New-York Tribune.

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RUINED FOR HIS SON'S SAKE.

A MANUFACTURER'S FAILURE AND FLIGHT.

HENRY HALL, SR., BELIEVED TO BE INSANE—THE LIABILITIES BETWEEN $100,000 AND $150,000.

NEWBURG, Aug. 13.—The hamlet of Highland Mills, on the Newburg and New-York Railroad in this county, is only just recovering from the disastrous failure of Quaker Joshua T. Cromwell, when it is again startled by the announcement that Henry Hall, sr., one of its most prominent citizens and manufacturers, has gone under with liabilities estimated from $100,000 to $150,000, and under circumstances of the most aggravated character which have compelled him to disappear. Henry Hall came to Woodbury, only a few miles from Highland Mills, in 1863, and began the manufacture of fish lines. The goods turned out by him were first-class, and when sportsmen and anglers wanted outfits nothing suited them so well as Hall's lines. In 1869 he moved to Highland Mills where he established a factory and employed about forty-five hands. His superior goods sold all over the world and he made money. He became during the twenty-one years he was in that section the most popular man in it. Although an Episcopalian, and because there was no church of that denomination in the place, he identified himself with the Methodist denomination, and soon became a pillar in the local church. He lived economically at home but outside was liberal and charitable to an extreme. He was always to the front when the Methodist church was in financial straits, and at one time he and his son guaranteed the payment of the minister's salary if the conference would let him remain at Highland Mills. He was regular in his attendance at church and Sunday-school and always interested himself deeply in the work. When an excursion for the Sunday-school children was talked of his pocket book invariably opened wide, and when the village wanted a band he put down $500 to buy the instruments and other parts of their outfit for them. His liberality became proverbial, and hence his reputation spread and the whole surrounding country knew Henry Hall only to respect him. Instead, however, of keeping his mind upon his legitimate business, which paid last year on the capital invested about seventeen per cent, it rambled into a disastrous speculative groove, and to-day he is a fugitive from justice. His operations partake of the character of that employed by Grant & Ward in New-York. They raised thousands of dollars on mythical contracts, and he has been doing the same thing on notes made by persons who, so far as can be ascertained, have no existence, and while it appears that a few individuals will be sufferers the banks will lose the most. The factory is now in the hands of Sheriff Mills, who has levied on all the stock and materials and chattels he can put his hands on in behalf of the National Bank of Newburg, which holds $52,700 of Hall's paper, much of which is pronounced bogus.

A SON'S CHARGES AGAINST HIS FATHER.

Henry Hall, jr., said to-day: "The Henry Hall & Sons Company was incorporated in September, 1882, with a paid up capital of $30,000. The company is solvent and soon as matters can be straightened out will be shown to be so. The old gentleman, who is now sixty-nine years old, has been president of the company since its organization. In April, 1881, before the company was incorporated, there arose some discontent in the family because father was bent on bringing Alexander G. Hall, the youngest brother, into the concern; James Hall, another brother, who is living in New Haven and is now a student in Yale College, and who with father and myself constituted the firm, opposed this on the ground that we had wrought our positions in the establishment, and Alexander had absolutely never done anything for the quarter interest father wanted him to have. Father seemed bent on putting the younger brother into a profitable business somewhere, and to this fact can be attributed much of his present trouble. Well, the result of our opposition was that father took him along in September of the same year to New-York where he put him in with D. Hynes & Co., a firm of brokers that was then organized. Father furnished the capital and they furnished the brains to do business with. In the course of six weeks or so father lost by that operation from $5,000 to $10,000. Then father branched off into real estate speculations in New-York, and also in various other speculations with patents. Then from that in which he had the boy's assistance he associated him in the fishing tackle business with himself at No. 123 Chambers-st., New-York. In each of these different ventures father lost from $6,000 to $10,000 and $15,000 which from his income here he could not stand.

"In the meantime the old gentleman kept dickering in up-town real estate in New-York, where he built several houses and had around him what I call a lot of 'skins' who were playing him for all he was worth. In 1881 he was not a dollar in debt, on the contrary he was worth probably $75,000. Subsequently, however, he began to raise money on notes. He stood good with all the banks who are the losers, and he had no trouble to get discounts. He is a fluent talker and plausible and when he said to the bank officers that if the paper was not good Henry Hall would not offer it for discount it was passed over to the discount clerks at once and he got the money. Gradually, of course, his notes began to accumulate, and as fast as his debt grew in the banks just so fast would he present notes for discount. On many of these notes he used the name of 'Henry Hall & Sons Company' without any authority or the knowledge of my brother James or myself. We were acquainted with the fact that he was getting a pile of money from some quarter and we supposed that some of the numerous wealthy friends of ours with whom we do business were backing him in his wild speculations and indorsing for him. But the facts of the case are otherwise, I am sorry to say.

