ENGLAND TAKES A FIRM STAND.

Withdraws From the Most Shadowy Concert of Europe.

NOT TO FORCE CRETANS

This Action Is Recognized as Adding Considerable to History.

GERMANS ARE MADE ANGRY.

Various Political Complications and Intrigues of Nations Reviewed by Harold Frederic.

LONDON, ENG., Aug. 8.—England has at last done something in the line of what English-speaking people have been hoping and praying for these fifteen months. She has withdrawn unreservedly from the shadowy concert of Europe, and has refused to join others in either forcing the Cretans to submit to the Turks or blockading the island so as to prevent Greek sympathizers from landing arms and supplies for the rebels.

This action is recognized as adding a good deal to history. What its immediate effect will be it would be difficult for the moment to predict. Germany has been all along the master spirit in the combination for maintaining the Sultan's position, no matter at what expense of blood guiltiness. Hence it is only reasonable now to find the German reptile press denouncing England and English treachery and greed at the very top of its lungs.

It is not surprising either to learn that the German Foreign Office is passing through a violent crisis, and that Prince Hohenlohe is on the eve of a tumble, if he has not already fallen. There is, indeed, an effort on the part of German official journals to persuade Europe that English aid should be a matter of indifference; that Europe is quite able to do what she wishes without England. But this is received with suspicious silence. All these signs point to the conclusion which, I think, was first anticipated in these dispatches, that there has been a radical change in Russia's attitude. Prince Lobanoff remains in office, and stress is laid in an official dispatch to-day from St. Petersburg on the fact that he will accompany the Czar on his forthcoming tour of the political capitals of Europe. But apparently the mastery is no longer in his hands, and indeed he may easily not last till September. No doubt it was a knowledge of this change which rendered England's nominally independent action possible.

We get a token that it is comprehended in Paris as well, where the foreign and other journals have suddenly been seized with a great admiration for England's courage and disinterestedness. What the practical fruit of this altered situation will be it would still, as I said, be hard to guess. Crete grows worse each week. Excited tales are coming by way of Athens of terrible massacres of Christians at Heraklion, or Candia, as it is more generally called. For the time being this ancient city, whither 20,000 Moslem refugees are said to have fled, is a center of news interest, but Canea may usurp the place any day, and, for that matter, the whole island is ablaze. There is less success in claiming attention for the Macedonian revolt, which appears to be considerably scattered in the skirmishing, but the Turk, at least, is holding his own. It is reported, however, that three tribes of Arnauts or Bashi Bazouks have been armed by the Turks to guard the Thessalin frontier and their operations are not likely to arouse general interest. There are also circumstantial reports of Turko-Bulgarian conflicts on the latter frontier.

The Sultan's treasury has been closed out absolutely by this year of disorder, and the need of money has become at last imperative at Constantinople, if Turkey's interest obligations are not to be repudiated.

This has led to rumors that England is thinking of advancing the money to the Porte, either by the conversion of the Crimean loan or otherwise obtaining it in return for substantial guarantees of decent government in Crete. It is doubtful, however, whether matters have not gone much too far to make any such rosewater solution possible. To add to the uncertainty it is said in Berlin, and apparently believed, that something will probably happen or will be invented for a pretext for a postponement of the Czar's western tour, since he is really not fit physically or mentally to undergo a month of travel and incessant inspection by strange eyes.

Li Hung Chang makes a perfect visitor. The English have had such extensive Asiatic experience that they have been able to avoid the errors into which the too-eager Germans and French naturally fell. They have given Li a big mansion, numerous magnificent carriages, with servants in yellow livery, and have left him alone to do what he likes. He drives a great deal. For the rest he pokes about in a wicker Sedan chair wherever his fancy leads him, and everywhere meets with marked courtesy. But there is no desire to dictate his movements or run him this way or that. This he appreciates immensely and does not mind saying in public that England is the friend China most of all needs and would be gladdest to have. Although he talks a good deal about his age, he really has great vitality and endurance, and can stand heavy prolonged tasks of sightseeing if the things shown him are worth while. He has profound interest in mechanical novelties, particularly if related to armament and also in large engineering works.

