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ASSESSMENTS BY DEMOCRATS

A DIRECT VIOLATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

SOLICITING CAMPAIGN FUNDS FROM GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES—THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE RESPECTS THE LAW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 21.—It is understood that Democratic Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, as well as Democratic officers, clerks, messengers, doorkeepers, laborers, etc., in the House of Representatives have received from the Democratic Congressional Committee circulars soliciting contributions for campaign purposes. Each Senator, Representative and Delegate is assessed $25 and the other officers and employes are requested to contribute sums not specified as to amount. The Democratic Congressional Committee is composed of Senators and Representatives. Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is chairman, and Representative Post, of Pennsylvania, is secretary. The sending of circulars like those above described is a direct violation of the Civil Service Law, the punishment prescribed being a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both fine and imprisonment. Section 11 of the act approved January 16, 1883, provides that "no Senator or Representative or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative or Delegate-elect, or any officer or employe of either of said Houses . . . shall directly or indirectly solicit or receive, *or be in any manner concerned* in soliciting or receiving any assessment, subscription or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk or employe of the United States, or any department, branch or bureau thereof, *or from any person* receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States."

Not only is the sending of the circulars unlawful, but the giving of any money in response thereto is a violation of the law, punishable in the manner mentioned above. Section 14 of the act provides that "no officer, clerk, *or other person in the service of the United States* shall directly or indirectly give or hand over to any other officer, clerk or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, or Territorial Delegate, any money or other valuable things, on account of, or to be applied to, the promotion of any political object whatever."

Within the last two or three days the secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee has received and caused to be immediately returned to the senders, money voluntarily contributed without solicitation by persons in the Government service, who were ignorant of the provisions of Section 14 above quoted. The Democratic Committee, it seems, solicits contributions from such persons. It should not be forgotten that among the members of the Democratic National Committee are two United States Senators, Messrs. Gorman and Ransom, and one Representative, Mr. Barbour. Hence that Committee is under the same disability that the Democratic Congressional Committee is, so far as concerns the soliciting and receiving of political contributions from Senators, Representatives and officers and employes of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches of the Government.

UNABLE TO BORROW MONEY.

THE CAUSE OF A FAILURE IN ST. LOUIS.

VALUABLE ASSETS OF THE ORE AND STEEL COMPANY NO INDUCEMENT TO LENDERS—LIABILITIES OF THE CONCERN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Ethan A. Hitchcock, president of the St. Louis Ore and Steel Company, was not at his office to-day, and it was a matter of much difficulty for the reporters of the papers and of the commercial agencies to discover anything definite about the failure of the company. The fact that the Laflin and Rand Powder Company had obtained an attachment against the company was the first definite information which was to be had. Mr. Garrison, the secretary of the company, stated that Mr. Hitchcock had been appointed provisional receiver by the United States Court at Leavenworth, and that he would conduct the affairs of the company until August at any rate, in that capacity, that date being set by the court for the hearing of testimony on the question of the appointment of a permanent receiver.

Mr. Hitchcock is to-day at work upon a statement of the affairs of the company, which will hardly be ready for the press before to-morrow morning, and will show the condition of the company to be much better than many believe. The largest single unsecured creditor is the Jupiter Iron Works of Carondelet, to which $50,000 is due. Mr. Garrison was not prepared to state what the whole amount of unsecured indebtedness is, but said that no bank held any claims against the company, and that the other amounts were not of a both to cause any trouble in the different quarters where they were held. From other sources it was learned that the suspension was determined upon after a conference between the New-York and St. Louis stockholders, and that it was the pressure on the part of the bondholders which forced the appointment of a receiver.

The St. Louis Ore and Steel Company was made up of a number of different enterprises including the Vulcan Iron Furnace, the Pilot Knob Company and the Grand Tower Mining and Transportation Company. The consolidation took place early in 1881, and the stock of the new concern was put at $5,000,000, of which, it is understood, $350,000 was paid up. Two million dollars bonded indebtedness of the old companies was assumed by the new, and the value of the works over the debt was supposed to be about $3,500,000, the amount of the stock. The company also owned the Carbondale and Grand Tower Railroad, on which they have issued $600,000 of bonds, guaranteed by the St. Louis Ore and Steel Company.

