New-York Tribune.

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DEMOCRATIC UNEASINESS.

DISTURBED ABOUT THE FILLING OF NEW OFFICES.

AFRAID THE DEMOCRATS WERE UNWISE IN CREATING SO MANY OFFICES THAT WILL GO TO THE SOUTH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Democratic friends of Messrs. Curtis and Schurz, who make themselves hoarse shouting for "Cleveland and Reform," have their hours of gloom and sadness. This is especially true of those who spend enough time in Washington to become conversant with the laws under which they live, and they are never more unhappy than when their minds dwell on the provisions of the Civil Service law, in every line of which they detect a snare for unwary Democratic feet. One Democrat, who begins to fear the "Solid South" may be broken, has discovered a new and terrible danger in the law, and to-day he confided his fears to a *Star* reporter as follows:

"Just at this critical moment, when Blaine is looking toward the South to make up for any losses sustained through the action of the Independent bolters, the Civil Service Commission announces that much of the patronage created by the past session of Congress must go to the Southern States. It being now their turn for recognition under the law. Mind, I do not mean that the Commissioners intentionally arranged so as to have the appointments go to the South at this particular time. It is rather the result of circumstances; but it will have an effect upon the election all the same.

"The Democrats acted unwisely in creating so much patronage when they knew that its use would effect political ends. They knew that the Civil Service Commission would have to distribute the appointments through the South if they complied with the law, and it would have some effect upon the election; yet they created more new Government positions than has any Congress since 1860, except in the extraordinary case of the establishment of the new Pension Office. Of course the examinations will be fairly conducted, and, as the Democrats in the South are, as a rule, better educated than the Republicans in the same section, the appointments will go largely to our party. This renders the situation still more dangerous, for as soon as the appointments are all made the camp speakers will go to North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida and Louisiana and argue the fairness of the Republican party in calling upon their Civil Service expert once to beat them out, and then say: 'Gentlemen, to vote the Democratic ticket is to vote the noble return out.' By this means they have a chance to carry two or three Southern States. They are now laying the foundation for this work, by creating the impression and making it widespread that the Democrats, and particularly their leaders, are openly declaring that the Civil Service laws will not be regarded if they are successful. This will be a great issue in the campaign. Wait and see."

MORE DEMOCRATIC "ECONOMY."

WHY THE PUBLICATION OF A VALUABLE TREASURY STATEMENT MUST BE SUSPENDED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Hardly a day has passed since the adjournment of Congress that some new beauty has not been discovered in the system of "Economy" established through the efforts of Messrs. Randall and Holman of the House Committee on Appropriations. For several years past, in response to urgent requests of Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies throughout the country, as well as from leading newspapers, the Treasury Department has regularly issued each month, in printed form, a summary statement of imports and exports, the foreign commerce of the United States, immigration, and the exports of breadstuffs, provisions and petroleum. These statements have been extensively useful and valuable to everybody engaged or interested in American commerce and the expenses of printing and distribution have been inconsiderable. At the recent session of Congress Messrs. Randall and Holman induced the Democratic House to insert in a provision prohibiting the printing or publication of any document not specially authorized by Congress, and the Secretary of the Treasury has accordingly been compelled to order the discontinuance of the monthly statements mentioned. The chief of the Bureau of Statistics, it is understood, will continue to prepare the statements in manuscript and depend for their publication upon the enterprise of the newspapers and commercial journals.

RIGHTS TO A HOTEL NAME.

AN EFFORT TO RESTRAIN A WOMAN FROM USING THE WORDS "THE IRVING."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, July 22.—A bill has been filed in Chancery by the Commercial National Bank of Reading, Penn., against Mary Landenslager, of Asbury Park, to enjoin the defendant from using the word "Irving" to designate her boarding house. In 1878 Mrs. Landenslager rented a cottage at Asbury Park from William Young, president of the Commercial Bank. The house was leased for five years, and named "Irving Cottage," and afterward "Irving House." In her answer the defendant states that her place became widely known as the "Irving House," and she looked upon that name as her trademark. About a month ago she moved to a larger building and took with her the sign "Irving House," but before hanging it changed the title to "The Irving." A bill was thereupon filed praying for an injunction to restrain her from using the words "The Irving" or "Irving" as the name of her new place. The defendant insists that she owns Mr. Young's house, so that she claims to be her landlord's tenant, and that it was never as the keeper of "The Irving," and that if she were deprived of the use of the name she would incur heavy financial loss. Pending the suit an order has been issued restraining Mrs. Landenslager from using the sign.