He personally intervened to alter the plan of his northern trip by which he would have missed a sight of the Forth Bridge, and at his instance considerable time is to be deducted from the merely social side of this journey and added to his inspection of Lord Armstrong's great gun foundry and such big shipyards as he is to visit.

The circumstances in which the majority of the House of Lords flouted and defeated its own government on Thursday have given the incident more importance than it probably deserved. Of the 83 Irish landlords who voted in the majority of 125, quite a third are men unknown in London and who perhaps hardly average one day's parliamentary attendance in ten years. It is not difficult to credit the story that a number of them had to be provided with the means for the journey to England.

The spectacle of these rude bucolic squireens gathered in this extraordinary muster to resist a land bill which had satisfied the Tory Ministry was still not so augring as the practically solid array of rich nobles who live in England and only use their Irish rents as pocket money, all intent on the same relentless treatment of the Irish tenant. It was, in truth, a revolting exhibition, and one day of it was enough. On Thursday a good many non-Irish peers were willing to support this Irish mutiny on the vague general ground that the landed people ought to stand together, but what they saw of its spirit, which was precisely that of a meeting of small shareholders in a doubtful concern, eager to do any meanness which would promise an additional half-penny of dividend, sickened them, and on Friday they stayed away. Some of the papers are talking wildly about Ministerial consternation and impending resignations.

This is nonsense. I do not even believe the land bill will be sacrificed. It is much more likely that when the Commons return it to the Lords with their amendments mostly cancelled Lord Salisbury will make a speech for all there is in it and will force the majority to save the bill. The time is extremely limited, of course, but I imagine that is what will be done.

It is a rather curious reflection that all this violent rush to wind up the session by the 18th at the latest, which has made necessary a wholesale sacrifice of intended legislation and rendered this overstrong yet impotent Ministry the laughing stock of the year, has no object in the world save to enable gentlemen of the House not to miss more than the first week of grouse shooting.

One of the Irish leaders on Thursday, in denouncing the proposed extension of tenants' turbary rights, appealed touchingly to this same spirit. "What would be the emotions of any of your leaderships," he demanded, "if when you were engaged with your party in a pheasant drive a tenant should intrude upon the scene to cut turf."

While the politicians and journals which profess republicanism in Spain all deprecate disorder, it is apparent that there is a powerful undertow in the other direction which gives the authorities at Madrid much concern. One of the greatest difficulties confronting the Government is the fact that the local officials generally are mere empty, pompous simpletons who know nothing whatever about what is going on under their very noses, and the minor army officers in charge of the garrisons are no better. There is a rooted conviction in Spain that the Cuban rebels and their sympathizers in Latin America generally are actively fomenting a revolution in the mother country and are subsidizing anarchist and republican conspiracies.

The French are taking to heart the unpleasant showing of their new census much more than they did five years ago. Then the republic was in the first throes of its ecstacy at the prospect of a Russian alliance, and consoled itself by the thought that if the French population did not increase the Russian expanded at a tremendous rate. But now a good deal of gilt is off the gingerbread. Those multiplying Muscovite hordes by no means are so definitely under the French thumb as they were expected to be, and the Russian alliance itself is openly dependent on an unbroken succession of loans from French savings. These savings still make France the richest country in the world, but they also make it a shining attraction to outside robbers. Germany has now 14,000,000 more people than France, and the disparity increases with tragic certainty yearly.

England has gone crazy this year over cricket to an extent which seems abnormal in even this land of sport. Especially has the contest with the Australian team aroused extravagant interest, and the rubber match on Monday has been looked forward to by literally millions as the crowning event of the year. At the last moment there was an awkward hitch, however. The usual pay of a player in an ordinary good game is $50, but since this is to be a historical great game some of the best Englishmen struck for a higher wage, and as it was refused they are not playing, with a result, it is feared, that England will present only a second-rate team to a bitter national disappointment.

Still another illustrated six-penny monthly, to be called the Temple Magazine, will appear next month. Silas K. Hocking, who is here something what E. P. Roe used to be in America, is to be one of its editors, and the prospectus indicates that it will make a straight appeal to the vast middle-class public, which loves theology in its literature.