NEARLY ALL THE NOTES BOGUS.

"The money has come from notes eight-tenths of which were undoubtedly bogus. The banks of Chester, Middletown and Newburg and of New-York are the sufferers. I know of three banks in Newburg, one in Chester and one in Middletown that are involved more or less. So far as I can learn at the present time, and I have just figured up those from which I have heard only, he has notes out amounting to $80,000, and only $16,000 of that I consider legitimate paper that can be realized upon. The most of those held by the Chester Bank are, I believe, from information I can glean, made by fictitious persons who have no existence. For instance, the cashier of that bank went to New-York last Friday and found one person who answered to the name on one note—a pawnbroker way up-town who knows simply nothing about the notes or my father, or his business. The same person holds a note made by one Thomas Caffrey, which is payable to father, who in most cases indorsed them with the name of our company. Eleven Thomas Caffreys were, with the aid of the city directory and other means, found, and they all proved to be hod-carriers or laboring men who knew nothing whatever about the note or the persons. The other notes held by the Chester Bank, some twelve or thirteen in number and amounting with those spoken of to about $10,000, are made by persons who could not be found at all.

LOSSES SUSTAINED BY BANKS.

"The cashier of one of the Newburg banks, which holds the paper to the amount of $52,000 and over, also visited New-York with the hope of getting a clew to the makers of some of the notes they hold, but succeeded but little better than the Chester Bank. Out of a large number of notes, seventy-five I should think, he only found three that were genuine. These notes run all the way from $500 to $1,200, and because of the great confidence had in the old gentleman as to his wealth, veracity and profitable business here, the banks were easily duped. The Chester Bank, as stated, holds about $10,000 of this paper, a Middletown bank, whose vice-president is on one of father's notes for $5,000, holds about $10,000; one Newburg bank has over $32,000, another about $15,000, and the third about $10,000 or $12,000. The New-York banks are yet to be heard from.

"Besides the speculations already alluded to in which the old gentleman engaged, he was interested in a patent electric insole for shoes, a kind of a cure-all for everything, and he lost about $10,000 in that scheme. The machinery for the manufacture of them is now lying idle on his hands, and it was a dead failure from the beginning. A lot of bold scamps got him into that, as into other similar schemes, and the result is now before us. It is a bad state of affairs. Still another venture in which he lost a pile of money was a patent rubber boot ventilator. His mind seemed to have run of late years in just such a channel as indicated, and of course he had willing hands to help him on. He left Highland Mills on Monday night, August 4, taking the train to Turners. Since then we have heard nothing from him, and do not know where he is. He may have gone to New-York and taken a steamer for Europe, where we have a lot of friends. He has a fine farm at Woodbury which is worth $12,000 and mortgaged to the Middletown Savings Bank for $5,000. My wife holds a $6,000 mortgage on the factory and its machinery, and his New-York real estate is mortgaged for nearly all its worth. The company, however, is perfectly solvent and able to pay its debts. It is lying idle, but it will resume just as soon as the legal complications that father's actions have made necessary are removed. I have had several friends step to the front already and proffer financial assistance. The Newburg Bank which has seized the property through the Sheriff, think they have a right to all, but I will dispute their right to more than the old gentleman's third interest. The store at No. 123 Chambers-st., New-York, has no financial connection with the company. I think father must be out of his mind to act as he has done. Mother has said to me that it was strange where all the money he had came from, and she thought at times he acted strangely."

WHERE THE PAPER WAS DISCOUNTED.