The St. Louis shareholders are Ethan and Henry Hitchcock and L. A. Coquard. The New-York owners are Thomas Dickson, LeGrand Cannon, David Dows, Solon Humphreys, Henry Marquade, Jay Gould, James Borden and Mr. Grant, the New-Jersey locomotive manufacturer. The whole body of the stock is said to be in these hands as given above. About a year ago the stock of the company was sold at $1 10. A few days ago a block of it was offered for sale by a St. Louis broker and the highest offer made was $4 a share. The Grand Tower mines and the Carbondale Railroad are the only parts of the property at present in operation, and these will be continued at any rate, as they are productive. About 800 men are employed, who will not be thrown out of employment. The bonded indebtedness is $2,600,000. The assets are in the neighborhood of $4,000,000.

The failure excited some fear in Wall Street which was quickly allayed when the circumstances were learned. The company stopped work about six months ago and the cause of its failure now is understood to be merely inability to borrow money on its valuable assets. The recent failure of Cherry & Co., of Chicago, caused a large and unexpected loss, and this fact and the inability to raise money led to the application for a receiver. A director of the company said yesterday: "The failure, if it is called one, is of no real importance. The company probably owes not over $500,000, or possibly $600,000, and has assets more than sufficient to pay all the liabilities. The Chicago firm owed it a large sum, but the loss of this would not have caused the failure if the company could have borrowed money on some of its assets. To know that an iron company needs money is, now-a-days, all that is required to withhold from it all accommodation. Well, the result has been simply that the company concluded to settle its affairs through the courts. E. A. Hitchcock, president of the company, has been appointed receiver and I have no doubt that he will pull the company out of its difficulties."

President Clarke of the Thomas Iron Company, which is a creditor of the St. Louis Company, remarked that he was unable to account for the failure, because the company had done no business for the last six months. "When it closed its works," he said, "the company distributed its orders among other companies. It said that it could not make steel rails at $85 a ton, and that, if others could do so, they were welcome to the business. Yet, we took one of their contracts for 20,000 tons, and 5,000 tons have not yet been delivered. The company paid pretty promptly and owes us only about $25,000, but we thought it wise to ask some security for the 5,000 tons before we delivered the rails. I am rather surprised, however, at the failure."

CLOSED BY A STRINGENT MONEY MARKET.

AN ASSIGNMENT THAT WILL VEX MISSISSIPPI SHERIFFS.

CANTON, Miss., July 21.—Judge E. T. Peyton, of the Ninth Chancery Court, now sitting here, to-day heard the petition of Joshua Green, the principal stockholder of Green's Bank at Jackson, Mississippi, for the appointment of a receiver for that bank. The petitioner alleges that the bank cannot comply with the requirements of its charter. Judge Peyton granted the prayer of the petition and appointed S. J. Power of Jackson receiver. Later in the day the bank made an assignment of assets to the receiver, without preference to any creditors. The assets are thought to be sufficient to cover every liability. "Hal" Green went to New-Orleans a few days ago to negotiate a loan for the bank of $25,000 on $400,000 collateral, but failed to obtain the money. Colonel Richardson then let him have $100,000 in United States bonds, but so tightness money in New-Orleans that he could not raise the money on the m ; hence the assignment. Green's Bank was the depository of almost every sheriff in Mississippi and much trouble and annoyance will grow out of the failure.

FAILURES IN OTHER PLACES.

ELMIRA, July 21.—The private banking house of F. G. Hall closed its doors at noon to-day. The inability to realize on real estate and securities is given as the cause. The bank carried about $90,000, or $100,000 deposits of business men, laboring men and farmers. The amount of the liabilities are not yet known.

BOSTON, July 21.—Tucker, Hammond & Co., jobbers of small wares at 52 Chauncy-st., have made an assignment to William R. Brown, treasurer of the Boston Water Power Company with preferences. The liabilities are over $100,000; assets nominally the same.

OVID, Mich., July 21.—Scofield & Cooper, one of the largest carriage manufacturing firms in the State, made an assignment to-day. Their liabilities are stated at about $100,000 and assets at $75,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21.—William B. Dickson & Co., lumber dealers of this city, failed to-day. The liabilities are $50,000; assets estimated at $30,000.

The assignments yesterday include Collin & Son, oil dealers, Cincinnati; C. B. Weltzie, wholesale crockery, Detroit; J. J. Bowen, grocers, Ovid, Michigan; Samuel A. Davis, apothecary, Gloversville, New-York; J. Stephens, cotton and woollens, Chester, Pennsylvania; Bogue, Brault & Co., dry goods, Montreal; G. & A. Hadden, Guelph, Ontario; R. H. Smith, hay and feed store, Richmond; Feudal Horn, wines and liquors, New-Orleans.

THE RESCUED EXPLORERS.

GREELY'S STRENGTH INCREASING.

