The Sun.

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A RECONNOISANCE IN FORCE

TWO REGIMENTS MARCHING OUT BEYOND THE RAMLEH OUTPOSTS.

Reporting the Enemy's Position Almost Abandoned—Exchanging Shots with Arabi's Vedettes, but No One Hurt—The Railway at Mahalla Again Destroyed—The City of Suez Occupied by the British Marines.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 3.—All the British troops were ordered to the front this afternoon, an attack being expected. At 4 o'clock the Thirty-eighth Regiment made a reconnoissance to a point five miles beyond the Ramleh outposts. The detachments occupying the gates of the town were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the support of the reconnoitring party in the event of necessity. The reconnoissance was the most extensive yet made. The Thirty-eighth and Sixtieth regiments advanced in two columns. The enemy's position was found to be almost abandoned. With the exception of a few vedettes, none of their force was observable. A few shots were fired, but there were no casualties. The British returned at dusk.

It has been discovered that Arabi Pasha has again destroyed the railway at Mahalla, which was recently repaired.

Last evening and to-day alarm was caused by rumors of an impending massacre of Christians. The patrols have been ordered to increase their vigilance and the police to confiscate sticks from the natives. Criers paraded the native quarters of the city, enjoining the people to remain at home at 3 P. M., the hour reported as fixed for the massacre.

The English soldiers here are much overworked. The deficiency of officers is especially felt. Telegraphic communication between the Khedive and Arabi Pasha has been restored. Grave doubts are entertained regarding the trustworthiness of the interpreters, which the English are forced to employ for lack of better. When the forces move forward the English will be at the mercy of these men, as through them the rebel authorities can obtain information.

News from Cairo to July 30 asserts that seventeen Pashas were imprisoned in the citadel. Among the number was Ali Sherif Pasha, who was arrested because he employed Greeks to guard his house.

H. M. S. Bittern has returned there from Aboukir, and reports having seen several trains arrive at Aboukir full of soldiers. The correspondent denies the report that Arabi Pasha has proclaimed a holy war.

A despatch from Suez says that several hundred British marines landed to-day and occupied the town in time to save it from being burned. No resistance was offered. All the Egyptian troops fled.

Persons who arrived from Kafr-ed-Dowar this afternoon estimate Arabi Pasha's force at 70,000. Arabi Pasha has issued a proclamation accusing the English of cowardice, taunting them, and daring them to attack him. There was a slight firing on Wednesday near Pompey's Pillar. Arabi Pasha has forbidden inhabitants to supply fresh provisions to Christians, on pain of death.

THE GREAT NATIONAL MEETING IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, Aug. 3.—The official journal has published the decision of the great national meeting held on Saturday. After considering the different decrees emanating from the Khedive, including the order dismissing Arabi Pasha from the office of Minister of War, the meeting declared that in consequence of the occupation of Alexandria by foreign troops, the presence of the English squadron in Egyptian waters, and the attitude of Arabi Pasha in repulsing the enemy, Arabi Pasha must be upheld as Minister of War, and that the orders of the Khedive and Ministers at Alexandria were null and void, as the Khedive acted contrary to religious and civil laws.

The Under-Secretaries of State were intrusted to submit this decision to the Sultan. The decision is signed by the Princes Ibrahim, Hamed, and Kamil, seven Princes of the Toglen family, the Sheik of El Azhar Mosque, the Muftis of the four Sunnite rites, the Grand Cadi of Egypt, the Coptic Patriarch, nine various Vicars and Sheiks, thirty Judges, eight Under-Secretaries, twenty-eight civil Pashas, including Beri, twelve Mudirs, and 100 notabilities of various religious denominations.

PORT SAID, Aug. 2.—The British Consul has hauled down his flag on account of the unsatisfactory reply from the Governor to the question whether he favored Arabi Pasha or the Khedive. None of the Consuls will return the visit of the Governor except the French Consul, who states that his position is different from that of the British representative.

DOUBT ABOUT THE DESPATCH OF TURKISH TROOPS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A despatch to the *Times* from Constantinople says: "Notwithstanding the declarations of the Ottoman delegates to the conference, I do not believe that the question regarding the despatch of Turkish troops to Egypt is final. I consider it certain that they will not be sent, if Great Britain really insists upon their being placed under the orders of the English commander, which would be inconsistent with the sovereignty of the Sultan. The Sultan cannot openly espouse the cause of Arabi Pasha, nor break with him."

VIENNA, Aug. 3.—It is reported here that Arabi Pasha is negotiating with the Palace at Constantinople about a kind of parallel action between his own and the Turkish troops to be sent to Egypt. Arabi, it is said, proposes that the Turks occupy Cairo, while he will go to some central position in the delta, provided the Turks promise not to attack his rear.