The bank here involved the most is the National Bank of Newburg. It holds paper of Hall's to the amount of $52,700. They have discounted Hall's paper for years and always considered him good. He represented to them that if his matters were settled up at any time it would be shown that he was worth $70,000 over all debts and liabilities. He asserted that all the paper he offered for discount was business paper for goods sold, but it turns out that lots of it were borrowed. Some of the persons whose names are attached to the notes have been found and are good, but some cannot be found, and the bank believes them to be fictitious names. This bank first heard of Hall's crooked transactions and sent for him to come to Newburg. While here he confessed judgment to the bank for the full amount of the notes held by them, and much of which they believe is no good. It is on the judgment confessed that the Sheriff attached the goods and chattels at Highland Mills. Hall has done business with this bank for ten years. He was asked several times if the paper offered for discount was for goods sold and he replied affirmatively each time. The bank is the largest in the county and one of the largest in the State, and whatever it loses of the amount will not hurt it much. Its last statement showed a capital of $800,000 and surplus of $280,403. The Quassaick Bank here holds notes of persons in New-York, two from one and two from another, amounting to $4,000. These are indorsed by Hall, and he represented to this bank also that they were business notes, but it turns out that two of them are for accommodation. They also have two notes amounting to $500, which are Hall's own notes with good indorsers here—a well-known merchantile firm which will undoubtedly lose that amount. The Quassaick also holds a business note for $127 for which the company sold goods, and which will be paid. The Highland Bank here has about $8,000 or $9,000 of the Hall paper. One note of $1,250 is secured by an indorsement of the late ex-Assemblyman Morgan Shint, whose estate is good. The New-York banks that are interested are not known.

THE STRIKE OF COAL MINERS.

STRIKERS VISIT THE FOURTH POOL AND ASK THE MEN TO STOP WORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13. — The striking coal miners of the Monongahela River district visited yesterday the pits in the fourth pool, which have been working at a reduction, at Woodburn. Some strikers arrived the previous night but the neighborhood had been informed that they were on the way and they were greeted with cheers and a display of fireworks. Some of the men, who are at work, fought shy of the missionaries, but their wives and the farmers on the outskirts of the village gave them a hearty welcome. Houses were thrown open and the six hundred were accommodated with beds on the floor. They were on their feet at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and half an hour later every path leading to the pits was lined with men. When the miners began to go to the pits they were approached by individuals and begged to return to their homes in order that the families of their brethren in the lower pools might not want the necessaries of life. These arguments were effective in many cases. When it became too late for work of this kind breakfast, consisting of regulation army form, was served in the open air. The rest of the morning was devoted to foraging. In the afternoon a mass-meeting was held and last evening the working miners were visited at their homes and entreated to remain in them. The strikers have been careful to keep off the property of any of the coal firms and no disorder of any kind is reported. Special policemen have been stationed at a number of pits in anticipation of trouble, but the strikers say their services will not be required, that they propose to do nothing unlawful. They do not expect the siege to continue longer than this week.

The striking miners held two large mass-meetings to-day. At the first it was reported that all the men of fifteen of the twenty-four pits were willing to quit work if the rest could be induced to join the strike. Seven of these are operated by the co-operative plan and at the other seven the miners have entered into an agreement with the owner, Jordan Snee, to work for a year for one-fourth cent less than the current rate. As guarantee of good faith they allow ten per cent of their monthly earnings to be withheld with the understanding this shall be forfeited if they quit work without giving notice for a specified time. The strikers contend that this contract is invalid. It is claimed by some of the operators that the strikers contemplate measures that will amount to intimidation of the men who continue at work. The strikers deny this and cite as a proof of their peaceful intentions that they have been in the enemy's country for two days and not a single case of disorder has been reported.

AN INSANE MAN IMPRISONED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 13.—A peculiar case has come to light in the New-Haven jail. It is that of Miles McPartland, a young man, who was sent there for eighteen months by the United States Court for illegal voting. He had previously been convicted of theft. His time runs out this month, but he has become violently insane from the disgrace of his imprisonment. An effort is being made to get him out for treatment, but it thus far has failed.

A peculiar feature of the case is that McPartland, insane, and therefore irresponsible as he is, must remain in jail until his time is out. The transfer of a prisoner convicted by a State court can be ordered by the County Commissioners and the State Attorney, but a Government prisoner in the same situation must remain in the jail to which he is committed until his sentence expires. The United States statutes provided that an accused person, who is found to be insane on his trial, may be transferred to the Federal Hospital. This is substantially the same provision made by the State law as to criminals who are insane at the time of trial. If the United States statutes also provided that any prisoner in the Government Penitentiary on becoming insane may be removed to the Government Insane Asylum.

NEW-JERSEY CORPORATIONS TAXED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 13.—The State Board of Assessors have filed with the Controller supplemental return No. 22 which brings the total amount of tax represented by the assessments it has made upon miscellaneous corporations under the new tax laws up to $165,000. About $100,000 has already been paid into the treasury and represents so much clear gain to the state. There are 3,000 corporations organized under the laws of New-Jersey, of which 2,000 are subject to tax under the new law. About 1,000 have made their returns; of the other 1,000 very many have never completed their organization or issued stock. Others have gone into bankruptcy. The remainder will probably send in their reports in accordance with the law although they have made themselves liable to penalties by not having done so before yesterday which was the day to which the board had extended the time for making reports.

