from twenty to twenty-eight bushels per acre—all No. 1 wheat; none damaged in any way. It is splendid harvest weather, and in a week, or ten days at the outside, every bushel of grain will be in stack or threshed. The people are feeling jubulant and farming lands are rapidly increasing in value all along the Northern Pacific road. I have been in twenty to thirty different fields and personally examined the grain. I find the heads large and well filled, and the berry plump and of a good color. This is certainly a year of jubilee for the Northwest country, and "what will the harvest be" is no longer a conumdrum. L.

GOOD CROPS IN MORRISON COUNTY.

To the Editor of the Globe.

BELLE PRAIRIE, Aug. 3.—Our crops are exceedingly good this year, but we have not threshed any in this town yet. Our soil is mostly a sandy loam, but we expect a yield averaging over twenty bushels per acre of wheat, and oats from thirty to forty bushels per acre.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day, $1,265,000.

Thorne & Parsons, large wholesale leather merchants of Toronto, have failed.

A dispatch from St. John, N. F., says Bishop Conroy, apostolic delegate, died there last night.

Charles Rogers, chemist, of Detroit, was drowned yesterday while bathing at Port Lambton, Ont.

The secretary of war had a long interview with the President to-day on affairs on the Mexican border.

Thorne, Parsons & Co., leather merchants, of Toronto, have failed. Liabilities, $250,000; assets not known.

Chester D. Parkhurst, wife and son, of Pottsdam, N. Y., were drowned Saturday by the capsizing of a boat.

A reform council is in session at Fairpoint, N. Y., in which labor and temperance questions are being discussed.

Secretary Sherman arrived at New London yesterday afternoon on the revenue cutter Grant, and left for Newport at noon.

The capital of the Robinson female seminary, at Exeter, N. H., invested in certain New York canal stock, has shrunk from $200,000 to $20,000.

There were coined in the United States mints in July 89,300 eagles and 1,847,000 standard silver dollars. Including minor coins, the value of coinage was $3,627,983.

The advisory committee of the Union mills, Fall River, Mass., held a meeting Saturday and decided to start up Monday next, meantime advertising the property for sale.

The boiler of the engine running a saw mill at Enterprise, West Va., exploded Saturday, killing George Avery, John Parr and Frank Dilworth, and seriously injuring Dent Park and three others.

Two hundred men and boys of the Buckridge colliery, Shomokin, Pa., have struck against a reduction submitted to last month, but it is thought they will all return to work in a few days, as others will not join them.

At Philadelphia yesterday morning Charles Anderson was killed and John Smith seriously wounded by Capt. James C. Fisher, of the schooner Jephina Stillman. They were caught in the act of robbing Fisher's vessel.

A St. John, N. B. dispatch announces the burning, Sunday afternoon, at Spurr's Cove, of 1,000,000 feet of lumber in the yard of Miller & Woodman's mill, and also the distillery of J. Dennis Spurr, containing 20,000 gallons of old but spoiled Pope brandy.

Jacob Rollinger, a printer's apprentice in the Sunday *News* office at Columbus, O., was drowned in the Sciota river while bathing this afternoon. He was caught in an eddy, and although strenuous efforts were made by his companions, he was swept over a dam and drowned.

After a week's suspension, there was a general resumption of mining in the Schuylkill region yesterday morning. The Philadelphia & Reading company have about 242,000 tons of their August quota to mine and ship. It is thought this will give steady employment to all interested in coal in the region the balance of this month.

Robert L. Case, president of the Security life insurance company, and Dr. T. S. Lambert, president of the American Popular, New York city, both sentenced for swearing to false returns, have obtained a stay from the decision pending an appeal to the court of appeals. Dr. Lambert, unable to procure bail in the case, surrendered yesterday morning. His bail is $25,000.

The usual number of reformers of labor appeared before the Congressional committee at New York yesterday morning. A recess will be taken to-day till an early day. After the recess the committee will invite business men, bankers and merchants to appear before them. William Hastings and one Robb were before the committee, but their remarks are not worth telegraphing.

Passed by Mistake—That's All.

MADISON, Ind., Aug. 5.—The evening *Courier* contains a lengthy communication from Hon. J. D. Nixon, chief clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives, devoted to the alleged fraudulent passage of the State house law. Mr. Nixon states that he called the roll in question and admits that he was mistaken in announcing the results. He explains how this happened, proves that nevertheless the State house bill is legal, and indignantly repels the accusation of fraud or design in the matter.