DECISION IN AN INSURANCE CASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CAMDEN, N.J., July 22.—Judge Parker, of the Supreme Court, filed a decision in the County Clerk's office to-day in regard to an insurance case which has excited wide attention. William Steffe, an agent for the Fidelity Life Insurance Association, came to Camden on May 15, to insure the life of John H. Miller. He was immediately arrested upon a capias previously procured from a commissioner of the Supreme Court. A motion was recently made to set aside the capias, which Judge Parker did on the ground that Miller, who was the complainant, had deliberately connected the scheme to violate laws of the state, and to induce the defendant to come into the state to arrest him. The capias should be served on him with the hope on the part of the complainant that the defendant would pay the penalty which the law gives the informer. The defendant was held to bail not for violating the law forbidding any agent from transacting business in the state when the company has not paid the previously ordered tax.

DELAY IN THE SCOTT LAW CASES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CLEVELAND, July 22.—Attorney J. P. Dawley has succeeded in securing a stay in the Scott law cases. This morning the District Court entered a restraining order for ten days to prevent the County Treasurer from proceeding further until the case can be argued. This morning Treasurer Whitney levied on the property of Charles Minear, a member of the executive committee of the Liquor Dealers' League, and one of the petitioners for an injunction. It is not likely, however, that any further steps will be taken until after the hearing of the injunction, which will be within a week.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—Four hundred and two liquor dealers were sued to-day for $100 or $200 each, according to the kind of liquor sold. This action was brought about by the failure of over 2,000 liquor sellers to pay for their annual license under the provisions of the Scott law.

ELOPING WITH A COLORED GROOM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 22.—Dr. Henry Richardson is one of the wealthiest and most respected physicians of this county. He is a widower and his house was presided over by a widow's son-in-law, Miss Helen Owens, an twenty two. Her personal attractions were famous throughout the county and she had many suitors, to all of whom she appeared wholly indifferent. It became known yesterday that she had eloped with Jesse Plater, a negro farm hand employed by her brother-in-law. Plater is muscular, of fine physique, intelligent, fresh out and nearly white. He was always the groom or coachman accompanying Miss Owens. The white friends and family claim that she is certainly demented and refer to the fact that she has an aunt in an insane asylum. The feeling against the negro is intense.

A NEW REPUBLICAN PAPER FOR CLEVELAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CLEVELAND, July 22.—William Williams, John A. Davies, a St. Clair st. printer, and a few others met last evening and determined upon the publication of a new morning daily paper, Republican in politics, and to be sold at the rate of one cent per copy. The plan was first made known this morning, when agents were sent out to solicit leading Republicans to take stock in the venture. The capital stock is $20,000, in shares of $50 each. The proposed paper will endeavor to compete with the two morning dailies at present in existence. No name has yet been selected.

THE GREELY EXPEDITION.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY—THE SURVIVORS IMPROVING STEADILY.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President has received the following cable message from Queen Victoria, dated Windsor Castle, July 21.—"The Queen heartily congratulates the President and people of the United States on the rescue of Lieutenant Greely and the gallant survivors of the Arctic expedition. She trusts that favorable reports have been received of the sufferers."

The President replied as follows: "The President, for himself and for the people of the United States, sincerely thanks the Queen for her most welcome congratulations upon the rescue of Lieutenant Greely and the survivors of his party, and is happy to say that favorable reports are received as to their health. The President takes this occasion to express anew his high appreciation and that of the people of the United States for the timely gift of the Alert, which generous act added spirit and encouragement to the expedition."

Rear-Admiral Nichols, acting Secretary of the Navy, has received the following telegram from Commander Schley, dated St. John's July 21: "Surgeon controls all matters affecting diet and diversion of Lieutenant Greely and party. Acting under his advice, Lieutenant Greely and his men only leave ship when he prescribes it. Men are always required to be on board at 8 p. m. Lieutenant Greely is spending a day or two in the quiet enjoyment at Consul Mulloy's house. All of the party are well and gaining daily. Lieutenant Greely has never complained of intrusion. Surgeons are especially careful and attentive to everything touching their health."

An effort was made by General Hazen to have the Greely party brought to Boston instead of Portsmouth, N. H., but Rear-Admiral Nichols and Secretary Lincoln have decided not to change the orders already sent to Commander Schley. Secretary Lincoln had a conference with General Hazen this morning as to the disposition of the bodies of the dead of the expedition. It is probable that they will be taken to Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, and placed in charge of General Hancock until a decision shall be reached as to their final disposition.