The railroad and canal companies are not compelled to make their returns until December. Several small ones have already filed their reports and there is no doubt that all the companies will accept the law.

A CHILD'S REMARKABLE JOURNEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—The Cleveland Chief of Police last evening received a telegram from the Superintendent of Police at Chicago, stating that Mary Noonan, who said she was ten years old, and had run away from her home at 12 Davenport-st. in this city, had been picked up on the streets there. Inquiry at the street and number indicated disclosed the fact that the child had been missing from home since Tuesday afternoon, and the anxious parents had no clue to her whereabouts. Mary's sixteen-year-old sister Nellie departed from home one night last November saying she was going to work for a Willson-ave. family, but when next heard from in a letter to another sister in this city she had gone to Chicago. On Tuesday morning Mary Noonan told her mother that if she could get money enough she would go to Chicago and find Nellie. The mother laughed at the suggestion, but Mary departed. How she secured passage to Chicago is as yet a mystery.

THE PARTIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BUTLER'S VOTE EXPECTED TO REACH 40,000—CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Colonel John P. Sweeney, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee, has resigned. He has been an ardent Butler man, which perhaps accounts for his action. Democratic State Committeeman Wilkins, of the manufacturing city of Brockton, is reported as saying that in that city General Butler will receive at least half the Democratic vote and similar news comes from other manufacturing centres. Some of the Democratic leaders affect to believe that he will not receive more than 12,000 or 15,000 in the State and that he will draw as largely from Blaine as from Cleveland, but others frankly admit that he will get from 40,000 to 50,000 and that they are votes which would otherwise go to Cleveland.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the VI district will be held at Lynn on September 10. It is generally conceded that Mr. Lodge will be nominated unanimously. In 1882 it took 130 ballots and two sessions, lasting past midnight far into the morning to make a nomination, but since then most of the opposition to Mr. Lodge has died out. The district was regarded as safely Republican when it was formed in the spring of 1882, but the astonishing growth of the Butler element since then in Lynn, the Charlestown district, Malden and Stoneham has made it close. It gave President Garfield 4,749 plurality in 1880 and the next year Governor Long had 4,415 plurality. In 1882 General Butler had a plurality of nearly 2,600, and a Democratic Congressman was chosen to the surprise of nearly everybody by a majority of 979. Last year General Butler's plurality was about 700 in a vote of over 30,000, but there is good ground to believe that a large number of the supporters of Butler last year will give their votes for Mr. Lodge this year. Congressman Lovering expects, of course, a renomination by the Democrats, but unless he declares for Cleveland he may not get it. If he declares for Cleveland he will naturally lose largely the support of those who favor General Butler. Thus far he has fought shy of committing himself. On the whole, the chances for Mr. Lodge's election and the redemption of the district are regarded as encouraging.

In the VIth district there appears to be a general settling down on Francis B. Hayes as the strongest Republican candidate. An effort will doubtless be made to combine the Democratic and Independent strength and in this connection Charles Theodore Russell and John F. Andrews are named as candidates. But this leaves out of the account Congressman Morse, who may perhaps be a candidate again.

THE TRAGEDY AT CAPE SABINE.

HENRY SHOT FOR STEALING PROVISIONS—LIEUTENANT GREELY'S STATEMENT.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 13.—Early this morning Colonel Kent obtained an interview with Lieutenant Greely, who admits that Henry had a military execution on the 6th day of June.

As early as March it was suspected that Henry was stealing the limited food which was apportioned out to the survivors for their sustenance, and this fact being finally and positively ascertained Lieutenant Greely had thereafter hard work to protect the man's life. It became necessary, in order to keep up discipline, to inform Henry that he would be shot if the practice continued, and that a similar fate would be meted out to any other member of the party who should be detected in a like crime. If Henry had been permitted to continue his stealings unmolested the remainder of the party surely would have starved to death and Henry alone survived.

After, and in spite of these warnings, Henry was again detected stealing the provisions. Among the food taken being two pounds of bacon, the eating of so much of which made him sick. A search was then instituted, when it was found that Henry had, among other articles, stolen and secreted a pair of seal skin boots which had belonged to the hunter of the party. Lieutenant Greely was, therefore, forced, in order to maintain military discipline and to protect the lives of his other comrades, to issue a written order that Henry be shot, which order was carried into effect on June 6.

As to the alleged cannibalism, Lieutenant Greely says that if there was anything of the kind it must have been an individual act and not general. Nothing of the kind, however, came under Lieutenant Greely's personal observation.

