

THE LATEST NEWS REPORT.

A Steamship Capsized in San Francisco Bay.

Destructive Fires—Million Dollars Blaze.

A Terrible Cyclone—lowa the Greatest Sufferer.

Millions of Property and Many Lives Lost.

Meeting of the Great Powers—Crime in Ireland.

Capsize of a Steamship.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The pilot who took out the steamer Escambia says that the water ballast and tanks had all been pumped out to render the ship lighter for the carriage of cargo, and coal was stored on deck as high as the bridge. While going down the harbor the machinery was stopped for a few moments, and the ship falling off into the trough of the sea, rolled the scuppers under. The pilot expresses the opinion that she was unsafe, and believes the catastrophe might have been expected in open water. The disaster was seen from the signal, but it was impossible to say whether any one was saved. The ship's complement consisted of about twenty-five men all told. She was loaded by Dresbach; it is believed her cargo was fully insured. The Escambia was about 2,000 tons burden, and came from Hong Kong via Victoria loaded with Chinese passengers.

A Big Blaze.

BROOKPORT, N. Y., June 20.—Johnson's harvest works were burned this morning; loss \$1,000,000, insurance \$200,000. Four hundred and fifty men have been thrown out of employment. One man was burned to death.

Fire at Oakland—Democratic Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The following are the losses by the fire at the Oakland wharf this morning: On wharf and warehouse, \$20,000; ship Great Western and cargo, \$40,000; British bark Norma, damaged mostly in the rigging, \$8,000. The ship Centennial and brig Bonanza were towed out before receiving serious damage. The fire originated in the warehouse.

The Democratic State Convention, after appointing committees, adjourned till tomorrow.

The Chinese Measure Considered at Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Per steamer ship City of Tokio, from Hong Kong, May 26th: Serious discussions are reported as progressing in Tsung Li Yamen upon the course to be pursued respecting Americans with the Chinese. One party is said to welcome it as an opportunity for severing all relations with the United States, while a majority propose awaiting further developments; but all agree that Chinese rights have been ruthlessly disregarded, and that the American government has opened itself to retaliatory action if such be deemed expedient.

A Woman's Disclaimer.

DENVER, June 20.—Mrs. Danmire, Guiteau's divorced wife, writes to the Leadville Evening Chronicle in reply to an article based on a letter alleged to have been written by her to C. H. Reed, counsel for the assassin, authorizing the use of her name in the petition for his pardon. She repudiates the letter and adds: "With reference to my seeking a pardon for Guiteau, I have never entertained the thought, and as I am still in the possession of an average degree of common sense and ordinary intelligence, I could not reasonably or honestly entertain such an idea."

A Cow Boy-Indian Fight.

CHICAGO, June 20.—A Little Rock special telegram received here this morning says: During a fight between a party of cow-boys and Indians on the border of the Indian Territory four of the former were killed. Col. Alexander Polk, of Howard county, had employed some cow-boys to drive a herd of 2,000 cattle to Colorado. The boys were herding their stock in the Nation on the road to their destination, and were ordered to remove the stock, but failed or refused to do so, when a fight ensued.

Printers Want More Pay.

BUFFALO, June 20.—The types connected with the newspaper departments of the daily papers generally quit work to-day, demanding an increase in compensation from 30 to 33 cents per 1,000 ems for day, and from 33 to 35 for night workers. No definite refusal to pay the increase or a compromise have been made. The places of the strikers will soon be filled.

Parasite Poisoning.

CHICAGO, June 20.—A special from Adrian, Mich., to the Inter Ocean says: Seventy-five people have been poisoned here since Friday by eating a certain brand of cheese, none however fatally. Microscopic examinations show it filled with some unrecognized parasites.

Taking a Rest.

HOBOKEN, N. Y., June 20.—Longshoremen, 300 in number, employed at the Hamburg and Bremen docks, quit work this morning.

Bad Conduct of a Bruiser.

BOSTON, June 20.—Warrants are out for the arrest of the pugilist, John Sullivan, who is said to have been behaving badly since his ring fight. Several policemen threaten to shoot him on sight.

Returning Reason.

CLEVELAND, O., June 20.—More men left the Union and went to work to-day at the Cleveland Rolling Mill.