Speaking of the work of the Greely party, General Hazen says: "The work done by the Greely expedition far surpasses in importance, completeness and scope that done by any other on record. It has shown the fallacy of the old belief that fatal diseases, especially scurvy, were necessarily incident to Arctic life, and that life there was constantly menaced by the great cold. Lieutenant Greely literally accomplished everything he was sent to do in the two years he was at Lady Franklin Bay, maintaining proper discipline without more serious frosting or discomfort than is experienced every winter in Dakota, without serious illness or discomfort of any member of his party, bringing them all, safely and well, with all his records and instruments for final comparison, to the point where his responsibility ended."

Linden Sens, counsel for Lieutenant Garlington before the Proskauer court of inquiry, has written a letter to General Hazen to show that in not having a greater quantity of stores at Cape Sabine, while in command of the Proskauer expedition, was acting under positive orders and was in no way to blame.

ENTERTAINING THE ARCTIC SURVIVORS.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 22.—Lieutenant Greely and the commanders and officers of the relief expedition are the guests this evening at the Vice Regal residence of Sir John Hawley Glover, Governor of Newfoundland. The reign of Thetis will leave St. John's on Saturday. Greely and his comrades enjoying excellent health.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July 22.—Sir Leonard Kimball has received the following dispatch from Lieutenant Greely: "I think it proper to invite my companion Sir Knights some time during August."

The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between the American Yacht Club and the Greely Relief Expedition:

COMMANDER W. S. SCHLEY, *of the Greely Relief Expedition, St. John's, N. F.*:

The American Yacht Club sends hearty congratulations to yourself and brother officers upon the success which has followed your energy and bravery and bears the acceptance by the honorary members of a banquet upon arrival in New-York. Please answer by telegraph, fixing date.

WILLIAM R. DOWD, Treasurer American Yacht Club.
St. John's, N. F., July 21.

WILLIAM R. DOWD, *Treasurer American Yacht Club, N. Y.*:

Honorary members will be glad to accept honors extended. Cannot name date of arrival, as ships go to Portsmouth first on account of Greely party. Will write you from there. Thanks for congratulations.

W. S. SCHLEY, Commander U. S. N.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BANK SUSPENSION IN INDIANA.

THE FAILURE DUE TO THE FINANCIAL DISTRESS IN MAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

RICHMOND, Ind., July 22.—The Richmond National Bank, the oldest in the city, has closed its doors, making the following statement: Resources—Loans and discounts, $500,000; cash items $22,500; total, $602,500. Nearly all of this, it is claimed, is good and not including unavailable assets, which are as follows: Liabilities—Deposits, $310,000; bills payable, $250,000; total $560,000. The reason for suspending is a failure to raise funds on the bank's securities and to avoid a consequent run. The bank has been in straightened circumstances since the eastern failures in May, but as it had always had excellent credit with a capital stock of $250,000 and a surplus of $75,000, no such trouble was apprehended until Charles F. Coffin, the president, who is probably the oldest banker in the state, found that by even personal appeals he could not raise the necessary funds to stave the blow. It had a large line of deposits, including the city school board's balance of perhaps $20,000, the township trustees' balance of a like sum, and the County Treasurer's balance of perhaps more than $100,000.

OTHER BANKS AND FIRMS EMBARRASSED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 22.—As signee Geilfuss, of the bankrupt Manufacturers' Bank, says the bank will pay 60 per cent to depositors. President Conn and Vice-President Hasbrouck offer to assume all responsibility and pay 100 cents on the dollar, if the depositors will take 25 per cent in October and the remainder in 25 per cent payments in August of the three succeeding years at 8 per cent interest.

JACKSON, Miss., July 22.—The receiver of Green's Bank, which has suspended payments, is taking an inventory, and promises to have the statement ready Saturday, when a meeting of the creditors will be called. All express confidence that arrangements will be made for the resumption of business.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22.—All the departments of the National Rubber Company of Bristol were shut down this morning. Great disappointment of business is given as the reason, but the officials say the closing is only temporary. The company owes the workmen for June, and for its stock of July as has passed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22.—The Erie Preserving Company, canned fruits, has failed. The company was incorporated in 1873 with a paid-up capital of $100,000, and had also a branch in St. Catharines. They did an extensive business and kept in very good credit. The liabilities are said to be about $200,000.

CANISTEO, N. Y., July 22.—The Bank of Canisteo, has made an assignment. It was owned by M. & L. Allison and was a private co-partnership.

KNOCKED OFF A TRAIN BY A CONDUCTOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ERIE, Penn., July 22.—A tramp giving the name of Oscar Graham was run over and terribly injured by a Nickel-Plate train Sunday night. He says the conductor knocked him off a freight train by hitting him with a hatchet. He was taken to a hospital and had both feet amputated. For a tramp Graham was found to be wealthy. He had $100 in money and certificates of deposit for $200 more in Batavia and Bradford banks. He came from England. He will probably die.