ITALY'S PROPOSAL TO THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3.—At the sitting of the conference yesterday Count Corti, the Italian Ambassador, introduced the proposal formulated by Italy in regard to the Suez Canal. The representatives of Germany, Austria, and Turkey immediately signified adhesion to the proposal, but Lord Dufferin and the Marquis de Noailles, the English and French Ambassadors respectively, declared that they must consult their Governments before coming to a decision. M. Onou, the Russian representative, gave no reasons for rejoining the conference. He announced that Russia also adhered to the proposal of Italy in regard to the Suez Canal.

He also expressed the view that the laws bearing on the conference required that Turkey should first endeavor to restore order in Egypt. Should Turkey not succeed in this endeavor, then the powers should undertake the task.

Baron von Hirschteld, the German representative, and Baron von Calice, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, concurred in this opinion.

Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador, said that he desired Turkey to take action on condition that the Porte declare Arabi Pasha a rebel.

Said Pasha, the Turkish Prime Minister, maintained that it was impossible for the Porte to declare Arabi Pasha a rebel until the Ottoman flag was raised in Egypt, when the conduct of Arabi Pasha would be determined and measures be taken accordingly.

VIENNA, Aug. 3.—The *Fremdenblatt* says that the proposal respecting European protection of the Suez Canal will be, to a certain extent, a test of the honesty of England's intentions. If England should refuse to concur in the proposal, distrust will not be unwarranted.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Charles Dilke said that there had been no formal proposals for the admission of Spain to the conference, but there had been confidential conversations on the subject.

DE LESSEPS DETERMINED TO RESIST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3.—M. de Lesseps has telegraphed the following to Paris: "I am going to Suez. I have sent the following message to the British Admiral:

"I learn that a third transport for landing English troops at Suez has passed by the channel of the Suez Canal. This is an act of war, and a flagrant violation of neutrality obligations, against which I formally protest."

The following has also been telegraphed to Paris by M. de Lesseps:

"The English are at war with Egypt, and are violating a treaty that Egypt has established for protection of the canal, over which the English exercise police supervision, acting under the authority of the Khedive, who is their prisoner. It is urgent that this report be contradicted. We are determined to resist.

MORE TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood sailed for Egypt to-night in the steamship Catalona. The steamship Palmyra, with two batteries of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition on board, sailed for Egypt to-day. The War Office has issued a notice that the number of newspaper correspondents allowed to accompany the army in Egypt shall be limited to eight for London newspapers, four for provincial papers, two for Scotch papers, and two for Irish papers.

Sir William Jenner and Sir James Paget, who were consulted in regard to Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley's ailment, decided that he had better sail for Egypt, and avoid the fatigue of a land journey. Gen. Wolseley, on going on board the vessel yesterday, had his head muffled and looked far from well.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, in reply to a question relative to Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, who has been accused of acting as Arabi Pasha's means of information concerning the movements of the English Government, Mr. Gladstone said that Mr. Blunt had informed him that, except receiving one letter from Arabi Pasha, which was published and communicated to Mr. Gladstone, there had been no communication between them since the bombardment.

The Indian seamen on board the ships engaged for the Egyptian expedition have struck work and refused to proceed. They regard the mission as aggressive toward Mohammedans.

ARABI'S PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The *Times* has the following from Alexandria. Arabi Pasha's proclamation says:

"The Egyptian soldiers, with excusable zeal, fired only the buildings belonging to hostile Europeans, and killed only those detected in communicating with the enemy.

"The traitor Khedive, having opened the gates of the city to the English troops, for this act is deposed by the Sultan, who will send troops to assist us to drive out our enemies.

ARABI,
Commanding in Egypt as representative of the Sultan.

THE ARCHIVES OF OUR CONSULATE SAFE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Acting Consul-General in Egypt telegraphs Secretary Frelinghuysen from Alexandria stating that the archives of the Consulate, which it was feared were destroyed, have been found at Cairo; and that he is on his way to Port Said to attend to Gen. Stone's family, who have been saved by a friend, and are supposed to be at Ismailia.

ACROSS THE BIG BRIDGE.

Some Thirty Gentlemen Walking in Single File Behind Comptroller Semler.

Mayor Low of Brooklyn and Mayor Grace of New York did not cross the Brooklyn bridge yesterday, as it had been announced they would do. Comptroller Ludwig Semler of Brooklyn, however, headed a party of excursionists across the structure. They met in Sands street, Brooklyn. Besides Comptroller Semler, there were Aldermen Doyle and Heckler of Brooklyn, ex-Register Michael O'Keeffe of Brooklyn, Col. C. Frankiin, Coroner Thomas C. Knox, Deputy Coroner Philip C. Donlin, Rudolph Schaik, Frank Neumann, Louis Hannemann, and others. The party started at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Chief Engineer Martin led the way up the approach of solid masonry on the Brooklyn side. The thirty men formed in single line and began to go up hill over the floor beams upon double planks. The elevation of the bridge increases rapidly as the structure approaches the tower at the water's edge. The aerial excursionists began to be nervous. It was openly declared that Coroner Knox had instigated the excursion for his own personal ends; but when he and Mr. Louis Hannemann were actually seen on their hands and knees, crawling along, everything was forgiven the abject Coroner.