THE IOWA CYCLONE.

Many Lives Lost and Millions of Property Destroyed—An Appeal for Aid.

DES MOINES, June 20.—The following appeal for aid has been furnished to the Associated Press:

To the Public.—After two days and nights spent in traversing the track of the tornado, and having reports from scores of reporters sent to all parts of it, I find the condition of the stricken people so pitiable and so full of instant and general help, that I send this appeal to the people of the United States in their behalf. The tornado made a swath of destruction through the thickly settled portion of Iowa some 150 miles in length and an average of half a mile in width, extending from a point south of Ames in the center of the State, and swept in the shape of a crescent to the south of English, in Keokuk county, in the southeastern part of the State. We have the names now of sixty-nine dead and 500 wounded. One-half of the latter are grievously hurt, and probably fifty of them fatally. Three hundred families have had their homes totally destroyed, and there are at least 1,300 homeless and in want. The loss in property will exceed \$2,000,000, and more than \$3,000,000. In Grinnell alone over \$400,000 in property was destroyed, on none of which was there one cent of insurance, as in case of fires. It will take \$200,000 to put the people there beyond need and distress. It will take \$100,000 at once to put the wounded people in a condition to be cared for. It will take \$1,000,000 at the lowest to keep the sufferers from want, and the half of them to put the humblest of roofs over their heads. The people of Des Moines and Iowa are responding generously. The citizens of this city subscribed \$8,000 this morning, and will make it \$20,000 before night, and they are also sending provisions and clothing besides.

DES MOINES, June 20.—An impromptu mass meeting of citizens of Des Moines was held at the opera house to-night. Over \$2,400 is reported raised to-day for the relief of Grinnell and other storm stricken victims.

THE TRAIL OF A TORNADO.

Parts of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri Suffer Severely.

CHICAGO, June 19.—A Metropolis, Illinois, special says: A terrible cyclone struck the city yesterday evening, blowing down several houses, killing Dick Turner, capsizing and sinking the steamer Jennie Walker, and scattering harvested wheat in the vicinity. Damages are heavy.

An Atchison, Kansas, special says: Mail and travelers bring more accurate reports of the effects of Friday night's storm, showing it extended southward and westward of Kansas City and doing greater aggregate damage than at first supposed. Many small towns and hamlets were visited, and an eye in mourning over the loss of life and property. A family of three are reported drowned on a flat boat twelve miles below here.

Iowa City specials report the loss of life at Irish Ridge as ten to twelve.

A Boone, Iowa, special says: A tornado struck the southwestern part of Boone county Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. It was plainly seen here and seemed twenty miles away. Reports are just coming in of great destruction in that section. All the buildings on several farms were completely demolished. A church four miles south of Ogden is destroyed. Many persons have been seriously injured and one man killed. Information is difficult to obtain on account of heavy roads. Women and children are reported missing.

A Springfield, Illinois, special says: Heavy rains in this vicinity have done great damage to corn fields lately. Wheat and oats are also affected.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The losses in East St. Louis by last night's storm were about \$50,000. Houses, wires, stock, mills, etc., suffered. There was a terrible tornado in Kansas City, and the wires are all down. Two men were killed. The loss in Kansas City is \$200,000. Leavenworth also reports terrible storm; five ladies were killed in one house, and great damage done.

CALHO, Ill., June 19.—A heavy wind and rain storm this afternoon did much damage to buildings and crops.

DES MOINES, June 19.—A tornado swept through Central Iowa late last night, from the northwest to the southeast from twenty miles north of Des Moines. The town of Grinnell was struck by it and half the town is in ruins. About forty people were killed and over a hundred wounded according to the latest reports. Both larger buildings of the Iowa College were blown flat to the ground.

Trip of a Railroad Magnate.

CHICAGO, June 19.—William H. Vanderbilt and party arrived in Chicago this afternoon. Vanderbilt says the object of his visit is the examination of the lines of the Northwestern, with an inquiry in the traffic resources of the West. The party intends to go to Winnipeg. Vanderbilt admitted having large individual interests in the Rock Island, Santa Fe and Union Pacific roads, but stated that he desired no voice in their management. He expressed the opportunity that he ever unprovoked Lake Shore stock in his friends, and remarked that he had this year increased his holding in that road by 40,000 shares. He said he had given no assurance that the Lake Shore would pay two per cent quarterly, nor would he pretend it. The New York Central was at the present time earning eight per cent per annum. He declared that he had held some interest in the Michigan Central for several years past.