DEATH PREFERRED TO CONSUMPTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Charles Schoman, age twenty-eight, shot himself shortly before noon to-day in a hotel at Govanstown, one of the suburbs of Baltimore. He has long been a victim of consumption, and his intense sufferings, it is supposed, prompted the act. He went to Govanstown last night and this morning he sent for his brother-in-law. Just as his brother-in-law entered the garden attached to the hotel Schoman drew a revolver and fired. The wound is fatal.

RECEIVER FOR A SAVINGS BANK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

GLOUCESTER CITY, July 22.—A receiver has been appointed for the Gloucester City Savings Bank, which suspended payment a short time ago, and its affairs will be wound up. It is claimed that it will pay depositors in full.

FOREST FIRES IN OHIO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

MT. GILEAD, Ohio, July 22.—A great deal of damage is being done in the southern part of this county by forest fires. Many miles of fence have been destroyed and on account of the severe drouth constant watching is necessary to protect the farm buildings. The woods are burning rapidly near Marengo. The people of that region are very anxious and are working hard to prevent the fire from crossing the river near their village.

THE FERRIS DEFALCATION IN BUFFALO.

TESTIMONY REGARDING THE ACTS OF THE EX-SURROGATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BUFFALO, N.Y., July 22.—The examination of the bondsmen of Zebulon Ferris, former Surrogate, and Messrs N. B. Sprague and Benjamin Baker, of East Hamburg, and Seth Fenner, of East Aurora, by the Referee, Tracy C. Becker, took place this forenoon. The Supervisors, Committee to investigate the shortage of the accounts of the Surrogate, consisting of Messrs Holway Tichnor, Beard, Kiefer and Fisher, were all present. N. B. Sprague said: "I first heard that Ferris was short in his accounts in 1882, but understood the amount to be only a few hundred dollars. Mr. Ferris said that he could fix that all right. Since he went out of office he has stated to me that he was short in his accounts more than he expected." Seth Fenner said, "It was in April, 1882, that I was first informed that Mr. Ferris was short in his accounts, but he told me it was only a few hundred dollars. In the following May I received a telegram from him to come to Buffalo immediately. Upon my arrival he said that his shortage amounted to between $9,000 and $10,000. He said that he had lost it by speculating in railroad stocks, mining stocks, oil and fast living at the club house. Late sister then he went out of office he said to me that he was short about this amount and that we, his bondsmen, could have to pay it and that he would try and make it up to us. He told me that he kept his private and surrogate's accounts together, and that when he wanted any money he took it and used a pouch as he wanted."

At the conclusion of the testimony giving, Mr. Becker adjourned the investigation until next Wednesday, during which time he expects to thoroughly examine the vouchers and state the exact amount of the defalcation. It is said that the defalcation is liable to be far more than the amount for which the bondsmen are held, which is $10,000.

THE SOLDIERS OF MINNEAPOLIS.

A FINE RECEPTION GIVEN GENERAL LOGAN.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 22.—All the incoming trains are running in sections, being loaded down with Grand Army celebrants. General Logan reached here at noon to-day, on a special train over the Milwaukee road, and was given a grand reception all along the line of march from the depot to the residence of General Washburne, where guest he is. General Sherman has arrived in the city. He was received with great enthusiasm. The Finnegan Club, of Topeka, Kansas, which arrived to-day, attracts much attention. This afternoon at Camp Smith a formal welcome was extended to all visitors; speeches were made by Mayor Pillsbury, Governor Hubbard and Commander Heath.

All the private residences in St. Paul and Minneapolis have been thrown open, yet the crowd of visitors outnumber the accommodations. It is estimated that 40,000 veterans are in the city. They will all take part in the grand parade to-morrow. To-morrow afternoon and evening there will be numerous banquets and receptions.

THE SOLDIERS' REUNION AT DAYTON.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—General Rosecrans has accepted an invitation to be the guest of the City of Dayton during the soldiers' reunion on July 29, 30 and 31. It is variously estimated that from 30,000 to 100,000 ex-soldiers will attend the reunion.

SEVERE STORM IN THE WEST.

SIOUX FALLS, D. T., July 22.—Southeastern Dakota was visited yesterday afternoon by a destructive wind storm accompanied by a heavy rain and in some places hail. The furthest point northwest from which news comes is Marshall, near Ingham, where a strip five miles wide was cut by hail. At Bell Rapids, twenty miles north, there was great destruction by wind and hail. The lower story of Crossman Brothers store spread and let the tenantry occupied by Odd Fellows' Hall, down into it. Two warehouses near the depot were blown down.