ST. JOHN'S, July 21.—The collier of the Greely Relief Expedition, Loch Garry, left port at 1 o'clock this afternoon for New-York. She takes the mail of the expedition and of the Greely survivors. Greely's strength is steadily increasing. He continues to be entertained by leading citizens of St. John's. Frederick, Connell, Long, Brainard and Beederbeck are improving amazingly. The Alert will be dispatched forty-eight hours in advance of the Thetis and Bear so that the squadron may reach New-York simultaneously.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Rear-Admiral Nichols, Acting Secretary of the Navy, to-day received the following telegram from Commander Schley, dated at St. John's, N. F.: "Steamer Loch Garry sailed at noon with orders to report to Commandant of Navy Yard, New-York. Ensign Chambers and two seamen represented the Government's interests. She has on board all lumber for house and that purchased and a number of coal bags. She may be expected about 26th instant, if weather is good. I would be very glad if you will direct Ensign Chambers to me on arrival at Portsmouth for important work in connection with the expedition."

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July 21.—At a special meeting of the City Council to-night $1,000 was appropriated for the reception to Lieutenant Greely. All the military and a number of civic bodies voted to participate.

A PROPHETIC SYMPATHY.

THE PREMONITION WHICH THE MOTHER OF SERGEANT GARDNER HAD OF HIS DEATH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BALTIMORE, July 21.—In connection with the sad death of Sergeant Hampden Sidney Gardner, of the United States Signal Corps, one of the Greely explorers, by starvation in the Arctic regions, a peculiar story is told by an intimate friend of Sergeant Gardner's parents, who reside in Philadelphia. On May 14, while on a visit to Philadelphia, the friend met Colonel Gardner, the father of the Sergeant, who is in the employ of the Post Office Secret Service Division. The latter stated that he was extremely anxious about the health of his wife, who seemed slowly failing. For a long time something had been preying on her mind. That morning she was too unwell to eat and then confessed that her trouble was caused by an uncontrollable impression that her son was starving. She had reasoned with herself without avail that the expedition had stores which would last them years, but she had suddenly been seized with the premonition that her boy was starving and that it was killing her to bear that day, especially, she was quite overcome. Colonel Gardner said that he was much worried about her. Strange to relate it was on that day, May 14, that the last rations were issued to his starving men by Greely, and on June 12 young Gardner died, the last of those who perished before the rescue. His mother seemed to be prepared for the news of his death when the sad tidings were received.

A SPIKE DRIVEN INTO HIS HEAD.

A RIVET FOUR INCHES LONG FOUND IN A MAN'S SKULL—A MURDER MYSTERY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Valentine Fritz, in whose head a spike was found a few days ago, died this morning from the effects of his injuries. Recent developments indicate that his case is one of the most mysterious murders that has ever occurred in this community. The spike drawn from his brain was nearly four inches long and was driven in up to the head. It proved upon examination to be a boiler rivet, the end of which had been sharpened. The spike has been carefully examined, and the prevailing opinion now is that it was only lately driven into the head. It was first suspected that the crime was committed by an idiotic son, who was seen going into Fritz's room some nights ago with a hammer in his hand. Experts who have examined the spike say that it was never struck by a hammer, but that it had been driven in by the skull by a piece of wood or soft stone. Last Tuesday some children discovered the old man lying ill near the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on the outskirts of the city. He never recovered, and, although the spike was not discovered for several days later, it is supposed that it was driven in then. No reason for such an act can be assigned. He could not have committed the deed himself, as the position of the nail shows.

IN TROUBLE WITH A LICENSE LAW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CAMDEN, N. J., July 21.—The liquor dealers of this city are greatly exercised over the operations of an ordinance lately passed by the City Council, which increases the license fee from $72 to $200 and prohibits any freeholder from signing the application for license of more than one liquor dealer. There are not, in some wards, enough freeholders to sign for all the liquor sellers, even if all of them were disposed to do so. In consequence, though the license year expires only with the calendar year, several applications have already been filed with the City Clerk. The liquor dealers who are freeholders are signing for each other, and yet many have not yet secured enough names.

ONLY TECHNICAL IRREGULARITIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CAMDEN, N. J., July 21.—Information has been received here that Postmaster-General Gresham will recommend the discharge of Postmaster William T. Bartly of this city, and his chief clerk, Jesse K. Mines, who were held a few days ago for a further hearing upon charges of malfeasance in office, the ground taken by the Postmaster-General being that no intentional wrong doing has been shown, though there were certain technical irregularities in the conduct of the office.