Expected Protest.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Commercial's Washington correspondent says: The impending protest here that the Chinese Government does not intend to accept the action of our Government in reference to the exclusion of her subjects for the next ten years without an emphatic protest. It is already known that the Government regards the provisions of the bill recently passed as a direct violation of the treaty existing between the two nations. While a protest will undoubtedly be made, it is not believed that the Chinese will go to the extent of brogating the treaty, but will, after expressing forcibly the belief that the treaty has been violated, quietly accept the situation.

Gone to the Happy Hunting Ground.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A special from Matamoros, Mexico, says: A detachment from Chihuahua to-day states that the 27 Apache prisoners captured in the recent fight with the Jesuit and Maria bands, were taken out in a field yesterday and shot. They behaved with wonderful bravery, each meeting his fate with remarkable coolness and looking defiantly at their executioners.

Favorable Crop Report.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Reports from Southern and Central Missouri, Southern Illinois and Kansas, state that the clear, warm weather of the past week had a marvelous effect on crops, ripening wheat, and bringing corn forward in a marked degree. Sixty to seventy per cent of the new wheat received and inspected grades No. 2.

GOT TO GO.

The Assassin's Time Draweth Nigh.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Justice Bradley, of the U. S. Supreme Court, to whom Guiteau's counsel applied for a writ of habeas corpus, to-day filed a denial of the application with the clerk of the court. Justice Bradley holds that the courts of the District of Columbia have full jurisdiction in the case, and that no reasons exist for granting the writ.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Guiteau has twelve days more to live. The assassin has as yet shown no fear of meeting death, although it is expected by the jail officials that he will break down at the last moment. Ten murderers have been hung at the jail since it was built, and only one of them showed any signs of fear on the scaffold. The fact that Guiteau has shown himself to be a consummate coward is the reason why the jailer believes he will break down before the execution takes place. He is inclined to be serious and indulges in no bravado, but says he has not abandoned hope that the President will reprieve him. The prisoner is under surveillance day and night and no one is allowed to speak to him excepting his counsel and Dr. Hicks, the attending clergyman. It is said no one is permitted to see the prisoner, but people, properly introduced, are sometimes allowed the privilege of peeping through the barred door of his cell. Guiteau spends most of his time in reading the bible, an occupation that is peculiarly appropriate to a person in his situation. The arrangements for the execution have not yet been completed until shortly before the execution. The gallows is a permanent structure and always in position, so far as the mere hanging is concerned. This morning remains to be done except to adjust the ropes. A new rope will be used and it will be shrunken some time next week. Thousands of applications to witness the hanging have been made, but only a few persons, probably not to exceed one hundred, will be admitted to the place of execution. The warden of the jail has charge of the execution, and the law requires him to invite the district attorney, the prisoner's counsel, two or more physicians, ten reputable citizens, the near relatives of the condemned, and not more than three ministers of the gospel to be present. A peace posse may, however, be summoned.

Condition of Affairs in Arizona.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Governor Tullie of Arizona, returned from West Point to-day and will remain for several days. He is consulting with the President and War Department in relation to the Arizona troubles and other matters bearing upon his office. He says a contingent fund of the Territory is only \$500,000, and that the Governor has no house and not even a desk. When Governor Fremont went out of office there was not even a blank and he had to call on Governor Sheldon, of New Mexico, for blanks in order to conduct the business of his office. He also says there is no one willing to accept the District Attorneyship for the Territory and it is a most difficult matter to find a suitable United States Marshal. He proposes to reconstruct things there and adjust all troubles that have existed for the past two months.