Sergeant Brainard, who is in the hospital at the Navy Yard, confirms Lieutenant Greely's statements. More than a week ago Lieutenant Greely forwarded to the Secretary of War a detailed report of the Henry execution.

Upon proper representations to Secretary Chandler a court of inquiry will undoubtedly be ordered.

WISHING TO EXHUME HENRY'S BODY.

Some persons claiming relationship to the late Private Charles B. Henry, of the Greely Expedition, who was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery yesterday applied to Coroner Robinson, of Long Island City, for an order to have the body exhumed. Coroner Robinson told them that he could do nothing in the matter, and referred them to Coroner White, of New-town.

THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

GENERAL GRANT EXPECTED TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT AND JOHN C. FREMONT FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Captain W. L. Ellsworth, chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Political Alliance, said to-day that the membership of the order is more than 475,000. General Grant is proposed as its candidate for President. Captain Ellsworth says: "Though he has not as yet sent us his official acceptance we feel assured, as he has not declined the honor, and from private advices, that he will run." General John C. Fremont is expected to accept the nomination for Vice-President. When asked if the Alliance had any connection with the old Know-Nothing party, Captain Ellsworth said: "Yes, sir, it has. Its platform is the adoption of the Know-Nothing belief in the broadest sense. It believes in America for Americans only, and condemns the elevation of any foreigner to the dignity of office." The interview further developed the fact that the Alliance was formed in 1871. In 1876 its influence was thrown for Hayes, but in 1880 members were allowed their choice of the candidates of the other parties. The Captain is sanguine in his expectations for this fall, claiming Louisiana, Maryland and Florida and possibly Virginia.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

BEGINNING OF THE EXTRA SESSION—NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 13.—The General Assembly of Virginia met to-day. Lieutenant-Governor Lewis presided in the Senate. There was a quorum present, and although the ostensible purpose of this extra session was to correct errors and omissions of the last Assembly, bills were introduced to-day which show that the session will be prolonged in to a business one for general purposes. The Governor's message was short, and indicates that there is no business which justifies the expense of the session so far as he knows.

On motion of General Wickham a resolution was adopted asking the Governor to furnish the Senate with any information in his possession in reference to the status of the debt of the State as affected by a decision of the United States Court here yesterday, which declares that coupons may be funded dollar for dollar as they become due. An omnibus railroad bill was offered which gives unlimited powers to a road of this State, and many private bills were presented. There will be a long and bitter wrangle among the Honorables as to what this anomalous Legislature should do.

DISEASES AMONG CATTLE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, says: The State Veterinary received advices that the Texas fever appeared at Pottawatomie, Morris, Wilson and Johnson Counties, making eight places in the State where the disease exists.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—*The Daily News* will publish the following: It is reported that pleuro-pneumonia has broken out at Olmhurst, a suburban village sixteen miles out on the Galena division of the Northwestern Railroad, and that the herds of John Boyd and Seth Wadham are the ones afflicted.

A FINE LIFE-SAVING STATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 13.—A new life-saving station has been established here. The building is to be adjacent to the lighthouse. Its construction has been begun by Rowland A. Robbins, of New York City, and it is to be completed by October 15. The structure is to be thirty-three by fifty feet in size and sixty-seven feet high, and is to cost when finished and furnished about $9,000. It is said that when completed this will be the finest life-saving station in the country.

WAR MEASURES IN CHINA.

FRENCH DEMANDS TO BE RESISTED.

LI HUNG CHANG TO BE IMPEACHED—THE PROTEST TO THE POWERS.

LONDON, August 13.—Advices from Shanghai of August 12, say: "The Tsung-li-Yamen announces its determination to resist the French demands. Tamsui, on the Northwest coast of Formosa, is being defended by torpedoes. Li Hung Chang is to be impeached for transferring the China merchants' fleet to an American firm."

The Times has the following dispatch from Foo-Chow: "The American Admiral in command of the Asiatic Station has arrived here. The French assert that further naval action has been ordered. The situation here remains unchanged."

Pekin dispatches state that the Tsung-li-Yamen based its protest to the Powers against the operations of the French fleet at Kelung upon the fact that France had bombarded Kelung without having made a formal declaration of war.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Two regiments of marines and three more iron clads are being placed in readiness to start for China.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

TOULON, Aug. 13.—There were two deaths from cholera here last night. The heat is moderating.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 13.—In the twelve hours ended at 8 o'clock this morning five persons died here from cholera. It is reported that the disease has broken out at Toulouse.