A new Tory six-penny is being organized, with W. H. Mallock as the chief figure. It is to be the organ of feudal conservatism which the Saturday Review has so conspicuously deserted in its revivified old age.

Justin McCarthy is hard at work on the third volume of his "History of Our Own Times," which will take up the thread at 1880 and bring it down to date. Although a less worldly man than most men, McCarthy will not deny that he has a certain pleasure in the thought that this volume will bring in some money from America, which the others practically did not.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

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OPERATIC STARS ALARMED.

Refuse to Sign Contracts for the Next Season in America Unless Guaranteed Pay in Gold.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Mlle. Calve, De Reszke, Nordica, Melba and Eames, and all the great opera singers popular with lovers of music in New York, have come out for gold. From their summer homes on the other side of the ocean they have watched the fight in this country, and, fearing the fate of all artists—and of every one else who works for wages—should the silver men win in November, have refused to sign contracts for next season unless the clause "salaries payable in gold" is inserted.

Calve, Melba and the rest apparently feel alarmed about the silver question, for every one refused to sign the contracts unless the clause "payable in gold" was inserted.

Maurice Grau, the operatic impresario and member of the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, returned yesterday from Europe, where he has been for some months arranging for the coming season of grand opera in the United States. Grau seemed quite enthusiastic over the prospects of a brilliant opera season when greeted by a representative of the United Press.

His mission abroad had been successful, and while he had not completed all arrangements with the great singers sufficient had been accomplished to assure success. He said he had received an immense reception while in Europe, and he had picked up some new material in the singing line which he thinks will startle American opera-lovers.

JAPANESE BANKER BANQUETED.

Mayor Strong Gives the Guest a Message to Take Home.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Edward E. Poore, president of the National Park Bank, gave a dinner last night at the Union League Club to Sonoda Kokicha, president of the Specie Bank of Yokohama, and to a number of the Japanese banker's friends. Speeches were made by Mayor Strong, Mr. Potts and Mr. Poore.

Mayor Strong said to the guest: "As you, sir, are about to leave our shores for home, I may say to you that you can tell your countrymen as the latest word from America that the Mayor of New York said to you that this country pays its obligations in gold, and always will do so."

Land Swindler Works Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, PA., Aug. 8.—A land swindle, by which the residents of Pittsburg lost over $100,000, has come to light. Requisition papers for the arrest of J. F. Van Smith, the principal in the fraudulent transaction, have been issued by Judge Porter. Smith was located in Alexandria, W. Va. It is expected that his arrest will be effected to-day.

In the Hands of the Sheriff.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Sheriff has taken charge of the store of George B. Douglass & Co., commission dealers. Thomas F. Shields was president. Three months ago the members of the firm claimed a working capital of $40,000 and that the concern did a business of $600,000 a year.

CONCERT NEEDED TO SHIELD CRETE

Christians of the Island Struggle Against the Turkish Rule.

POWERS MUST PROTEST.

At Least That Is the Consensus of Opinion Among German Officials.

ENGLAND SCORED BY THE PRESS

Denounced for Her Refusal to Join in a Joint Naval Blockade of the Ports.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Aug. 8.—Political interest during the week has centered in the insurrection in Crete and the means to restore tranquillity in that disturbed island, where the Christians are making a desperate attempt to throw off the yoke of Turkish rule, in which they are being aided by the Greeks, who desire to see Crete part of the Grecian dominion. All sorts of reports regarding massacres and destruction of villages by the Turks and excesses on the part of the Christian inhabitants are almost daily circulated. But one thing is certain—that the situation of the island is deplorable; and it is the consensus of official opinion that something should be done by the powers in concert to put an end to the present state of affairs.

The German press, especially the Bismarckian and conservative organs which never attempt to conceal their hostility to England and all things English, are particularly sore over what was paramount to the refusal of Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, to join a blockade of Crete and his alleged championing of Greece and the Cretans. These papers have been at a loss to find epithets strong enough to denounce Great Britain for her refusal to join in a joint naval blocade of Crete to prevent the insurgents obtaining arms and ammunition and other supplies. German opinion strongly favored a blockade, but Great Britain contended that if it were established it must be directed against Turkey as well as against Greece, that is, the warships should be employed to prevent the entrance of Turkish troops to reenforce those already on the island, while at the same time they prevented the sending of Grecian supplies to the insurgents.