A Put-up Game.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 14.—Last night, Dr. Monteville M. Hedges, a dental surgeon and sporting man, was arrested here on a bench warrant issued by a Justice of the Supreme Court. The complainant, Francis P. Weed, of this city, charges Hedges and Wm. M. Scott, the latter now dying with consumption in California, with cheating at games, and an old conspiracy to defraud. It is stated that the three played a game of poker in this city in June of last year, betting \$150,000 on a single hand, and that Weed and Hedges lost. Weed now charges that the hands were put up by Hedges and Scott, they to divide the winnings. Weed had recently received from the estate of his deceased father a fortune estimated at about \$500,000. Of the amount lost, it is stated that Weed has paid the defendants during the year over \$100,000, having compromised for \$120,000, and that \$15,000 is yet due on the unpaid note. This morning a game of pool was played at the residence of Hedges, and has begun attachment proceedings against Hedges and Scott to recover as much as possible of what they have already received.

Terrible Freak of an Insane Mother.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 10.—Casper Seybolt is a baker who works at night. After he had left his home last evening his wife began preparations for a horrible deed. The pair had four children, aged respectively 12, 7 and 2 years, and a baby in the arms. She dressed the four in fresh white clothes, with bright ribbons, then gave them strychnine, and soon as they were dead laid them out carefully with flowers in their hands, and all their surroundings made as beautiful as possible. Having put on a fresh white chemise decorated with ribbons, she took a dose of the poison herself. This was just before her husband's return at 5 o'clock in the morning. When he appeared at the door she met him and said: "Come and see the children; they are all dead and gone to heaven. See how pretty they are with white flowers for the angels!" One of the children was still alive, but has since died. Mrs. Seybolt died about 7 this morning. The cause of the demented woman's act is unknown.

Another Necktie Party.

DENVER, Col., June 16.—A Republican special from Rico, this State, says: This morning at 10 o'clock a party entered the jail at Rico, and took out the murderers, Thomas Wall and Trinidad Charley, and hung them in a small cage opposite the street. Trinidad shows marks of making a severe fight. They were shackled together leg and arm.

Murder and Suicide.

JACKSON, Mich., June 16.—This afternoon a saloon keeper named F. F. Schumaker, fatally shot Policeman Schweimer, who had been called to make the arrest, and then mortally wounded his wife, who had taken refuge on a neighbor's porch. He then laid down on his bed and killed himself.

Crop Prospects.

CHICAGO, June 18.—David Dows and a party of railroad magnates and capitalists returned to-day from a trip which was extended as far as Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Miles City in the Northwest. Dows says the signs all point strongly to great crops. Wheat and rye are in a good healthy condition everywhere in that vast section. The corn is somewhat backward, but looks well. Their observations indicate more than average crops of every article, to say the least.

Precious Metal Product.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress the report of the Director of the Mint upon the production of gold and silver in the United States for 1881. The total product of gold for the year was \$34,700,000, and of silver \$33,000,000. Colorado takes the first place among the producing States with a yield of more than \$20,000,000. California follows with nearly \$19,000,000, and Nevada, which at one time ranked first, is now third, with a product of less than \$9,000,000.

MONTANA NEWS.

Miles City has three pop factories.

The June rise of the Yellowstone river has reached Billings.

There will be \$500 worth of horse racing on the 4th prox. at Bozeman.

The Bozeman meat market now charges 13 to 18 cents per pound for choice cuts.

A petition is being circulated asking the county commissioners to make an appropriation for bridging Belt creek.

It is thought the Northwestern Cattle Company will declare a dividend this season of about eighteen per cent.

White Sulphur Springs' shepherds have been offered twenty-five cents per pound for their wool clip this season.

The West Gallatin Liberal League hold a picnic on Saturday, June 17th, 1882, near the upper West Gallatin Canyon.

At a recent ball given at Miles City there were more women than men in attendance. The Post is full of wonder thereto.

Miss Lillian Edgington, of Butte, accidentally discharged a pistol on Tuesday evening and the result was a flesh wound just above her ankle.

Young Kimball, arrested for robbing the mails on the Utah & Northern, was found guilty on one indictment but was accorded a new trial.

A stranger struck the town of Bozeman recently, and by means of forged letters and checks got away with \$10 in money, \$70 worth of clothes, and a saddle horse.

Prof. E. B. Howell, formerly of Virginia City, has been awarded the position of principal of the Butte schools next year, and will come back from Iowa to accept it.

Word has been received by Sheriff McKinzie, of Bozeman, that on Tuesday night five masked men visited and shot to death a man named Brady living near Sweet Grass.