When the tower was reached the height seemed to be something more than the excursion party had anticipated. Those who wanted to go back looked ahead, and concluded that the journey was not more dreadful in that direction. Aldermen Doyle and Heckler, however, watched their opportunity and went back. No one observed them at the time, because every one was eagerly intent upon his own movements. Out upon the bridge, and over the water, no one dared look below him. When half way over a dozen workmen passed the excursionists on the narrow plank walks. The excursionists gathered themselves into the smallest shape, and stood as near the edge of the planks as was desirable. Their every outline, attitude, and movement indicated uneasiness; but the workmen sauntered and swung carelessly along, as though they were in Fifth avenue.

At the New York end there was a rest, and then the party continued on to Emil Kosmak's, where there was a banquet, with songs, speeches, and music. Aldermen Doyle and Heckler intimated that official duties alone had compelled them to cross the river by a ferryboat. Comptroller Semler, in his speech, said that in a few months carriages would drive over the bridge. Speeches were also made by Mr. Heckler, Mr. Doyle, Mr. James, and Mr. Kosmak.

FOUR DELEGATIONS GOING.

Democrats who Will Be in Saratoga when the State Committee Meets.

The Democratic State Committee will meet in Saratoga on Tuesday next. All the Democratic organizations in this city will send representatives to urge the committee to make the call for the State Convention broad enough to enable them to send delegates to it. Most of the New York Democrats will start to-night. The County Democracy will be represented by ex-Mayor Cooper, Hubert O. Thompson, Maurice J. Power, County Clerk Butler, John Keenan, Thomas Costigan, Corporation Counsel Whitney, Michael Norton, ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer, Senator James Fitzgerald, William P. Mitchell, Alderman Keenan, and Robert A. Van Wyck. Col. Michael C. Murphy, Alexander W. Davidson, Timothy J. Campbell, Nicholas Haughton, and ex-Sheriff James O'Brien and ex-Senator Charles G. Cornell will represent the Irving Hall Democracy. The anti-Kelly Tammany Democrats will send Henry D. Purroy, Andrew J. White, Senator Joseph Koch, Randolph B. Martin, Col. William R. Roberts, John A. Harnett, Henry Woltman, Edward McCue, John Halloran, Alderman McAvoy, and Philip Milligan. Among the members of the Tammany Hall organization who will go are John Kelly, Edward Kearney, Sidney Dean, Nicholas Haven, Gen. F. B. Spinola, and Alderman Sauer. It is rumored that representatives of all these organizations will confer while in Saratoga with the view of bringing about harmony in the State and city in the fall elections. An effort may be made to persuade the State Committee to recommend a union of the Democracy in this city. A conference of Democratic State Senators for the same purpose will be one of the events which are likely to precede the State Committee's meeting.

GEORGIA REPUBLICANS.

Failure to Adjust the Split and Separate Conventions Held.

ATLANTA, Aug. 3.—The two Republican Conventions met to-day and received reports from the joint committees of conference looking to an adjustment of the split. The syndicate wing demanded that Pledger be put out, and a conference of white men be allowed to select a State Central Committee.

Pledger's Convention refused to accede to the proposition of the bolters.

The regular Republican Convention adjourned to-day after recommending Gen. L. J. Gartrell for Governor and nominating the following State ticket: Congressman at Large, R. D. Locke; Secretary of State, R. R. Wright; Treasurer, F. F. Putney; Comptroller, Gen. W. A. Pledger; Attorney-General, Geo. S. Thomas. Resolutions of sympathy with Senator Hill were passed. A new Central Committee was created, with A. E. Buck as Chairman. Resolutions endorsing the Administration were passed.

In the Syndicate Convention ex-Gov. Conley was chosen permanent Chairman, and a resolution endorsing Gen. Gartrell was referred to the committee on Resolutions. Ex-Gov. Conley was made Chairman of the Central Committee.

The Convention adjourned sine die, after endorsing Gartrell for Governor, and nominating the following ticket: Congressman at Large, James Longstreet; Attorney-General, J. D. Cunningham; Secretary of State, W. J. White; Treasurer, Williams Bowers; Comptroller-General, Floyd S. Nelson.