HORSE THIEVES HANGED BY COW BOYS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 21.—News comes from Judith City, Northern Montana, that five horse thieves have just been hanged in that vicinity by a band of cow boys who had organized to rid the community of thieves. They first secured thirty-two stolen horses from the thieves. The stock men and other citizens are making it hot for the outlaws infesting the region between the Lower Judith and Musselle Shoals. Within three weeks thirteen have been lynched and the hunt is being still kept up.

AN ACCIDENTAL GUNSHOT WOUND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

GREENWICH, July 20.—Magdalena Blond, of Greenwich, was accidentally shot at her house about 3:30 p. m. to-day by Solon Peterson. He was taking a cap from a gun, when the hammer slipped and discharged the piece. The contents entered her neck, making a wound probably fatal. Peterson is under arrest awaiting the result of the injuries.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

STROUDSBURG, Penn., July 21.—Mrs. William Horne went on the mountains near Tannersville to pick berries, leaving her three children, ages two, four and six, at home. They went into the barn to play, and having matches soon ignited the straw. Before the children could be rescued they were burned to death and all the children perished.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF LOEHR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

RUTLAND, Vt., July 21.—An investigation into the affairs of J. H. Loehr, who mysteriously disappeared from New-York on July 11 reveals the fact that before leaving Rutland, he disposed of bank stock worth $1,000. Attachments amounting to $4,000 have been placed on his stock, and it is said there are $2,000 more. Investigation develops facts that go to show that Loehr has absconded. His wife, who is here, is said to be convinced that he has run away.

DECIDING THE WASHBURN WILL CASE.

THE RIGHTS OF GOVERNOR WASHBURN'S WIDOW ADJUSTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ST. PAUL, July 21.—The Supreme Court of Minnesota has made a decision in the Washburn Will case involving property worth several million dollars, most of it being the large flour mills on St. Anthony Falls, Minneapolis. The will gave the executors the right to use all moneys necessary for the comfort of the widow and did not stipulate any amount. According to the law, the widow has a right either to accept the provisions of the will, or to insist upon one-third of the property, to which she is entitled by law. The estate being in Wisconsin and Minnesota, the matter was brought up in the Courts of both States. The widow being insane, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin decided that she should accept the provisions of the will. Her guardian, George K. Chase took exception of the right of this court to make the choice for the widow and insisted that the right of dower be enforced, and one third the estate given to her.

The same question was raised in the Hennepin County Probate Court, which decided that the widow was entitled to both legal dower and the provision made in the will. This the District Court overruled and decided that she take the allowance and not the real estate.

The decisions of the Wisconsin Supreme Court are upheld by this, the last decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota.

The heirs of Mrs. Washburn were interested in having the election by the Minneapolis Probate Court affirmed. This would have prejudiced the large bequests made by Mr. Washburn to various philanthropic objects. After making several generous bequests to his daughters and nephews, and nieces, and his brothers, Elihu B., and Israel, Governor Washburn left $375,000 to an orphan asylum near Minneapolis, and $50,000 to the public library in the city of Lacrosse. The executors are authorized to convey the Minneapolis Roller Mill, A, if it has not been placed in corporation as intended, to the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, in trust for the benefit of his daughters Jeannette and Fannie, a certain allowance from the earnings to be made annually to them. The executors are authorized to make the same disposition of Mills B and C, for the purpose of making good any deficiency in the bequest for the orphan asylum and public library, the trust fund to be held for the general benefit of the estate and of the residuary legatees mentioned. These provisions will now be carried out, as it is supposed that the litigation has come to a satisfactory end.

THE END OF A LONG FAST.

ECCENTRIC CONDUCT OF A DEMENTED PRISONER IN NEW-JERSEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, July 21.—John Welden, the convict who has been starving himself at the State Prison for over a month past, voluntarily took food this morning. Welden has not said that he wanted to die. He has offered no explanation of his strange behavior. He simply refused to take food and and preserved a dogged silence about his intentions. "It will be five weeks on Wednesday," said Keeper Laverty this morning, "since Welden began his fast. He worked regularly for some time afterward, but finally reported at the hospital. I had been observing him and asked the physician to make a special examination in his case. The physician did so and reported him to be all right physically. Then I directed that he be examined mentally. 'He's off,' the doctor said. After that I put the man in a cell with two other prisoners in order to guard against any attempt at suicide. The first night Welden attacked one of his companions and nearly chewed his ear off on account of an imagined insult. Otherwise he gave no trouble, except when we tried to force him to eat. I had him taken to the hospital and the physicians used a stomach-pump to force down milk. He tore around awfully on such occasions and it required several men to hold him down. We used the forcing process five times, and in each case less than a quart of milk was consumed. This morning for the first time in thirty-three days Welden broke his fast of his own accord. As usual, we placed bread and milk in his cell to tempt him, having long ago given up the habit of sending him to table with the other prisoners. A short time afterward one of the deputies going to Welden's cell saw him finishing the small slice of bread and about a pint of milk. He was asked if he would have meat, but he shook his head in the negative. It is better probably that he did not, as strong food would not agree with him after his fast. I suppose he has given up the idea of starving. We will not let him starve if we can help it."