The Congregational Church and school house were demolished, the spire of the Presbyterian church was blown off, John Paul's lumber yard scattered. A number of dwellings were destroyed. The crops were badly cut by hail. The telegraph lines are down as far east, fourteen miles north, C. H. Smith's store was blown down and his goods scattered over the prairie. Lake Kampeska rose three feet in a few minutes. At Watertown the wind did a damage of $2,000. The crops were blown down considerably, but there was no serious permanent injury. The greatest damage is to corn. The farmers estimate their loss thereon at three per cent. At Valley Springs the flax mill of H. C. Lary was destroyed and also the roller skating rink, the schoolhouse was unroofed and the frame of several business places were blown in. Fifteen structures were destroyed.

Griffith Rogers, living two miles north, had his house and barn blown down and two children injured but not dangerously. At Beaver Creek, Minn., some damage was done to grain houses, barns and windmills. The Norwegian church, ten miles south, at Beaver Creek was blown down and a man and boy were injured. At Iowayne, Minn., the grain warehouse was destroyed. A large livery stable was blown down, but twenty-five horses escaped uninjured. The railroad graders camp was swept away.

INVESTIGATING A BANK FAILURE.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 22.—The Grand Jury was in session until late last night examining witnesses with a view to ascertaining whether there was any criminality attached to the causes which led to the failure of the Planters and Mechanics' Bank. The trustees of the bank and the expert appointed to examine the books, and also some of the books examined by him, were brought before the jury, which adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. The action of the Grand Jury meets the hearty approval of business men. Three colored men are on the jury.

A MARSHAL SHOT AND KILLED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22.—Deputy Marshal Mathers shot and killed Thomas Nixon, another deputy marshal, at Dodge City, Kansas, yesterday. The killing was the result of an old feud. Mathers fired four shots, any one of which would have proved fatal. A cowboy who was standing near was also shot in the knee. Nixon had the reputation of being the best buffalo hunter on the plains.

INFECTED WITH YELLOW FEVER.

BOSTON, Mass., July 22.—The brig Clara M. Goodrich, from Havana, arrived here this morning. This is the brig reported as having yellow fever on board. She was at once placed in quarantine. Captain Pray reports that he has had sickness on board but at the present time all are well.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE FIRST BALE OF HOPS.

BOSTON, July 22.—The first bale of hops, of the early Humphreys variety, was received to-day from M. F. R. Hayward, of Easton, Mass., who produced the first bale last year. This is the earliest bale on record in this country. The bale was bought by John Roessle, the brewer.

TELEGRAPH WIRES TO BE CUT.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The City Council last night passed an order directing that all Mutual Union telegraph wires running into the city should be cut. It was stated that when the wires were cut a year or more ago the company agreed to put its wires under ground; that no attempt had been made to do so, and that additional wires were being strung. This order is subject to the approval or veto of the Mayor.

THE TAX RATE IN CAMDEN, N. J.

CAMDEN, N.J., July 22.—The tax rate of Camden was fixed by the City Assessors to-day as $2 40. Of this $1 01 is for city purposes. This is based upon a valuation of $14,000,000, which is considered to be about two-thirds of the true value of the property upon which it is assessed. Three years ago the rate was $2 60, and slight reductions were made in the two intervening years.

STATE CONVENTION OF MINERS.

PITTSTON, July 22.—A state convention of the miners of the Anthracite Association will assemble in this city to-morrow and will be in session two days. The delegates already here report trade very dull.

CREMATION OF S. L. WHEELER.

WASHINGTON, Penn., July 22.—The remains of S. L. Wheeler, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were cremated in the Lemoyne crematory this afternoon. The body was brought here by the brother-in-law and nephew of the deceased.

THE CHICAGO BICYCLE RIDERS.

TROY, N.Y., July 22.—Sixty-three Chicago riders of bicycles, on their way from Niagara Falls to Boston, visited Fort Kent and Au Sable Chasm this morning. This afternoon they returned to Plattsburg, where they arrived last night and paraded. To-morrow they go to Lake George.

THE TEMPERANCE CAMP MEETING.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 22.—The National Temperance Camp Meeting at Ocean Grove will begin to-morrow and will continue five days.

PHILADELPHIA AND THE NEW-ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Mayor Smith has asked the Common Council for an appropriation of $10,000 for a display of Philadelphia manufactures at the New-Orleans Exposition.

THE STATE OF MAINE WRECK.

PORTLAND, Me., July 22.—The wreckers who have examined the wreck of the steamer State of Maine report her in good condition. There is only one break in her, where she rests on a rock. The rock will be blown out, the leak will be stopped, and the vessel pumped out and taken to St. John. The contractors will accomplish this in four days if the weather holds good.

THE ROUND LAKE ASSEMBLY.