Dan Leahy, the saloon keeper who so coldly murdered Billy Preston, at Coulson some time since, narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the indignant populace of that place.

The new location east of the Snowy mountains are not confined exclusively to sheep ranches. There are horse and cattle ranches intermingled, but the majority are sheep ranches.

Billings Post: The reports from Clark's Fork mining country are of a most encouraging character. The snow is rapidly disappearing and the prospectors are striking "rich finds."

Mr. A. D. Wilson, Superintendent of the Transcontinental Survey, having procured an outfit, started with an engineering corps to the Musselshell country a few days ago, and will begin his survey.

North West: An insane man at Deer Lodge hurled a rock at Dr. Musgrave a week ago striking him on the left arm and injuring him painfully. On being brought out of the brush where he had run, he told the Doctor he couldn't help it and so escaped punishment.

The Yellowstone Journal says that John Clinchik has tendered a range for the Miles City Gun club, and has commenced the construction of a half mile race track on the ground adjoining his corral. The track will be broken, leveled and rolled, so it can be used for the Fourth of July races.

Hubbardian: The Martinsdale, Benton and Maginist stage line has come to grief. Nearly every one along the line who has furnished a horse for the company is loser, an agent for a mortgage of the effects of the company having just passed over the line and taken possession.

On Monday last, Geo. Watkins, of Madison valley, was up in the mountains getting out poles, and in taking a hurried step was stabbed in the groin by the sharp end of a projecting stick, inflicting an ugly wound. George stitched the wound, there being no doctor within many miles, and is doing well.

Billings Post: The rock work at Riverside bluffs will soon be completed, and a greater part of the grading is done between Junction and Billings. The railroad bridge across the Big Horn has been completed so that trains can pass over. The track being laid on Tuesday last, the tunnel is completed for the passage of construction trains.

A festive individual got "on his nussel" on Tuesday night, and was lively in Coulson for a short time. He went in systematically to clean out the town by smashing window lights and bar glassware, but he only partly succeeded in cleaning out one place before he was nabbed by some by-standers and tied until his ardor cooled.

Madisonian: On Tuesday, O'Neill's teams, conveying boilers and other machinery for the Northern Pacific Railway Company to the Bozeman tunnel, broke through the bridge across Granite Creek, at Junction. The teams were got out without serious damage, but the bridge is badly smashed up. O'Neill was delayed about a day getting out of the creek.

The trustees of the Episcopal church at Dillon have concluded a contract with Mr. D. Butts for the construction of a church edifice at that place, the building to be commenced at once. The new church will be called "St. James" is to have capacity to seat one hundred persons. It will be built after a design executed by Ion Lewis, a famous Boston architect, and will be a nice structure when finished. The corner stone will be laid on the 29th inst.

Programme for fourth of July in Virginia City: A salute of thirteen guns at sunrise; fantastic procession at 10 o'clock a. m.; reading the "Declaration of Independence" and oration at 11 a. m.; barbecue in Baker's field at 12 m.; pony race, 250 yards, for a purse, at 2 p. m.; display of ladies' equestrianism, for a prize, at 2:30 p. m.; horse race, quarter mile dash, for a purse, at 3 p. m.; glass ball shooting, for a prize, at 3:30 p. m.; grand ball at the court house—free to everybody—at 9 o'clock in the evening.

Billings Post: In order to give our Eastern readers some idea of the throng of people rushing to this famous country we have only to give the business done in a single day at one restaurant. This establishment dishes up each day from 250 to 350 meals in a dining room only 10 feet wide by 30 feet long. This dining room is nothing but a small leanto on the back side of a building situated one-half block back from Front street. In this room they have four tables set and use home made stools for chairs. The kitchen is still smaller, it being only 12 feet square, in which there is at work from four to six persons. This establishment is run day and night and one cannot find a better place to get a meal this side of Bismarck. There are some eight or ten other restaurants all of which are doing equally well.

One View of the Egyptian Situation.

LONDON, June 19.—A correspondent of the Times at Alexandria says: The real and only serious danger is from native troops, who are thoroughly in sympathy with the rabble and will tire of guarding Europeans and take part against them. The correspondent urges immediate action. He says a superior force is ready to land and the troops will have to choose between fighting and submitting. In the first case they would have to deal with invaders, and foreigners could in the meanwhile hold their own against the rabble.