Welden is from Morris County, where he was sentenced to three years for larceny. He is about twenty-six, and weighs between 145 and 150 pounds. His weight has not been appreciably decreased, nor has his appearance changed during his fast. At noon he took a little more bread and milk, but nothing else.

GENERAL LOGAN'S JOURNEY.

HE IS GREETED WITH ENTHUSIASM IN THE CITIES ALONG HIS WAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHESTLINE, Ohio, July 21.—The journey of General Logan through Ohio to-day has been a continuous ovation with a delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic. He left Washington at 10 p. m. on Saturday in a car attached to the regular train arriving in Pittsburg on Sunday forenoon. There a large crowd greeted him, anxious to shake him by the hand and clamoring for autographs, which the General cheerfully gave. On leaving Pittsburg, the crowds grew larger and the enthusiasm increased. In the larger towns like Alliance, Canton, Massillon, Wooster, men, women and children clambered into the train to shake the General's hand, and lined the tops of freight cars, cheering and waving handkerchiefs. The people everywhere were eager for a speech, but as it was Sunday, the General declined. At Mansfield, the home of Senator Sherman, a big crowd awaited the arrival of the train. Though the hour was late a cordial greeting was extended to the General, and assurances of a big majority for the ticket were given. Singing by campaign glee clubs forms part of the demonstration in every city.

The numbers of the crowds and the enthusiasm manifested, considering the day, are as surprising as they are gratifying. The train will arrive in Chicago at 7:30 a. m. tomorrow.

DETERMINED TO KILL SOME ONE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Abraham Hanael, a young man, blew out his brains in his father-in-law's shoe store early Sunday morning, under peculiar circumstances. The private watchman on the beat noticed a shutter awry in Mellander's store. He roused Mrs. Mellander, Hanael's mother, who came out and waited while the watchman entered the store, where he found Hanael crouched in a recess beside a high showcase, pistol in hand, intently watching an inner door. Hanael said he was waiting for his step-father to come in, when he meant to kill him. He defied the officer's threat to shoot him if he did not come out of the store, and threatened to shoot the watchman if he attempted to come nearer. The baffled officer asked the young man's mother to watch her son while he went for help, and she was looking at him when he raised his pistol and blew his brains out before her eyes, dying instantly. He had become dissipated and had quarrelled with his step-father, who had discharged him.

CHANGES AT THE NEW-JERSEY FAIR GROUNDS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, July 21.—The Executive Committee of the New-Jersey Agricultural Society met Saturday afternoon and partly perfected a plan for intended improvements to be made on the grounds before the opening of the next annual fair, which will begin on September 16. Among the improvements will be a new and much larger poultry exhibition hall. The grand stand will be made much larger, and more stabling accommodations will be provided. All the buildings will either be made larger or improved.

THE SPIRITUALIST CAMP MEETING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, July 21.—The spiritualists' annual camp began at Neshaminy Falls yesterday, 2,000 persons being present. Comparatively few of these were spiritualists. The Rev. J. Clegg Wright, of England, delivered a lecture, and Edgar W. Emerson called up a number of what he said were spirits.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A POOL OF LINSEED OIL MAKERS.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—It is stated here that a linseed oil pool, embracing the mills in St. Louis, Omaha, Burlington, Ottumwa and other places, was formed at a meeting at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, a few days ago, and that an effort is being made to bring in all the country mills.

THE CALAIS REGATTA.

CALAIS, Me., July 21.—Hosmer, Gaudaur, Nagle and Vaill arrived to-night. McKay and McInerney are expected to-morrow for Thursday's regatta. Twenty thousand persons are expected by Thursday morning.

THE FIRST MESSAGE BY THE NEW CABLE.

BOSTON, July 21.—A dispatch from Rockport says: "The first message over the Bennett-Mackay cable was received here last night at 8. It was to J. W. Mackay from his children, Willie and Clarie, who are in Paris."

AN AMERICAN INSTRUCTOR IN LEIPSIC.

PRINCETON, July 21.—Dr. Casper R. Gregory has been appointed by the faculty of the University of Leipsic a licentiate in theology and privat docent in the university. Dr. Gregory is the son of the vice-president of Girard College, Philadelphia, and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton Seminary.