Seaport Arrivals.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Arrived, steamship Erior from Liverpool and California, from London.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Arrived, Lord Clive, from Liverpool.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.—Arrived, Phœnician, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The steamships City of Richmond and State of Indiana, from New York, and Vaderland, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

A Bonanza to Chicago Parties.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The will of Michael Reese is not yet filed for probate, but his attorney states it bequeaths $440,000 to charitable and educational purposes. The residue, after paying a few special bequests, is to be divided among his five surviving sisters and their children, all residing in Chicago, and heirs of the deceased sisters.

BELLIGERENT BOSNIA

A DETERMINED RESISTANCE TO AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION.

The Forces of Francis Joseph Opposed at Every Step—Several Deseperate Engagements in which Much Blood is Shed—Solicitude in Servia—The Commander of a Fortress in Cyprus Refuses to Evacuate—Various Foreign Items.

GERMAN TAXATION.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Last year's revenue of the German central exchequer was 15,000,000 marks below the estimate. All brands, customs and excise suffered from the continued depression of trade. The deficit is covered by savings from the French indemnity. The forthcoming meeting, at Heidelberg, of the finance ministers of the several German states is intended to pave the way for an increase of revenue. The discussions will cover the subject of excise and kindred topics. Herr Hobicht, the Prussian minister of finance, is said to have devised a plan for the rapid increase of indirect taxation.

AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION RESISTED.

VIENNA, Aug. 5.—The Austrian troops are meeting with resistance in Bosnia. At the village of Zepea, in the Sandjak of Banjaluka, the Hussars were received by the inhabitants with a volley which was returned. They were again attacked at Magdaj in the Sandjak of Zivornik and seventy Russians were killed.

AN AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

VIENNA, Aug. 5.—The *Abend Post*, official, publishes the following details of the Austrian occupation of the Turkish provinces: The main column advanced into the valley of the Bosnia after overcoming great difficulties, gaining by tact the good will of the inhabitants. The property owners were especially friendly. As agitation is bad at Serajevo, of an openly assumed communistic character, Captain Mellenkovic, chief of staff, was sent from Derbend August 1st, with a squadron of hussars, to reconnoitre the valley of the Bosnia. He was seemingly received everywhere with joy. Hearing an insurrection was being organized at Schebsche, on the river Bosnia, the captain proceeded thither and was received at the entrance of the town with a volley of musketry. The Hussars formed for action, but perceiving it was impossible to force an entrance to the town they marched back to Maglai. There the inhabitants, previously friendly, opened a heavy cross fire upon the Hussars, who were obliged to pass at a rapid pace the defile occupied by the Bosnians and in doing so seventy Hussars were shot. The remainder reached the Austrian outposts in Herzegovina. The Austrians, advancing yesterday towards Mostar, fought a short engagement near Citlak with 500 insurgents, killed several of them and made some prisoners. Four Austrians were wounded.

EXCITEMENT ON THE INCREASE.

BELGRADE, Aug. 5.—Excitement throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina is rapidly increasing as the Austrians advance, and the inhabitants are collecting in bands. Considerable uneasiness prevails in Servia at the aspect of affairs in the neighboring provinces. The Austrians were expected to enter Serajevo to-day.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5.—The Russians have summoned the Rhodope insurgents to evacuate within ten days the territory belonging to eastern Roumelia, or the Russians will attack them. Two insurgent chiefs have arrived to consult with Layard, the British ambassador.

REFUSES TO QUIT.

LARNACA, Cypus, Aug. 5.—The Turkish sub-lieutenant commanding Fort Famagosta refuses to quit that stronghold.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A telegram from Rome says in consequence of negotiations with Bismarck the Vatican is drawing up fresh instructions for the clergy in Prussia. It is thought Cardinal Lederochowski may return to Posen. It is understood difficulties have arisen delaying the re-establishment of relations between England and the Vatican.

A CABBIES' STRIKE.

PARIS, July 5.—The cab-men of this city have struck, and only one-quarter of the usual number of cabs are on the stands.

THE HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS.

PESTH, July 5.—In the Hungarian elections so far the Liberals are overwhelmingly ahead. Herr Tisza, Hungarian premier, was defeated at Delcresein by Ernst Simoner, Radical.