THE DECLARATION OF '75.

John Dickinson and not Thomas Jefferson Declared by Dr. Moore to be the Real Author.

[New York World.]

At the stated meeting of the New York Historical Society, held last evening in the library at the corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street, Dr. Geo. H. Moore, the curator of the Lenox Library, read a paper on "John Dickinson, the author of the declaration on taking up arms in 1775," in which he said in part: "John Dickinson had no superior as a writer, an orator and an advocate of his country's rights. It is much less attributed to him than to his countrymen, a removal of the circumstances which cloud his fame is imperative and will make him revered by his countrymen. He was born in Maryland in 1732, and had a good education combined with the blessing of a cultivated mother. After coming of age he read law in Philadelphia and then went to London and resided in the temple for three years. After his return to this country he married Mary Morris, and died February 14, 1808, at Wilmington, Delaware. All his life he was a Democrat, and hailed with unfeigned satisfaction the advent of Jefferson to the Presidency. His first effort against the policy of the British Cabinet was a pamphlet printed in Philadelphia. At the Stamp Act Congress he prepared the bold draft of the bill adopted. He next issued a collection of letters from a Pennsylvania farmer to the inhabitants of the colonies—which contributed in no small degree to their preparation for the struggle. On October 17, 1774, Dickinson first appeared in Congress, and there he drew up the first petition to the King and an address to the inhabitants of Quebec. In the second Congress he took a still more conspicuous part, and drew up the declaration setting forth the cause and necessity for taking up arms. Afterwards he was compelled to submit to great obloquy by an act of moral courage rarely equalled. He spoke and voted against the adoption of the Declaration on July 4, 1776, acknowledging its justice but disputing the expediency of adopting it so soon. His arguments did not prevail, but were singularly confirmed by subsequent events. On August 2nd it was signed, but by the members present on that day alone, and that explains why Dickinson's name is not found among the signers of the Declaration. So soon as independence was declared he at once renounced all opposition and went into the conflict with all his heart and soul. He was again sent to Congress and was a participator in the formation of the articles of confederation and a member of the convention that framed the Constitution.

"The question as to whether or not Mr. Dickinson was the author of the Declaration of 1775 is not a complicated one. There is but one adverse claimant and he only claims a part. I propose to settle the question now and here, and am fully prepared to defend the rights of Dickinson against all others. In the past, and in the immediate contemporaries ascribed the authorship to him. In 1803 his published writings contained the Declaration of Independence and in subsequent defense of his petition to the King he most solemnly avers that all the writings contained in these volumes were his. No claimant sprung up for the honor during his lifetime, but in 1829 the memoirs of Thomas Jefferson were published, in which he says that the first Declaration was drawn by Rutledge. He himself then prepared one, but it was too strong for Dickinson, and finally he was requested to put it in proper form, and he prepared an entirely new paper, with the exception of the last five paragraphs and half of the preceding one. Now, the portion claimed by Jefferson is that which possesses the greater intrinsic value and harmonizes better with the cause of contest; and from a paper prepared by Jefferson at the same time to answer to Lord North's offer of conciliation, in which he said that his dictation and style were manifestly different from that of the author of the Declaration. Returning to Jefferson's memorandum regarding Dickinson's petition to the King, we see a studied depreciation of the policy of conciliation advocated by the latter. Then, again, Mr. Jefferson has furnished a reason for doubting the accuracy of his memory at the age of seventy-six, when he prepared his memoirs; for in a letter to a friend he says that a man of seventy-six has reached an age when his memory is no longer trustworthy. But as a more convincing proof I can show you the original manuscript draft, which proves that the author of one was the author of every part and but one hand did the work. It is in the handwriting of John Dickinson. It is the original and full draft of the whole Declaration, and the proof is so where more convincing than in the last four paragraphs and the last half of the preceding one." After the reading of the paper Mr. Moore produced and showed the original drafts of the Declaration, the petition to the King and the address to the citizens of Quebec, and there can be no question that they are all in the same handwriting.