THE WORK OF THE WHALERS.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., July 21.—The first news from the Arctic whaling fleet to June 26 says: "Twelve vessels had taken thirty-one whales, and twenty-four vessels were clean. The schooner Caleb Eaton, of San Francisco, has been lost."

THE FRANCHISE AGITATION.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

PROCESSION OF THE TRADES UNIONS—THE MEETING AND RESOLUTION.

LONDON, July 21.—The procession and meeting of the trades unions and other societies to protest against the rejection of the Franchise bill by the House of Lords was held this afternoon. The day was stormy, but late in the afternoon the clouds broke away and the sun shone until near the close of the meeting when rain fell again. All the approaches to the embankment where the procession assembled were thronged. Thousands of people from all parts of the country were present between Charing Cross Bridge and Westminster Bridge.

At noon the organized trades unions assembled at Sloan Square, Paddington Green, Easton Square, Islington Green, Clerkenwell Green, Finsbury Circus, the Obelisk, Blackfriars and Grosvenor Gardens and proceeded to the embankment. The political delegates wore colors. The streets along the line of march to the embankment and the bridges across the Thames were packed and traffic was greatly impeded. Much chaff was indulged in by the spectators along the line of march, especially when those taking part in the procession were more than usually adorned. Several thousand agricultural laborers from Kent and Sussex were marshalled at Blackfriar's Bridge. The procession moved in the following order: Mounted farriers, agricultural laborers, provincial deputations, the London Trades Council, representatives from the printing, bookbinding, paper, iron, metal, clothing, leather, shipping, building, cabinet making, fancy goods, and general traders, political clubs, liberal associations, temperance bodies and friendly societies. Each section as it arrived at the park marched to the platform assigned to it, and a band played until the chairman arrived.

As the procession was starting from the embankment several loud explosions were heard near the Government offices. The crowd were greatly frightened and thousands made a rush toward Whitehall, believing that the explosions were due to dynamite. The scare was ended when it was found that the explosions were nothing more than the salute which the Home Guards were firing in honor of the birth of the Duchess of Albany's son. The route of the procession lay along Parliament-st., Whitehall, Charing Cross, Pall Mall, St. James-st. and Piccadilly.

Before the procession started the embankment became a surging mass of humanity. Viewed from Hungerford Bridge it presented an unbroken array of human heads, relieved only by the blue banners and trees along the embankment. The trade societies carried the emblems of their respective crafts. Noticeable among these was a banner borne by the tailors which represented Adam and Eve after the fall. The agricultural laborers were loudly cheered.

A tombstone was carried in the procession inscribed "To the memory of the House of Lords—1884." The dense masses of spectators along the route interfered with the progress of the procession. It took a full hour and a half to clear the embankment, and the end of the procession had not left Parliament-st. when the head had entered the park. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, president of the Board of Trade, and other Ministers witnessed the procession. They were loudly cheered. Some of the bands in the procession played the "Dead March in Saul." When the procession had arrived at the park, speeches were made and the resolution previously prepared was submitted and adopted. The resolution protests against the rejection of the Franchise bill by the "irresponsible and unrepresentative House of Lords," expresses approval of Mr. Gladstone's action and declares that "the continued existence of the unchecked power of impeding the popular will which the Lords exercise is not conducive to the welfare of the people and the peace and prosperity of the country."

The Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the British Army, the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of War, and Sir William Vernor-Harcourt, Home Secretary, viewed the procession as it passed the War Office. They were cheered by the members of the procession. People of prominence and note were stationed at various places throughout the route and watched the procession. Lord Randolph Churchill and other well-known Tories were at the windows of the Carlton Club rooms and were vigorously hissed by the passing throng. The Marquis of Salisbury's residence in Arlington-st. was guarded by the police. A slight commotion was created there before the arrival of the procession by a man crying "Down with the Peers." Order was quickly restored, however, and no disturbance occurred while the procession was passing.

CRITICISING MR. DALY'S COMPANY.

LONDON, July 21.—*The Standard* praises the "admirable manner in which Mr. Daly's company work together," and shows much appreciation of the strong points of "7-20-8." It pronounces Mr. Lewis as *Dormice* admirable, and says "his native, shrewd, dry humor rarely forsakes him, while his quaint manner is exceedingly diverting." Mr. Gilbert as *Timberkins* gave "a very clever performance." Mr. Lenderay received high commendation. Miss Ada Rehan "plays agreeably both of all the ladies." *The Standard* pronounces Mrs. Gilbert the ablest, and says that "her acting is in a high degree artistic."