Political Outlook in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 3.—In this (Knox) county, which is the largest in East Tennessee, the indications are that "the People's ticket" will be elected over the regular Republican nominees. The Republicans have 1,000 majority in Knox County, but many of them are voting the ticket composed of independent Republicans and Democrats for county officers. This is the case to some extent in thirty counties in East Tennessee. Nearly all the counties are Republican, and very few Democrats were nominated, the independent Republican candidates receiving the Democratic votes besides the independent Republicans. East Tennessee will vote overwhelmingly against calling a Constitutional Convention. Knox County is voting against it 10 to 1.

Nominations for Congress.

Second Kansas District—Col. F. M. Fennicum, Greenback.

Congressman at Large, Kansas—Allen Williams, Greenback.

Seventh Iowa District—Isaac S. Struble, Republican, on the 60th ballot.

Fifth Kansas District—Alex. Graves, Democrat.

Eighth Wisconsin District—W. T. Price, Republican.

Twelfth Illinois District—The 756th ballot stood: Gen. Singleton, 26; Wike, 23; Withers, 14, and Goodrich, 7. A Chicago despatch says that the Convention is animated but harmonious.

Thirteenth Illinois District—H. D. C. Smith, Republican.

Twelfth Indiana District—A. W. C. Glasgow, Republican.

Twelfth Ohio District—L. T. Neal, Democrat.

Eighth North Carolina District—R. B. Vance, Democrat, renominated on the sixth ballot.

Rejoicing over a Big Appropriation.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 3.—Mayor Hayward has sent to the Rhode Island Congressmen the following telegram: "The city of Providence congratulates the representatives of this State in Congress upon their successful efforts to procure for improvements of its harbor so large and needed an appropriation."

Forest Fires in Ulster County.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 3.—The forest fires are burning along the Walkill, in Ulster County, and in the Shandaken district.

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS AGAIN PUSHING THE MORRILL BILL.

Democrats Denouncing the Measure as a Sham, and Demanding Real Revenue Reform—A Lively Debate in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The sharp thrusts that the Democrats in the House gave to the Republican side to-day on their policy of letting the Tax bill die in the Senate stirred up the Republican Senators. Mr. Morrill, after Mr. Hawley had made a pathetic appeal for the woollen knit goods manufacturers, succeeded in getting his bill under consideration again. He made no progress with it, and it may yet die. Mr. Morrill submitted a proposition to the Democratic side that the bill be passed as it came from the House, with Senate amendments extending the time at which the reductions shall take effect, and the amendments reducing the tax on snuff and tobacco from sixteen cents to twelve cents per pound, and allowing a rebate. The time which remained of the session would not permit deliberate consideration of the numerous amendments which had been and were yet to be offered by the opposite side, and which they had declared their intention to discuss without limit. He hoped this course would be abandoned, and the proposition he now made accepted.

Mr. Bayard replied that his associates and himself were not prepared to accept the proposition. He reviewed the history of the measure, showing that its proportions had gradually developed until finally it came from the Senate Republican caucus with important changes. Some of its reductions were only ostensible, not real, particularly that in regard to hoop iron and cotton ties. It was questionable whether there was really a reduction in the sugar duties. These caucus measures of the other side would not be accepted without the freest right to debate and amend them. The readjustment of the burdens of a tariff admitted to be out of date, unequal, unreasonable, and full of errors, was the most important question before the country, and the other side now proposed to abandon the work of their own councils to let the tariff go, and to take up this little, shameful apology for the bill.

Mr. Sherman said the other side had embarrassed the progress of the bill by dilatory tactics in the offering of amendments. They had preferred to reduce the tobacco tax to the amount of $6,000,000 rather than allow any of the necessary reductions of the bill to be made, and they would have to bear the responsibility for the failure of the effort which had been earnestly made to relieve the people of a considerable portion of the burden.

Mr. Beck characterized Mr. Sherman's charge that the Democrats had endeavored to delay the bill as an absurdity. The amendments he had proposed had not been regarded as superfluous or unnecessary, and there had been no intimation that his course, and that of his associates in the Committee on Finance and in the Senate, had not been dictated in the utmost good faith by a consideration for the public interests. He was not afraid to let the bill lie over until next session, and hoped that it would then be perfected by further reductions, regardless of anything that the packed Tariff Commission might propose, and would prefer to pass the bill now, as it was proposed to perfect it.