The Finding of De Long's Body.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Lieutenant Danenhower has received information by mail from Irkutsk, to the effect that letters from engineer Melville giving the particulars of the finding of the bodies of Lieutenant De Long and his men, have reached there by courier from the Lena Delta. In a memorandum found on Lieutenant De Long's body, and bearing the date of October 18th, it was stated that four of the party were dead and Collins dying.

A Shooting Matinee.

LLANO, Tex., June 16.—A free fight occurred yesterday between two parties at feud with each other, in which Henry Hatly was killed, John Coggans mortally wounded, and Jack Coggans, Jack Harrigan, Ben Carter, and A. Hartwell more or less hurt. The battle was with Winchester rifles, and fifty to sixty shots were fired. No arrests.

Meeting of the Powers.

LONDON, June 20.—In the House of Commons the secretary stated that a conference of the six great powers will meet at Constantinople on Thursday next without the consent of Turkey.

French Divorce Bill.

PARIS, June 20.—The divorce bill passed the house of deputies by a vote of 336 to 150. The fate of the bill in the senate is doubted.

Crime in Ireland.

LONDON, June 20.—The Times says: The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and his subordinates, after a careful investigation, are convinced that crime in Ireland is not sporadic, but its machinery is deliberately set in motion through organized agencies commanding large resources and obeying the impulses of foreign origin.

Zulus on the War Path.

DURBAN, June 20.—Fighting has begun between the rival chiefs in Zululand. A large army under Dabukes, brother of Cezwayo, defeated the chiefs Usibepan and Ohamee. It is expected Dabukes will attack John Duna.

News Brevities.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 16.—To-morrow, pay day, only \$40,000 will be paid out, showing a net loss for the strikers of \$100,000.

FABIS, June 16.—Gen. DeCissey is dead. Newspapers report that the powers have given Turkey 48 hours to consider the question of participating in the conference on Egyptian affairs.

BLEACHING A BLACK WOMAN.

Her Skin Turned White During Treatment for Disease.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

There is a colored lady in this city who, after having been for some time under a peculiar medical treatment, is gradually, from the effects of the drug administered, being changed to white. The physician having charge of the case, after some hesitation volunteered to accompany the reporter to see his patient. The lady is the wife of a mulatto man, at one time a photographer in this city, but now keeping a stationery store, and both are well known. Mrs. Bann was born at Fredericksburg, Va., and is at present about 67 years of age. Three years ago, after suffering about 17 years with an ovarian tumor, she called on the doctor. Upon examination he found that to remove it in the usual way would sacrifice life. The only course in his opinion, was to follow a method of treatment, that would give relief from the intense physical suffering which the woman experienced. With this in view he began the administration of a certain drug, the name of which he withholds for the present until he has completed the study of the case and is ready to give the facts in detail, with theories and deductions, to the medical profession and through them to the public.

Shortly after the treatment was begun he noticed white blotches appearing on the skin, which gradually enlarged and extended over the face, body and limbs. Just at this time, too, the woman began experiencing relief from her excruciating pains, and from that day to this has improved in health, until she is now better than for 25 years. As though in progress with her health, the blotches increased in size until one-half of her body is as white as the purest Caucasian. She was originally a very dark mulatto. The portions of skin still retaining their original color are cold and clammy, while the whitened parts are warm and animated. This change has been very slow, as it has been going on for nearly 2 years, and the transformation is only half completed.

The Code Fully Explained.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

"My dear," said Mrs. Spooendyke, examining the baby's feet critically, to see if they were both alike, "my dear, I see that one of the strikers, or capital, has been hurt; do you know the facts about it?"

"How hurt? what did it say?" asked Mr. Spooendyke, turning from the glass and strapping his razor.

"I don't remember exactly, but he went down to a slaughterhouse to get something for his family and somebody shot him in the legs."

"That's the way it happened, was it?" demanded Mr. Spooendyke, grinning through his teeth. "I didn't think you had a pair of legs and somebody shot him in the slaughterhouse, did he? Nor he didn't go down to his legs for a slaughterhouse, and somebody shot him in the family! That wasn't the way it read, was it?"

"No-o, I think not," replied Mrs. Spooendyke, dubiously, "I'm sure it was something about a slaughterhouse and legs. Do you know how it happened?"