The Daily Telegraph says: "Not only were the individual members of Mr. Daly's company of comedians greeted with a cordial recognition as each successively came before the audience, but a still greater proof of their respective merits being beyond dispute was afforded by the hearty applause they collectively received as the curtain finally descended. Miss Ada Rehan, with a majestic presence and a face delightful to gaze upon, gave a charming scene in the third act, a comedy that needed only a little more of the feminine mind to make it perfect." *The Times* says: "Mr. Daly's well-organized company had evidently a special chance for the audience of Saturday night, as it will doubtless have for other audiences to come, and, making due allowance for the exuberance of the American section of the house, the reception accorded to the company was cordial."

The Chronicle says: "The company of exceptionally clever comedians from Daly's Theatre forced a favorable impression on Saturday night. When we turn from the play to the acting we have to say how much the success of the piece depends upon the skill of Mr. Daly's clever company. There is first the heroine, *Pique*, represented by Miss Ada Rehan, a lady with an irresistibly humorous way of conveying smart things on an assumption of almost inane simplicity. This actress's style is entirely new to the English stage, is decidedly captivating, and yet curious and puzzling. She follows no conventional method of elocution, is not a kicker, a gusher, or a lay figure of modern comedy, but she is delightfully drol nevertheless, and takes her audience captive from the first scene."

The Daily News says: "The fall of the curtain was the signal for loud applause, to which Mr. Daly stepped forward and replied. He thanked the audience for their friendly reception, which, he thought, would further strengthen the bond of sympathy between America and England."

The Post says: "The applause was generously plentiful. The first night's performance closed in a most encouraging and enthusiastic way."

THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 21.—The Egyptian Conference is expected after a single sitting to adjourn until October. The conference will confirm a portion of the Technical Commission's report in order to enable the Government to make arrangements for a loan of £8,000,000 through the Rothschilds.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, July 21.—Advices from Tamatave state that the French claim a protectorate over that portion of Madagascar lying north of the sixteenth parallel of south latitude. They also claim an indemnity of 3,000,000 francs, and an indemnity to compensate foreigners for their losses during the war. France also proposes that the Queen shall be styled Queen of the Hovas only.

FRANCO-CHINESE TROUBLES.

PARIS, July 21.—Rumors were current in the Chamber of Deputies to-day to the effect that Admiral Courbet had captured Foo Choo.

LONDON, July 21.—A dispatch from Shanghai to *The Times* states that a respite of five days has been granted pending the negotiations which are now proceeding between the Viceroy of Nankin and M. Patenotre, the French ambassador, who are at Shanghai.

NIHILISTS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The police at Warsaw have seized 500,000 roubles and numerous proclamations which it was intended to issue throughout the Empire in the event of the designs against the Czar on his recent visit to Warsaw having been successful. Five Terrorists have been arrested at Moscow. In their possession were found large sums of money, dynamite bombs and documents. The latter showed that since the coronation of the Czar Moscow has been the seat of the Executive Committee of the Nihilists. A state of siege will be proclaimed at Warsaw. The Governor General and the Chief of Police of that place will be removed.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE CAMPBELL CASE.—The Court of Appeals has sustained the verdict of the lower court decreeing the separation of Lord Colin Campbell and his wife.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.—Alfred Wills has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Watkin Williams.

DROWNED IN LAKE LUZERNE.—A dispatch from Berne states that a storm has occurred on Lake Lucerne. Four boats were capsized and ten of the occupants were drowned.

CRICKET.—A game of cricket was begun at Brighton today between the Philadelphia team and the Gentlemen of Sussex. The latter went to the bat first and made a score of 302 in their first innings. The Americans had scored 71 for five wickets when the game was adjourned.

AN AMERICAN BARK ABANDONED.—The American bark Jonathan Bourne, Captain Stone, from Newcastle, N. S. W., for Manilla, has been abandoned in a sinking condition. The passengers and crew have landed at Apo, one of the Philippine Islands.

LOSS BY FIRE.—The damage by the fire on the Crane wharf at Wapping on Saturday amounts to £100,000.

STANLEY AND THE CONGO.—Advices from the Congo region state that Henry M. Stanley before leaving that country installed Colonel Winston as temporary director of all the African International Association's stations. Mr. Stanley having failed to come to an agreement with the Brussels Directorate has resigned his position.

MR. O'BRIEN'S EXPOSURES.—In the House of Commons this evening William O'Brien complained of what he called "the disgraceful action of the Government" in prosecuting him for libel on the revelation of the practices of James E. French, official in the Constabulary office, Dublin Castle. Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, contended that Mr. O'Brien ought to have informed the authorities of the matter instead of writing articles in his paper in regard to it.