BAD TREATMENT OF REFUGEES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5.—The Porte has received further reports of the treatment of refugees by Russians and Bulgarians, and intends to appeal to the powers to protect them. A government of defense will be proclaimed at Wostar, Herzegovina.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—In the house of commons to-night Sir George Campbell, liberal, asked whether, now that the United States had made silver a legal tender, the government would consider the possibility of establishing equivalent silver coinages in the great silver-using dependencies of the kingdom. He advocated an increase in the amount of the silver rupee coinage. Stephen Cane, conservative, on behalf of the government, deprecated these proposals. He said a bi-metallic standard was very inconvenient, and that the government's duties in regard to the currency should be limited to the prevention of fraud.

Mr. Cane confirmed the report that the government had decided to send a representative to the Paris monetary conference.

THE PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE.

ROME, July 5.—The Pope has permitted Cardinal Antonio DeLuca to decline as Secretary of State. Jacobina, papal nuncio at Vienna, will probably be appointed temporarily.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Official accounts estimate that after the second ballot there will be 112 conservatives and 106 liberals in the German parliament.

TO BE SEVERELY PUNISHED.

VIENNA, Aug. 5.—It is said Gen. Philipovich has reached Maglai, and intends to make a signal example of the insurgents. Austrian commanders have been ordered to resort to the utmost severity.

EARLIER DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—It is said the Porte is distributing firearms among the Albanians and inciting them against their neighbors.

CONSTANTINOPEE, Aug. 5 —It is persistently rumored that England is negotiating for the island of Tenedos.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—To-day is a bank holiday and the markets are closed.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—Queen Christina, widow of Ferdinand VII. and grandmother of Alfonso XII., the present king of Spain, is dangerously ill.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Columbia college crew sailed on the steamer Berlin from Liverpool the 1st inst. They carry away with them the visitors' challenge cup of the Henley regatta.

A correspondent of the daily *News* in Cyprus reports that fever is prevalent in Nicosia, in the northern part of the island, and seventeen men and four officers of a detachment of 120 stationed there have been attacked by the disorder.

It is reported at Vienna that the insurrection at Mostar, Herzegovina, is fomented by Montenegrins, and will be likely to lead to serious complications with Austria. It is said that the state of affairs at Mostar is worse than at Herajevo, the capital of Bosnia; that the governor and mufti of Mostar have been assassinated, and the whole population are in arms, with Musselmans from the surrounding country flocking in to join the insurgents.

The Mexican Revolution.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 30, via Havana, Aug. 5.—The revolutionary General Pedro Martenz on July 26, with 300 men, attacked the rich mining town of Catoree, and government reports say was badly repulsed. Revolutionary information is that Catoree was taken, with a large amount of bullion and specie. The telegraph line is cut, and there is no Potosi communication beyond Mahahula. The revolution in San Lucas is assuming serious proportions. Communication throughout the interior is becoming difficult, and business depressed.

The election for senators and representatives to Congress and three judges of the supreme court resulted favorably to the Diaz administration. Both houses will be pretty equally divided between the adherents of Vallerte and Justo Benetze, two prominent aspirants for the presidential succession.

QUEER IDEAS.

Labor Reformers Before the Congressional Committee---The Mosaic Land Law---A Long Brief Ruled Out--Too Much Money And not Enough Taxation---A Cigarmaker's Reasonable Complaint.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Before the Congressional labor committee to-day, a labor representative, Hastings, had a tilt with Mr. Hewitt. He would not make a statement specific, and was told to stand aside. He then charged Hewitt with being hostile to him, and said his treatment was not just. Mr. Hewitt took occasion to say in view of the allegation of Hastings, that he (Hewitt) was not a shareholder in any bank, and did not import any foreign goods.

Mr. Robb read a long statement setting forth the importance of the question under consideration. He said God would hold the committee responsible for every hungry stomach and naked back in the land. God says, "Ye shall not sell the land forever." No man has a right to give a title for land. We have violated the laws of God, and fraud and perjury prevail everywhere.

There was a great deal more of this kind of talk, interspersed with questions by the committee, and the auditors were amused.

J. P. O'Grady, who represented the dry goods salesmen and the shoe trade, wanted to read a statement, but the committee declined to hear him, as it would take too long, and O'Grady declined to submit his brief statement, which would take two hours to read.