TROY, N. Y., July 22.—At the Round Lake Sunday School Assembly this morning R. C. Cooke, of Whitehall, delivered a lecture on "Bible Astronomy." In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. R. A. Meredith, of Boston, lectured on "The Book We Study." This evening there was a lecture by the Rev. Dr. J. M. King, of New-York.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

MORE DEATHS REPORTED IN FRANCE.

NO GENUINE CASES IN PARIS—VICTIMS IN MARSEILLES AND TOULON.

PARIS, July 22.—At a meeting of the Municipal Council of Paris, the Director of Public Aid declared that no case of genuine Asiatic or sporadic cholera had been reported at the Paris hospitals. The deaths which had been attributed to cholera were really due to other causes.

MARSEILLES, July 22.—There were 57 deaths from cholera here in the 24 hours ending at 9 p. m. Fewer cases were admitted to-day into the Pharo Hospital, and fourteen patients left the hospital cured. During the interrogation of Anarchist rioters here to-day, before Judge Toselli the leader of the anarchists, a man named Buisson, was seized with cholera. He was taken to the prison hospital.

The deaths from cholera at Arles are averaging nine daily. The panic there is increasing. The Archbishop of Aix visits the sufferers at their homes.

PARIS, July 22, 7 p. m.—There were fourteen deaths at Toulon to-day. The Government has revoked the orders for military manœuvres in the South on account of the cholera. A case of cholera has been announced at Lyons. A panic was created at Toulon last night by the arrival of 100 coffins which had been ordered from Marseilles. In order to allay the excitement it was found necessary to send the coffins back.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—The Russian Government has ordered a strict guard to be maintained at the frontier railway stations against the introduction of cholera into the country.

VIENNA, July 22.—Two cases of Asiatic cholera have been reported here.

MADRID, July 22.—The Government has strengthened the sanitary cordon in the Pyrenees to prevent the introduction of cholera. Pratiques from Marseilles and Toulon will not be permitted to enter Gibraltar.

CONSIDERING MEANS OF PREVENTION.

ACTION AND TALK AT THE SANITARY BUREAU—NO MORE IMPORTED RAGS—CASTLE GARDEN.

The appearance of cholera in Paris has caused apprehension at the Sanitary Bureau that the scourge will come to this city this year. It is well known that the disease extends along the lines of travel, and as the rate of travel from Europe to the United States increases the danger that cholera germs will be carried to this city will also increase. It is a matter of doubt whether a person exposed to cholera in Paris could reach New-York before being attacked with the disease. Dr. Jacobi, the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, and Dr. Morris, Chief Sanitary Inspector, were sanitary inspectors in 1873 and 1887, when cholera prevailed in this city, and both saw many cases of the disease. They said yesterday that the period of incubation had not been determined and that it was supposed to vary in different cases. Instances have been cited of persons who were attacked with cholera within a period of twenty-four hours after exposure, while in other cases the period of incubation has been of several days' duration. The period of safety after exposure to the germs is believed by some physicians to be ten days and by others to be not less than a fortnight.

A more accurate knowledge of the period of incubation is felt to be needed in order to guard, by quarantine regulations, against the importation of cholera. Some fear has been expressed at the Sanitary Bureau that a case of a death from cholera on board a steamship coming from an infected port to this city the officers of the vessel might conceal the fact from the Health Officer in order to escape a prolonged detention at quarantine. The only safeguard against such deception would be the detention of all vessels from infected ports until the period of incubation had elapsed after the arrival of each vessel. To prevent the importation or spread of cholera or germs of germs in clothing or in merchandise, fumigation is relied on chiefly. Recent reports from Toulon indicate that carbolic acid and other disinfectants which have been in general use heretofore have not prevented the spread of the disease through baggage transported on railway lines, although the disinfectants were applied at the various stations. In New-York the use of carbolic acid and crude petroleum has been abandoned by the disinfecting corps and a strong solution of sulphate of iron is used for the disinfection of the foul cellars, cellars and yards. The solution is prepared rapidly and cheaply by placing water upon layers of copperas in tubs. When crude petroleum and carbolic acid are employed, only the solution has been used in tenements. Forty members of the Disinfecting Corps have scattered the solution about in the tenement house districts below Fourteenth st. within a fortnight and the edges of sinks and gutters has been noticeable. The solution exhibits its germ-destroying power by quickly checking offensive odors arising from decaying animal or vegetable matter. To test its strength, a member of the corps recently poured some of the solution upon a number of rotten eggs which had been thrown in a pile. No odor came from the eggs, although they were permitted to stand for some time uncovered in a close room. The free use of a powerful disinfectant will be expected to impede the progress of cholera in the city in the event of its appearance. Dr. Jacobi and Dr. Morris said yesterday that the spread of cholera in New-York in 1866-'67 was chiefly in the filthiest portions of the city. The condition of the city, in regard to cleanliness, is so much better now than it was in 1866, that the danger from cholera is greatly diminished. In the opinion of both sanitarians the appearance of cholera in New-York ought not to cause great alarm.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Health Officer Smith stated that he would enforce the quarantine regulations rigidly while the danger from cholera continues. The regulations will seriously cripple trade with the infected ports. Dr. Smith's attention was called to the following telegram which secretary of State Frelinghuysen sent on Saturday to the American Consul-General at Cairo:

"Under the order of this Department of April 16, 1884, inspectors were appointed to inspect the disinfection of rags, under the Consul-General at Cairo, who was also to authenticate the certificates of inspection. Congress having failed to provide for the office of Consul-General, all appointments of inspectors of rags are hereby revoked, so notify McNally and any others who have been designated as inspectors. The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the circumstances issued an order that until further orders rags from the infected ports will not be permitted to land."

Dr. Cyrus Edson, of the Second Sanitary Division, sent a report to the Board of Health regarding the so-called artesian wells in the city, stating that the water in all the wells was unfit for drinking purposes. He is snowing in regard to the wells in the lower part of the city, 1,000 to 1,500 feet in depth, was so bad that the board decided to make an order forbidding the use of water from the well.

The summer medical corps last week inspected 4,995 tenement houses containing 25,874 families. Of 845 sick persons found, 403 were suffering from diarrheal troubles and only sixty-six from contagious diseases.

Castle Garden was as clean as soap and water and muscle could make it yesterday. It is hoped that the result of the disinfecting and scrubbing which has been begun will make yellow fever and cholera feel out of place if they happen to arrive at this port through the steerage. There are four cases of yellow fever at Quarantine taken from the ship Jolanta, which sailed from Havana, which arrived last Saturday. The strictest regulations are enforced both at Castle Garden and at Quarantine. So far there have been remarkably few cases of yellow fever on vessels arriving from West Indian and South American ports.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

COLONEL COLVILLE'S JOURNEY FROM ASSIOUT—THE REBELS AT BERBER.

WADY HALFA, July 22.—Messengers arriving here from the oasis of Wah el-Khargeh report that Colonel Colville and Major Wortley with their Bedouin force had arrived at Baris, in that oasis, after a ten days' march from Assiout, which is 200 miles distant. Their horses were in good condition notwithstanding the great heat which they had been obliged to endure. Colonel Colville hoped to proceed southward to Selimah on July 16. Selimah is nine days' journey from Kharjeh. The route lies through the heart of the desert, and there is no water fit for drinking purposes along the way. Colonel Colville's intention was to take 125 men with him mounted on camels and also to take a camel train of a hundred, carrying water sufficient to supply his force ten days, and food enough for two weeks. He expected to direct his line of march across the desert by means of the compass, and hoped to strike the Nile at Ammara, some distance south of Wady Halfa. The Sheikh of Kharjeh thought that a collision with the rebels would be probable at Ammara, but Colonel Colville did not consider that this would prove of sufficient importance to make it necessary for him to change his plans. The messenger stated that the inhabitants of the oasis were now friendly to the English officers and their force. A month ago, however, when Major Wortley's advance guard appeared, 500 of the natives confronted it and offered a feeble resistance, but they quickly dispersed at the sight of the forty rifles of the guard. The Sheikh of Kharjeh had informed the English officers that messengers from the Mahdi had passed through Kharjeh on their way to Tripoli. Colonel Colville expects to reach Selimah on July 26, and Wady Halfa by the beginning of August.

CAIRO, July 22.—Osman Digma has been asked to send reinforcements to Berber. The rebels there stand in much fear of General Gordon's movements.

THE FRANCHISE DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, July 22.—*The Telegraph* says that the demonstration of the trades unions and others at Hyde Park yesterday in favor of the Franchise bill was the most remarkable and imposing that has been witnessed during Queen Victoria's reign. Over 100,000 men marched in the procession with a decorum rising to dignity. It will not do for the Peers to mock or undervalue its peaceful, simple methods or decry it as a paid show.

The Standard says: "The behavior of the people was admirable, but the demonstration has not changed the political situation in the slightest degree. The judgment of the silent and modest section of the community will not be affected. The Ministry should concern themselves with the sober majority who stay at home and think for themselves instead of following brass bands through the streets and passing resolutions."

The Times says: "Yesterday's spectacle was unique of its kind. It was a demonstration made for the people by the people. It exhibited every sign of spontaneity and enthusiasm."

THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

AFTER A SHORT SESSION IT IS ADJOURNED SINE DIE—THE DIPLOMATS PRESENT.

LONDON, July 22.—The Egyptian Conference met to-day at the Foreign Office. Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, presided. There were present M. Waddington, the French Ambassador; Musurus Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador; Baron de Staal, the Russian Ambassador; Count von Muenster, the German Ambassador; Count Karolyi, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador; and the Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Ambassador. The financial advisers of the several ambassadors were also in attendance. The conference continued in session for only about one hour, when it adjourned *sine die*. It is considered doubtful whether it will meet again for a long time.

SPANISH AMERICAN TREATY.

MADRID, July 22.—Negotiations for a definite treaty of commerce with America were opened to-day. The envoy from the Government at Washington arrived on Friday. [Inquiry was made at the State Department at Washington as to the identity of the envoy mentioned in the above dispatch. It was there stated that no envoy other than Minister Foster had been sent to Madrid.]

FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA.

PARIS, July 22.—At a Cabinet council to-day Prime Minister Ferry announced that the negotiations with China were making favorable progress. The Tsungli Yamen, he said, had instructed the Viceroy of Nankin to settle the pending questions, and especially the question of indemnity, with M. Patenotre, the French Minister to China. A speedy solution of the matter was expected. The French squadron would remain at Foo-Chow until the indemnity should be fully paid.

DISEASES IN PANAMA.

PANAMA, July 22, via Galveston.—The number of cases of yellow fever is increasing daily. A canal relief, a priest and two staff officers died from the disease last night. There are 176 cases of dysentery in the city. The hospital is in a filthy condition, and cholera is expected. As yet no precautionary measures have been taken to prevent the introduction of that disease.

A FRENCH FINANCIER FOUND DEAD.

PARIS, July 22.—The body of the well-known financier Volkmar was found in the Seine to-day with a bullet through the heart. His dog, which was a valuable one, and all his money except fifty centimes in the waistcoat pocket were missing. M. Volkmar had recently been greatly depressed on account of monetary troubles. He was last seen on Thursday at midnight. M. Volkmar went to New-York in 1881 and lost $22,000. He then proceeded to London, where he started the Paire Accumulator Company. He sold his share in the company for a commercially small sum and came to Paris. Here he speculated on the Bourse and despite losses he recently declared that he had a mostly income of 4,000 francs. The theory of murder is favored because Volkmar's pistol was found in his residence untouched. The affair causes a great sensation here.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, July 22.

SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.—At the annual rifle contest at Wimbledon to-day a private of the 4th Middlesex Regiment, named Gallian, won the Queen's prize, with 110 points.

STANLEY EXPECTED IN LONDON.—Henry M. Stanley, who has resigned his position as director of the African International Association's work in the Congo country, is expected to arrive in England next Sunday.

BUTTER AND BUTTERINE.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. George Dodson, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, stated that the customs officials proposed to separate butter from butterine and oleomargarine in the customs returns.

LOSSES BY FIRE.—The loss from the fire at Crane Wharf, Wapping, will reach $2,500,000. Among the merchandise consumed were 9,000 bales of wool, valued at $500,000; 2,000 tons of coffee, valued at $500,000, and 1,000 tons of pepper, a third of the entire stock in London, valued at $325,000. Besides this, 1,250 tons of gum, tapioca, sugar, shellac, seed and other produce were destroyed.

AMERICAN CRICKETERS BEATEN.—The cricket match begun yesterday at Brighton between the Philadelphia team and the Gentlemen of Sussex was resumed to-day. The Americans scored 181 in their first innings and in their second 164. The Gentlemen of Sussex made 46 points in their second innings and won the game by ten wickets.

THE PLOT AGAIN'T THE CZAR.

VIENNA, July 22.—*The Tagblatt's* correspondent at Warsaw says Barlowski has confessed that a plot to kill the Czar and Czarewitch was arranged at St. Petersburg. On Bardowski's information more Government employes and eleven students have been arrested at Warsaw. Among those arrested at St. Petersburg is Vera Filipoff, who is wanted for having made attempts upon the life of the Czar in 1879 and 1881.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

PARIS, July 22.—M. de Lesseps, President of the Suez Canal Company, announces that the International Technical Commission, which has been studying the question, has decided in favor of widening the present canal instead of building another parallel with it.

BERLIN, July 22.—The Presidency of the Chamber of Representatives has been offered to Herr Simons, Member for Brussels. Baron Danethan presides over the Senate.

GENEVA, July 22.—A mob to-day attacked the Salvation Army Hall at Sechlie and completely wrecked the building. The police were powerless to prevent the