CHOLERA INCREASING IN PARIS.

EIGHT NEW CASES REPORTED.

DEATHS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE—GREAT DISTRESS IN TOULON.

PARIS, July 21.—The cholera in Paris is on the increase. Eight cases were reported to-day, two of which were fatal. At Toulon the epidemic is assuming a most virulent character. Nearly all the victims are dying suddenly.

MARSEILLES, July 21.—There were twenty-six deaths from cholera here last night and nine between 9 o'clock and noon to-day.

TOULON, July 21.—The number of deaths from cholera reported here last night was twenty. A famine is threatened in this city. Provisions are scarce and dear. There is much distress. The hotels are closing their kitchens, and the provision warehouses are expected to close, owing to a lack of supplies. The cholera at Arles is becoming serious.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MARINE SERVICE.

ALL VESSELS TO BE CAREFULLY INSPECTED BY UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular to officers of the Revenue Marine Service relative to the prevention of the introduction of contagious diseases:

In view of the presence of an epidemic of cholera, the existence of yellow fever and the Oriental plague abroad, the safety of the public health in this country demands the enforcement of rigid quarantine against the introduction of these diseases through vessels arriving at our ports. Therefore, in order to assist local authorities in the maintenance of quarantine, as provided in section 4,792, Revised Statutes, the unrepealed portion of the act of April 29, 1878, the recent appropriation acts authorizing the President to maintain quarantine at points of danger, the President has determined to establish by means of the vessels of the Revenue Marine a national patrol of the coast of the United States, so far as it may be practicable under existing law and consistent with the performance of the other duties confided to that service.

You are accordingly directed to cruise actively with the revenue steamers under your command upon the outer lines of your cruising grounds, and to exercise especial vigilance in speaking all vessels arriving from foreign ports, directing your inquiries, first, as to the port from which the vessel sails, and, secondly, as to the health of those on board at the time of departure, during passage and at the time of sailing; and should the information gained indicate a condition of contagion or infection in the vessel or crew, or that the vessel has left a port at which contagious or infectious diseases were prevailing, her master will be directed to proceed for examination to the outer quarantine station, provided for her port of destination.

The following regulations will be observed relative to the inspection of vessels: If a vessel be found with sickness on board, or in a foul condition, she will be directed to proceed to the quarantine station hereinbefore indicated, and the revenue marine officer will immediately inform the proper quarantine officer. In such case no person will be permitted to board the vessel until the medical officers in charge of the quarantine shall have given the usual permit. Should the pilot or master of a vessel when hailed report cases of recent or present sickness on board, the revenue officer will not board, but will send her immediately to quarantine. Quarantine officers will be recognized as follows, viz: Medical officers of acting assistant surgeons of the Marine Hospital Service in charge of duty, South Atlantic or Gulf ports; marine quarantine officers, or any officer on duty at any port on the interior rivers or the Great Lakes; and all quarantine officers acting under proper state or local authority. Herewith is transmitted a list of the ports and places where contagious diseases exist at the date of this circular. This list will be amended from time to time and furnished by the Marine Hospital Service for your information. Special regulations to aid local quarantine authorities will be promulgated hereafter, should occasion require.

Consul-General Walker at Paris has telegraphed the Secretary of State that since July 3 vessels arriving in Algerian ports have been subjected to five days quarantine.

WILLING TO NURSE CHOLERA PATIENTS.

Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register of Vital Statistics in this city, yesterday received a letter from Mrs. Matilda A. Schultz, of Cincinnati, offering her services in case of a cholera epidemic here. Mrs. Schultz is a graduate of the Women's Medical College, and the widow of a physician who successfully treated cases of cholera.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

CALCUTTA, July 21.—The prospects for the indigo crop in Bengal and the tea crops in Assam are unfavorable. Rain is badly wanted.

PARIS, July 21.—The negotiations between France and Morocco for the rectification of the the frontier have been suspended until an arrangement has been completed with such Powers as object.

DUBLIN, July 21.—Mr. Corawall, the ex Post Office Secretary, who is under arrest on a charge of felonious practice, was further remanded to-day. No evidence has yet been offered in his case.

ROME, July 21.—It is reported that an agreement will shortly be reached between Prussia and the Vatican in regard to the appointment of a new Archbishop of Posen.

MARSEILLES, July 21.—A crowd of Socialists assembled before the office of the Mayor yesterday and demanded work. They endeavored to force an entry into the building, but were prevented by the police. Seven arr