Mr. Hoar said it had not been intended that the taxes to be taken off by the bill ought not to be taken off now. He was afraid the Democrats were opposed to any relief for the people unless they were permitted to dictate the character of that relief. He was not apprehensive of the success of any attempt to deceive the people as to which side of the Chamber was responsible for the failure of this legislation, and this happened that whenever the Republican party seemed to be in danger of losing the popular confidence the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Beck) had come to its rescue with his leadership. He remembered the threat made by that gentleman in a midnight speech on a former occasion, that unless the President of the United States followed a certain course the appropriations for the support of the Government would stop. He remembered, too, when there came to the rescue of Northern Kentucky the threat to wipe out all the legislation of this session, and when after Maine had gone wrong in a Presidential election, how the voice of Kentucky for "a tariff for revenue only" had saved the country from the sorrow and disaster of a Democratic administration. He was afraid, cheap, easily seen through bluster and blunder of the Senator from Kentucky had come to the rescue of the Republican party. Mr. Hoar added that, while he regretted the inconvenience to the taxpayers of the country in their being compelled to pay the Treasury Department for the millions of unneeded revenue for another year, he thought the Republican party was to be congratulated.

Mr. Beck replied that he hoped the Senator from Massachusetts, who had just went home, would tell the people of that State that his little bill to take off $30,000,000 of taxes was meant to relieve the poor, suffering, down-trodden banker, the patent medicine and match manufacturers, and that it gave no relief worth speaking of to any taxpayer. The poor man's blanket might remain taxed, Bessemer steel might remain at $28 per ton when it can be bought in the open market for $24, and so on with the list of dutiable articles, and he (Beck) might be held responsible for having sought to reduce the taxes of the Republican caucus as all that he could make out of that statement.

Mr. Vance said he did not doubt the sincerity of the Senator from Massachusetts in congratulating the country, and particularly himself, that the progeny of the Republican caucus was about to die, because a more disputable, puny, weak, and lopsided offspring than this never squirmed into the world. So long as the poor man's necessary implements of labor were taxed, he (Vance) would be willing to trample a hundred such bubbles in the dust every morning by way of getting an appetite for breakfast. He could see no reason why the internal taxes should be continued upon other articles and reduced upon those named. He would have them all go together, and depend upon a proper tariff as revenue for the Government.

The Senate went into executive session, and adjourned without taking action on the bill.

The French Ministerial Crisis.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—M. de Freycinet absolutely declines to join any Ministerial combination. The Chamber of Deputies met to-day, but adjourned until Saturday pending the formation of a new Ministry. It is said that Baron de Courcel, who is named as the probable Minister of Foreign Affairs, favors abstention from action in Egypt, while reserving all rights and liberty of action should France refer from the Conference.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A *Times'* Berlin despatch announcing that Prince Bismarck has instructed Prince von Hohenlohe to express to M. de Freycinet regret at his retirement from the Ministry also says: "At the same time the wish has been expressed that M. de Freycinet could be induced to resume office, in which case Germany would be willing to support his Eastern policy as much as possible."

Parnell's New Scheme.

DUBLIN, Aug. 3.—The circular to be issued by Mr. Parnell with a view to checking the operations of the Land Corporation Company, is also signed by Messrs. Dillon, Davitt, Egan, Gray, and McCarthy. It will be sent throughout Ireland to obtain signatures to a requisition asking the Lord Mayor of Dublin to convoke a meeting during exhibition week, for the purpose of inaugurating a national fund for the relief of evicted tenants. The circular says that the organization will not be a political one, but that evictions will be increased if tenants be left defenceless in the presence of a wealthy company.

Serious Riot in Trieste.

TRIESTE, Aug. 3.—While the Society of Veterans were marching through the Corso yesterday to salute the Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the Emperor, a petard was thrown into the ranks and several of the men were injured. An angry crowd subsequently broke the windows in houses frequented by the Italian faction. The Irredenta Club had issued a manifesto exhorting its partisans not to participate in the festivities in connection with the opening of the exhibition here.

By the explosion of the petard the right foot of Dr. Dorn, editor of the *Triester Zeitung*, was blown off.

Disclosures of an Imprisoned Nihilist.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—A private telegram received here from St. Petersburg says: "The imprisoned Nihilist, Kyrilow, has disclosed a long list of newly planned crimes against the Emperor and certain high officials. Immediately after his revelations the imperial Prosecutor accompanied Count Tolstoi, the Minister of the Interior, to the imperial palace of Peterhoff, where a long council was held in the presence of the Czar, in consequence of which the prisoners are better treated."

The Arrears Bill in the Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Gladstone proposed not to take up the Arrears of Rent bill until Tuesday, as he did not wish to do anything precipitately before arriving at what might be a momentous decision. This statement was received with cheers.

Trouble in Madagascar.

DURBAN, Aug. 3.—Complications have arisen in Madagascar between the Malagassy and American authorities on the one side and the French authorities on the other. Much tension of feeling exists, but no collision has occurred.

Cetywayo's Hope of Restoration.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The African ex-King Cetywayo, who has arrived in England, has, in an interview, expressed a confident hope of his restoration.

Two Hundred Fishing Boats Missing.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Peterhead fishing fleet has been caught in a gale. Two hundred boats are still missing.