Maurice C. Cotter, formerly a manufacturer of silk cloaks, said the large manufacturers had crowded him out and were crowding out all small dealers, and he requesed the committee to attend to these matters.

Mr. Graham, secretary of the workingmen's union, held that we do not desire the outlaws of the old world to come here and upset government He did not intend to denounce capital when honestly accumulated, but he denounced railroad monopolies and the raising of the prices of provisions, etc., by stock jobbing and speculation. Reduce the tariff and stop sectional legislation. Stop railroad jobs and give the country a benefit. Our shipping has been driven off the seas by foreign steamers. I would tax the steamers in favor of the freight.

Here Mr. Hewitt asked Mr. Marshall, a large ship owner, to give his views. He said he did not want any protection against steamers. He thought a removal of taxes as much as possible, consistent with revenue necessities, would revive trade, and the abolition of the prohibitory law preventing Americans from buying their vessels abroad would revive the shipping trade.

Mr. Graham then continued, and said he believed the large unemployed population in cities ought to be sent to the prairie lands and settled thereon by private enterprise.

Horatio D. Sheppard, of the National Reform association, attributed the present depression to mistakes in the currency question—too much inflation and not enough taxation.

The president of the cigarmakers' union spoke of the cause of the depression in the cigar trade only. He said while the number of cigars manufactured steadily increased, the condition of cigarmakers got worse. In one month there were four suicides in New York of cigarmakers for want of employment. The trouble has been caused by the general government by a system of taxation which throws the business into the hands of large manufacturers. The first cause is the introduction of 3,000 colies into the trade in San Francisco, and in New York the tenement house system caused ruin. The system is a shame and disgrace. The whole family, man, woman and children work night and day from fourteen to eighteen hours, and still only make enough to live, or rather starve, on, and when cigar makers struck for wages the landlords, who are the manufacturers, turned 1,000 wretched families into the street. In tenement houses the people get, say tobacco for 1,000 cigars and make 1,100 of it, and they trade off the extra 100 to the butcher, grocer and barber and pay revenue on them. He asked that the tenement house system be abolished and that cigars be allowed to be made only in factories. He was not opposed to Chinamen as a rule, but he was opposed to the importation of Chinese or any other labor under such a system. He did not care how many Chinamen came to the country or what wages they worked for, provided they were not imported as Coolies. He was opposed to the importation of all labor by contract.

There were other and uninteresting addresses and the committee adjourned till to-morrow.

Indian Massacres--Howard Safe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—A Boise City dispatch says five men and two women are reported murdered by hostiles on Bruneau river last Thursday, viz: Geo. Miller, a heavy stock raiser; Joseph Miller, wife, daughter and son, Robt. McMurray and one other man. Letters from Weiser valley say the Indians tried to cross Snake river below the mouth of the Weiser yesterday, but were driven back by volunteers and a few regulars. The mountains are evidently full of Indians. Gen. Howard, with his staff and the main body of troops, is between Silver City and Jordan valley. It is reported that thirty-five of White Bird's Nez Perces have surrendered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—Silver City dispatch: Indians have devastated the country in all directions. Carsen, Smith and Hanson, supposed to have been killed, have arrived in safety.

SAN FRANBISCO, Aug. 5.—A Silver City dispatch says: Gen. Howard passed through here this afternoon towards Bulcan. He had three of his staff officers with him and about twenty cavalry on their way from Malheur to Camp Lyon. They are under the impression that the Indian war is about over. Forsythe, with six companies of cavalry, is going through the Juniper lake country and Stein's mountains. They have with them a considerable number of Indian prisoners. Hostiles have been destroying much property in Stein's mountains recently. Chief Winnemucca and Natchez are at Walham agency and making strenuous efforts to secure pardon for the hostile Piutes.

The Basis of Settlement.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The arbitration committee of the board of trade to-day agreed on $1.07 as the price at which all defaulted deals in July wheat shall be settled. The committee awarded no penalty for deferment of payment. Previous settlements were made at $1.08.

Democratic.

[Duluth Herald.]

The register of the Clark house had recorded the simple names of P. H. Sheridan, Alfred H. Terry and John Gibon, and H. H. Sibley. How American, and how Democratic, to think of these generals all traveling