STRASBURG, Aug. 13.—Persons in Alsace and Lorraine who intend to make a pilgrimage to Lourdes this season have been warned that they will be subjected to quarantine when they return.

ROME, Aug. 13.—There were three deaths at Castelnuovo and one at Minnesiano yesterday. At Bercelo four cases were reported, two of which proved fatal. One fresh case was reported at each of the following towns: Livagnano, Seborga, Caffaggiano and Panesilieri.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Dr. Burg delivered a lecture on cholera to-day at Mayerally Hall, in the Eleventh Arrondissement, his city. He showed that persons employed in copper and brass factories never were attacked with cholera. Dr. Burg recommends the entire treatment of wearing flanned treated with copper salts to prevent infection.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Simla says: "Two battalions of British troops, under relief orders for England, are to go to Egypt. The Indian Government opposes the depletion of the British force in India."

CAIRO, Aug. 13.—General Sir Evelyn Wood, the commander of the Egyptian forces, has started up the Nile to inspect the forts and camps.

ASSOUAN, Aug. 13.—Orders have been issued for the preparation of a camp for a British regiment at Wady-halfa. Forage for seven hundred horses has been sent to that post. Everything indicates an early advance from Cairo. Major General Earle, who has been in London on a furlough has had his leave shortened and will return immediately. It is believed he is to be assigned to command the Gordon relief expedition.

BISMARCK AND SOUTH AFRICA.

BERLIN, Aug. 13. The German newspapers declare that the recent annexation of Walfish Bay and adjoining territory, South Africa, by the Cape Government, was directed against Germany. They make this an occasion for abusing England, and advise Prince Bismarck to ignore the annexation in the same manner as he has ignored the Congo treaty.

Advices from Cape Town state that the German corvette Leipzig left there for Angra Pequena on July 16. It goes to take formal possession of the Bay of Angra Pequena and the surrounding country in the name of the German Empire. Dr. Nachtigal, the Special German Commissioner, was expected to reach Angra Pequena at the same time.

THE LYDIAN MONARCH OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 13.—The Allan Line steamship Hanoverian, which has just arrived here from Halifax, reports that she passed the Lydian Monarch three miles off Cape Race at 5 o'clock this morning, moving slowly. It was then seventy hours since the Lydian Monarch left St. John's, and she was averaging three-quarters of a mile per hour.

THEATRICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Drury Lane Theatre, in which Haverley's Minstrels have been performing, has been summarily closed by the lessee, Mr. Harris. It is rumored that this step was taken on account of non-payment of rent. The company has experienced a bad season.

Miss Ellen Terry has recovered from her illness resulting from vaccination and will reappear as Viola in "Twelfth Night," at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday night.

Maurice Barrymore has been engaged to supersede the role of Count Orloff in "Diplomacy," at the Haymarket Theatre in November.

MARSHAL SERRANO DYING.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—Francisco Serrano y Dominguez, Marshal of Spain, lies in a dying condition at Biarritz, France. His illness is caused by dropsy of the liver.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

AMERICAN EXHIBITS.—The Princess Louise visited the Health Exhibition to-day and inspected especially the American and Canadian Educational exhibits of the Christian Brothers.

CROPS IN INDIA.—Advices from India report that the crop prospects in lower Bengal are bad, owing to a deficiency of rain.

A DRAWN GAME OF CRICKET.—The game of cricket between the All England eleven and the Australian team ended to-day in a draw. The Australians were still 120 points ahead when the time was up.

STORMS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The thunder-storms which swept over the north of England and Scotland yesterday were of almost unexampled severity. Many buildings in Edinburgh, in Leith and other cities were partly demolished by the lightning. Dundee was enveloped in dense darkness for an hour and cradle was for the time suspended. Several persons were killed by lightning among the number the Earl of Dalhousie, who was overtaken by the storm while out riding.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA OPPOSED.

VIENNA, Aug. 13.—Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister, will visit Prince Bismarck at Varzin.