IDENTIFIED BY HER HUSBAND.

The Fatal Sequel to a Moonlight Rowing Trip on the Hudson.

The body of the young woman found by Boatman Henry floating in the Narrows off Staten Island on Wednesday was identified yesterday by her young husband, Harry Mallon. The two lived, the husband said, at 234 West Twenty-seventh street. She had always been delicate after her marriage. She insisted on helping him by working, however, and found employment at Joseph Spooner's paper box factory in Twenty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue. He worked as a driver for David Ackerman at 157 West Fifty-second street. He was in the habit of taking his wife out rowing in the evening for the benefit of her health. At 9 o'clock on Saturday evening last, the two started from the foot of West Twenty-ninth street to row along the moonlit river. Rudolph Hunstein, an acquaintance, was with them and rowed the boat. When they reached Thirty-fifth street, the excursion steamer Pleasant Valley suddenly came upon them, and running between two schooners crushed the boat. Mrs. Mallon screamed, and sprang into the water. The broken boat turned bottom-side up, and Mallon dragged his wife to it and placed her on a life preserver which was thrown from the steamer. She was swept away, however, and sank, and though Mallon dived after her he only recovered her hat.

Yesterday morning he was at the Roosevelt Hospital, where Hunstein is being treated for injuries received by being plunged under the steamer and struck by her wheel. The patient's sister was reading the paper to him when her eye caught the story of the finding of a body by Boatman Henry. As Mallon heard it he exclaimed that that must be his wife, and started at once to go to Staten Island. He had only 30 cents in his pocket. He took the wrong boat in his excitement, and landed at Stapleton instead of New Brighton. He started to walk to the latter place, four miles away. A farmer overtook him and drove him to the Richmond County Poorhouse. The undertaker's wagon was at the door, and in it was a coffin containing the woman's body, covered with a blanket. The body was about to be taken to the paupers' burying ground for interment.

Mallon at once recognized the body as that of his wife, and it was returned to the Morgue. To Coroner Walser Mallon said that he had lost all his money at the time of the accident. His pocketbook, containing $23, was in his coat pocket, and he thought that the person who picked his coat up from the water must have taken the money.

FIGHTING OVER A DAM.

One Torn Away in Akron, Ohio, and Citizens Preventing the Building of Another.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—Akron is in a state of ferment over a dam. The Hydraulic Company constructed one which the Straw Board Company tore down, claiming that it was the means of polluting the water and damaging their business. The Hydraulic Company appealed to the court of Cuyahoga County, because of the popular feeling against it in that county, for an injunction restraining the Straw Board Company from interfering with the building of the dam, and the Court granted the injunction. This afternoon the President of the Hydraulic Company took forty Italians, a dozen carpenters, and a supply of implements to remove obstructions placed by the Straw Board Company and others on the site of the late dam for the purpose of preventing rebuilding. A crowd of 400 citizens soon collected, drove off the Italians, and took possession of the premises, but without any violence. The City Marshal and a squad of police went to the scene, and the City Solicitor also. They were appealed to by the President of the Hydraulic Company to disperse the crowd, but the Marshal declined to do more than preserve the peace. The Hydraulic Company's men undertook to unload the wagons they had, but the crowd loaded the tools and materials back into the wagons as fast as they were unloaded. A gang of Italians then began to dig a trench, whereupon a fourteen-year-old boy seized a shovel and threw the dirt back. Seeing this, the Italians refused to work longer.

Matters were quiet for some time, but at length the President of the Hydraulic Company reappeared and ordered the men to go to work again. No sooner had they done so than the crowd rushed in and interfered. The workmen then withdrew and attempted to work at another place, whereupon the crowd made another charge, and a rough-and-tumble fight ensued, during which one of the attacking party was arrested for assault. Mayor Lane arrived at this juncture and was asked to read the Riot act. The Mayor made a speech instead, commanding the mob, in the name of the law, to disperse. Quiet was restored, and the Hydraulic Company withdrew their forces at 5 o'clock, having accomplished nothing. The people of Akron express a determination to resist the rebuilding of the dam, in spite of the Court, because they claim the water is polluted and the city rendered unhealthy in consequence.

Connecticut's New Marshal.

HARTFORD, Aug. 3.—Major John C. Kinney of this city, who was nominated by President Arthur to-day for United States Marshal for Connecticut, to succeed Marshal Bates, deceased, is a graduate of Yale of the class of 1861. He enlisted as a private in the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, and served through the war, rising to the rank of Captain; was detailed for the signal service, and afterwards served as a signal officer on the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship, during the battle of Mobile Bay, and during a portion of that fight was sent from the Hartford the Admiral's signals to the fleet. He is the author of the description of the Mobile Bay fight, published in the *Century Magazine* some months ago, and is Secretary of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut. His nomination was recommended by all the Republicans of the Connecticut Congressional delegation, and meets with much favor wherever he is known. Since 1872 he has been one of the editors of the Hartford *Courant*. His title of Major comes from his being commander of the Governor's Guard of this city, the oldest military organization in Connecticut.