LONDON, Aug. 13. The Vienna correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* says: One subject which will occupy the attention of Count Kalnoky and Prince Bismarck will be a discussion of German colonial policy. Prince Bismarck opposes the constantly increasing tide of emigration to America. American institutions, he says, are not in harmony with those of Germany, and emigration to that country adds nothing to German power while it tends to undermine the traditions of monarchy. Prince Bismarck hopes to open new fields for colonial enterprise and to prevent the ultra Independent Anglo-Saxon element from absorbing the German element.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

PESTH, Aug. 13.—Ten persons connected with the Socialists have been expelled from this city.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 13.—At the session of the Medical Congress yesterday Dr John S. Billings, Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Army, in behalf of the American Medical Association invited the Congress to hold its next meeting in Washington in 1887.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—The Russian Government has decided to purchase of its English owner the celebrated "Adoration of the Magi," by Paul Veronese. The picture will adorn the cathedral now building on the site of the assassination of the late Czar. The purchase price is £12,000.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Halliday Macartney, English Secretary of the Chinese Legation at London, and Mlle Jeanne Du Santoy, of Fontainebleau were married yesterday.

VIENNA, Aug. 13.—A great sensation has been caused by robberies of the Austrian mails. No sooner was a letter containing 15,000 florins was abstracted and now a whole mail bag has been stolen. Some of the registered letters contained checks amounting to 280,000 florins, sent by a savings bank in Pesth.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The German Admiralty has authorized the German fishermen in the North Sea to use firearms against English fishers molest them.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The congress of the two Houses of Parliament at Versailles, which is engaged upon the revision of the Constitution, resumed its labors to-day. The proposed amendment providing the election of Senators by universal suffrage was rejected by a vote of 418 to 327.

ROME, Aug. 13.—It was a surprise to the Vatican to learn that King Alfonso was a Freemason. Cardinal Jacobini, Pontifical Secretary of State, has written in behalf of the Pope to the Nuncio at Madrid for details of the matter.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 13.—The State authorities to-day received word of a new case of pleuro-pneumonia near Ephrata, Lancaster County. Secretary Edge, of the Board of Agriculture, states that some trouble may be had on account of the sale and shipment of the cattle in a herd near Marietta, in which the disease existed. The disease is being closely attended to.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

A CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT VOID.

AFFAIRS OF THE NEWCASTLE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Acheson handed down an opinion in the Newcastle Northern Railroad Company against Thomas P. Simpson, Contractor, deciding that the contract is void, but that a master shall be appointed to ascertain the amount of work that Simpson has already done on the road and that he shall be paid for it. This decision is in favor of the Wallace Holton Allen directory as against the General Negley directory. It appears by facts set forth in the opinion that the road had a capital stock of $300,000, though the work and material would not amount to more than $180,000, and that the contract called for the payment for $60,000 per mile, equal to $1,080,000, of which $480,000 was to be assigned to two directors in trust to purchase the right of way. In a separate agreement the contractor arranged that he was to receive more than $200,000. The judge intimates in terms almost strong enough to be precise statements that a large extra issue of stock and bonds was a dishonest scheme to deceive the public. There was not a cent paid in on the stock.

TRANSPORTATION ON THE LAKES.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning Judges Gray and Nelson decided in the suits of the Lake Champlain and Ogdensburg Railroad agt. the Boston and Lowell, Nashua and Lowell, Vermont Central and Northern New-Hampshire railroads, that, unless the defendants desire to recommit the case to a master on the question of profits, the bills in equity are to be dismissed and the plaintiff to have the right of appeal. These were suits to recover about $2,000,000 under a contract made on February 24, 1871, by the plaintiff, the defendant railroad companies, the Northern Transportation Company and J. Gregory Smith and George Stark as trustees, whereby the defendant roads were to advance or loan out of the gross receipts a sum not to exceed $150,000 semi-annually for the purpose of owning, controlling and developing traffic from the West by boats to Ogdensburg and thence over the defendant roads to Boston. The plaintiff roads advanced $800,000 to buy steamers and sought to be reimbursed by these suits for a violation of the contract by the defendants. In 1874 the Northern Transportation Company failed and was placed in the hands of a receiver.

STRIKE OF UNION PACIFIC WORKMEN.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 13.—Seventy men employed in the car shops here of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, struck this afternoon. This is part of a general strike in the car shops on the Union Pacific and its leased lines, caused by a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of the workmen at Kilby, Kansas. When the company withdrew the order for a general reduction last spring it was understood to have adopted the policy of a gradual reduction, first in one town and then in another. To head off this movement a general society of workmen was organized, the members of which agreed to strike as soon as any attempt at a reduction anywhere along the lines was made. The first reduction is that at Kilby, affecting the wages of twenty-five men.

THE FIRE RECORD.

DESTRUCTION IN BOSTON.