Gov. Crittenden Pardoning the Lottery Men.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—Gov. Crittenden to-day pardoned R. C. Pate, the head of the Gambling Ring, and his associates, Henry Lehndorf and John Gladson, who have been for the last seventeen days in jail in Jefferson City on a six months' sentence for running a lottery. When Pate was pardoned before for gambling a howl went up all over the State, but that was not a circumstance to the denunciation of the Governor now for obstructing the operation of the anti-gambling law, which he signed, but has since denounced as an "engine of severity." The Governor issues his pardon on the ground that they have promised not to further gamble in the present law remains in force; also that Pate will devote his talents to the prosperity of St. Louis. He refused to allow the names of the signers of the petition to be made public.

The Navy Yard Employees.

Secretary Chandler, to avoid closing up the civil establishments and discharging the workmen at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in view of the fact that the delay in the passage of the Naval Appropriation bill left the Department without funds to provide for continuing repairs upon vessels and other work, issued an order on Saturday making provision for retaining the workmen and continuing the civil departments until yesterday. Commodore Upshur received notice yesterday that the order had been extended until Aug. 15, by which time, it is thought, the Appropriation bill will be passed.

Preparing for a Surplus of Grain.

The grain trade of the Produce Exchange expects that the deliveries of grain at this port during the next sixty or ninety days will exceed the capacity of the storehouses and elevators designated as places of good delivery. The railroad companies have made a request to store the overflow from the recognized receptacles in Brooklyn storehouses. This action would deprive the trade of the usual ten days' storage free and free lighterage, increasing the cost from 1c. to 1½c. per bushel. At a meeting of the trade yesterday a committee was appointed to confer with the railroad companies as to a compromise.

A Brooklyn Letter Carrier Killed.

William F. Roberts, a Brooklyn letter carrier, was killed on Wednesday on the up track of the New Haven Railroad, a few hundred feet from the Fairchester station, by the Boston express train which left the Grand Central Depot at 11 A. M. There is a short curve in the railroad, which prevented the engineer from seeing him until it was too late. Why Mr. Roberts was walking on the track is not clear, for the main street of the village is convenient and in much better condition.

Fight with Cowboys.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Aug. 3.—A fight took place in this town last evening between three men, presumably cowboys, and officers, assisted by citizens. All three cowboys were captured. One man was killed and one badly wounded. No one else was hurt. As the prisoners were being taken to jail an attempt was made by lynch men. They were pushed under a tree, and loud calls were made for a rope. Officers with a posse came to the rescue and removed the prisoners to jail.

Sankey at the Cremorne Mission.

Ira D. Sankey arrived from Europe last week. He sang at Jerry McAuley's Cremorne Mission last night and on the night before. Prof. W. S. Coe was in charge of the music, but Mr. Sankey sang the solos, and the audience took up the choruses. He will sail on Monday to join Mr. Moody in Scotland.

Duty in Charge.

Michael J. Dady, the new Superintendent of Repairs of United States Buildings, took charge of the office yesterday. His bonds were approved by the United States Attorney of Brooklyn. He says that he contemplates making no immediate changes in his office.

NIGHTS OF EIGHTEEN HOURS

POLICE JUSTICES CONDEMN THE NEW BAIL-AT-ALL-HOURS LAW.

Declaring it Impracticable, Superfluous, and Dangerous, and Proposing to Take Bail as Before—Reasons for their Opinions.

"I am not prepared," said Justice Bixby in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, when questioned by a SUN reporter, "to say just what I think of the new law requiring a Police Justice to sit at night at Police Headquarters. The fact is, I haven't read that part of the law. As I understand it, only cases of felony, which are not of frequent occurrence, come before this magistrate. Police Captains, and in their absence sergeants, have the right to take bail for misdemeanors and minor offences, that is after one hour has elapsed and no police magistrate has appeared at the police station. Such being the case, I suppose the magistrate will not appear, and the only effect of this proviso, so far as I see, will be a delay of one hour. A regards attendance at Police Headquarters, I think that if a Justice holds himself in readiness to attend to all cases that may arise, that is all the law enjoins. It cannot be expected that a magistrate will go to Police Headquarters and sit there for eighteen hours, from 4 P. M. to 10 A. M., especially while in the last two hours of this period the Police Courts are open."