LOSS OF THEIR LIVES BY TWO FIREMEN—PROPERTY BURNED WORTH $70,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—At an early hour this morning a fire took place in the four-story brick building, Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Beach-st., owned by Henry Faxon. The building was occupied in the basement as a storehouse for old bottles. On the first floor were Potter & Watson, manufacturers of sole leather, shoe machinery, etc. The second and a portion of the third story were occupied by the firm of F. H. Wheelock & Co., manufacturers of lace goods, ruffilings, and the remainder of the third and the upper floor were occupied by Cator, Hecklu & Co., manufacturers of straw and felt hats.

A sad incident of the fire was the terrible death of two firemen of Steamer No. 4, the veteran Joseph Pierce, one of the best foremen in the city, and James Quigley, of South Boston. The men carried a line of hose to the top of the blazing building but had hardly set foot upon the roof when it fell in with a crash and precipitated the men to the floor of the upper story into the seething mass of flames. At about 4 o'clock, when the fire had been subdued, the bodies of the men, burned to a crisp, were found lying close together on the fourth floor. Pierce was a well known member of the department. It was he who when everybody else retreated from their post, held his position at the fire at Lovell's museum a year or more ago, and in warnings of a threatened powder explosion could drive him from it. He was a faithful worker and had often been injured in his efforts to save the property of others. He was married, while his companion in death was a single man.

The loss will reach over $70,000. Cator, Heckla & Co., straw goods, loss $30,000; F. H. Wheelock & Co., lace goods, and Potter & Watson, boot and shoe shanks $20,000. The loss on the buildings amounts to $15,000; fully covered by insurance.

Thomas Nugent of engine No. 4, was on the roof with his companions who were killed and only saved himself from a similar fate by clinging to a wall, from which he was rescued at the last moment.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 13.—The business portion of Northeast, this county, is to ashes. A number of fine brick buildings and the Presbyterian Church, built since the fire of 1871, were destroyed. Among those burned out are the First National Bank, Speer, Blaine & Gould's Bank, and Stockton's jewelry store. The fire destroyed two-thirds of the business portion of the town.

SHAMKIN, Penn., Aug. 13.—An extensive fire this morning consumed an entire block, rendering fourteen families homeless. A spark from a passing engine is supposed to have started the flames.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 13.—The extensive corning factory of Kirby, Brothers & Co., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday causing a loss of from $15,000 to $20,000. The insurance covers about one-half the loss.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 13.—The Democrats of VIth Congressional District today nominated Prentiss Stevenson, of Paterson, for Congress by acclamation.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 13.—General Joseph Wheeler has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the VIIIth Alabama District.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 13.—The IIId District Republican Convention nominated James O'Donnell for Congress.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 13.—The VIIth District Republican Convention at Winterset to-day nominated H. V. Smith, of Polk County, in Congress for the short term, and L. H. Conger, of Dallas County, for the long term.

BATH, Me., Aug. 13.—The Greenbackers of the IId District to-day nominated W. W. Berry, of Camden, for Congress.

COTTON MILLS TO BE CLOSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The Rietka and Patterson mills, the former situated at Manayunk and the latter at Chester, will suspend operations this week. They belong to the estate of the late General Robert Patterson, and are engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, and employ nearly 1,000 hands. The will of General Patterson stated that they should be closed three years after his death, and remain so until his estate had been settled.

MEDALS FOR BRAVE FIREMEN.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—Gold medals were presented this afternoon to four members of the Fire Department, a gift from a number of merchants, as a reward for heroic conduct displayed in saving the lives of persons who were caught in the wreck of the Hooper building, in May last. The presentation was made by Mayor Latrobe. The medals were presented to James Disney, George W. Foxwell, Andrew German, and Louis Locke. Besides the medals, the men received each $100 in gold.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A CIGAR FACTORY CLOSED.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Aug. 13.—Weaver Brothers' large cigar factory was closed this afternoon on executions amounting to $36,500.

OFFICERS OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—The National Convention of the Amalgamated Association adjourned *sine die* this afternoon, after re-electing the old officers as follows: President, William Weihe; secretary, William Martin; and treasurer, James Leahy. The next convention will be held at Wheeling, W. Va., in August, 1885.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW IN IOWA.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Aug. 13.—A new phase of the prohibition contest was developed here some days ago. Mr. Blake, the attorney of the Law and Order League, after instituting the prosecution of a liquor seller before a justice of the peace settled the matter by exacting from the prisoner $250, which was paid into the League's treasury. The liquor sellers have arrested Mr. Blake for compounding an offence in violation of section 4,316 of the Code in two cases. Mr. Blake gave bonds in the sum of $500 in each case. The prohibitory law provides that all penalties go the school fund.

A FATAL MINE AC