Justice J. Henry Ford at Jefferson Market said: "Of course, it is out of the question that a magistrate shall sit at Police Headquarters for eighteen hours. The most he can do is to hold himself in readiness to visit Police Headquarters when he is needed. All the provisions of the law are foolish, and it would be impossible for any magistrate to comply with them literally. There was no occasion for the law. Before its passage a prisoner could send for a police magistrate, who had the privilege, when the prisoner was suffering hardship, to hold court at any hour of the night. Under the present arrangement the men who find bail are generally those who deserve to be locked up. In my experience as a police magistrate, I find that ninety-eight out of every hundred men who are locked up at a station house for the night deserve to be locked up. Not one police magistrate was consulted about the new law, or even heard of it until it was a law. Assemblyman James D. McClelland claims to be the father of the bill. I have heard that the claim is disputed. One bad feature of the law will be the increase of the straw bail business."

Justice Hugh Gardner was found at his residence, 141 West Twenty-fourth street, at 6 o'clock last evening. He said: "This is my night on. I have just come from police headquarters, and shall go back after dinner. I may stay there two hours and I may not. At any rate I am likely to slip away after a while. No cases have yet come up under the new arrangement. The law is absurd. Only cases of felony come before the magistrate at Police Headquarters, and those are the very cases in which bail is not likely to be offered. The tendency nowadays is toward coddling prisoners and making their conviction more difficult. Every tendency is in behalf of the criminal and not of the people. Every crook and dodger that ingenious lawyers can devise is brought forward to protect criminals from punishment."

Justice Andrew White said: "The law cannot be put into effect. Justice Ford, for instance, is sitting at Jefferson Market. Under the literal interpretation of the original bill have passed Wednesday in court, and as soon as court was over would have gone to Police Headquarters and remained their eighteen hours; then would have returned, two hours late, to open day in his court. When it is my turn at Police Headquarters I shall go there in the evening, remain three or four hours, and then go home, telling them at Headquarters to telegraph for me if they want me. Of one feature of the law burglars and thieves will take prompt advantage. A man appears with a bloody face to a patrolman, and says he has been assaulted. The patrolman goes with him, and a man is pointed out, arrested, and taken to the station house. He demands a chance to offer bail, and is taken to Police Headquarters. The charge being felonious assault, the policeman must remain in charge of his prisoner, and even take him to headquarters, and leave his post unprotected. It will be easy for a gang of burglars to clear a post by this trick. None of the magistrates ever heard of the law until it was passed. I was in Albany during most of the session, and did not have an opportunity to see the proposed bill, and was not consulted about it."

Justice Gardner's court last night was held in the Superintendent's office at Police Headquarters. Big Capt. Clinchy, who was acting Inspector for the evening, sat with the Justice. The first case was that of a man who wanted in a great hurry a warrant to kill a dog that had bitten his wife. The Judge referred him to Mr. Bergh.

The second case was that of one O'Hara, who had been locked up in the Madison street station for running over 4-year-old Francis Donohue. Friends of O'Hara wished to bail him out, as the child had not been hurt badly. Judge Gardner decided that running over a child was a misdemeanor, and not a felony, and that, therefore, the Captain, or sergeant on duty at the station, was competent to take bail.

The next applicant for bail was Abe Garson, who, in quarrelling with Patrick Fendrickson, is alleged to have obtained $400 from Mr. W. Ruscoe of 101 Park place for a worthless horse. Levi Pahen, a Canal street pawnbroker, furnished $1,500 bail after midnight. Judge Gardner went home at 1 A. M. leaving word that he would come back if he was summoned.

An Eccentric Southerner Dying in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—Major Hiram Mills, a native of Virginia, died here this morning, aged 86. In youth he belonged to a Southern militia regiment. He settled here just before the breaking out of the war. He was possessed of a fortune derived from his father, a planter. He was of somewhat eccentric habits, an inveterate teetotaler, strictly economical, but of unstained integrity and great benevolence. Every Protestant city charity has received largely of his bounty. He endowed the Western Hospital to the extent of $20,000. He is the oldest, or one of the oldest, Free Masons in Canada, having joined a Southern lodge in 1818. His sole living relative is a wife, ten years his junior. His remaining fortune of from $80,000 to $100,000 is to be expended in various charities and good works—a part of it now and the remainder immediately after his wife's death.

Hog Killing Suspended.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The Anglo-American Packing and Provision Company have suspended killing hogs, and its 3,000 men are thereby out of employment. The scarcity and high price of corn have sent that cereal to market instead of into hogs, and grass will not make good packing hogs for the foreign trade. Mr. Fowler, the senior member in the business, says the Irish and German markets can receive no more. Other establishments are running very light. A good corn crop would bring great relief.

The charge is made that certain prominent packers have conspired to lower prices by shutting down their houses under pretence that the price of hogs is too high for handling.

Death of Rear Admiral Beaumont.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 3.—Rear Admiral John C. Beaumont died very suddenly last evening at Durham,