It is contended with good reason that Lord Salisbury well knew the powers would not agree to this, and consequently the negotiations for joint action are at a standstill, and will probably remain so for some time.

To impartial observers of the situation it is well known that Great Britain will, after her experience in the Armenian matter, no longer act as a protector of Turkey, and that she will let Russia, which blocked her plans in regard to Armenia, take all the responsibility for Turkish misrule. In official circles here the idea is repudiated that there is anything in the situation that endangers the peace of Europe, and it is said that though the prospects are in no wise clear, matters are in some way tending toward a concert of the powers, a concert which, it may be pointed out, however, may be as futile as the much-talked-of concert anent Armenia, where the diplomats found all their plans frustrated by the diplomacy of Russia. In the meantime the anarchy which prevails in Crete demands that some action be taken that will restore peace to the island. But what that action shall be is difficult to decide.

A semi-official statement from St. Petersburg at length announces with some definiteness the itinerary of the Czar and the Czarina on their trip to various European cities, a trip that has caused no little conjecture as to its results, as it will be the first time the Czar has left Russia since his ascension to the throne. Their Majesties will start after the army maneuvers, which end on August 23, and they will successively visit Vienna, Berlin, Copenhagen, Balmoral, Paris and Darmstadt. At Balmoral they will be the guests of Queen Victoria, and at Darmstadt, the Czarina's birthplace, they will visit her Majesty's brother, Grand Duke Ernest Louis, and other members of her family.

Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, will accompany the party to all the cities visited, with the exception of Copenhagen and Darmstadt, where the visit of their Majesties will be of a purely family nature. Much to the delight of the French Government and Parisians generally the Czar and Czarina will probably remain in Paris longer than in any other city, but the details of their visit there have not yet been fixed.

There is some anxiety in Government circles regarding the final decision that will be arrived at by the Italian Government anent the Abyssinian question. General Baldiserra, the commander of the Italian forces in Eyrethia, has arrived in Rome and has had several conferences with the Minister of War.

This is taken to indicate that it is the intention to again assume offensive operations against the Abyssinians, who in the recent campaign against them inflicted crushing defeats upon the Italian troops and practically forced them to abandon the country and retire to the confines of the Italian colony. It is reported that King Menelik of Abyssinia has received stores of arms and ammunition and that he meditates an attack upon the Italians in October. The efforts of German diplomats will be directed toward preventing Italy's re-embarking upon a profitless campaign.

Fritz Friedman, who was formerly the lawyer of Baron von Kotze, the court master of ceremonies, who was implicated in the great scandal that convulsed Berlin society for a long time, some time ago issued a pamphlet on the scandal. Friedman, who was recently acquitted on charges of embezzlement, but ordered to leave the country, was, through his legal connection with Baron Kotze, in a position to throw some light on the mysterious letters which formed the basis of the scandal and which charged all manner of offenses against members of the highest circles, not excepting the royal circle itself. The pamphlet is now declared to contain matter that constitutes lese majeste, and its circulation has been prohibited.

During his cruise in the northern waters, Emperor William designed a new allegorical picture on the lines of the "Yellow Peril," which excited so much comment last year, the meaning of which is still a mystery. The subject of the new picture is the defense of art and industry by the army. Small figures personating the arts and industries stand in a Gothic recess before which poses an armed Teutonic warrior defending them from menacing ghostly forms which are outlined in a lowering cloud. Copies of the picture will shortly be on sale.

The report published a few days ago by the Vorwaerts, the organ of the Socialists, that Professor Mendel, a specialist in mental diseases, had gone to St. Petersburg in response to a summons from the imperial family raised much comment. It was generally thought that the professor's visit was connected with the Czar until the Tageblatt, with some show of authority, assured the public that the sufferer the professor had been summoned to attend was not an imperial personage, but a personage of princely rank. Professor Mendel has returned to Berlin, but he, of course, is silent as to the object of his visit.

Heiligendamm, an aristocratic resort on the shore of the Baltic, is the scene of a curious legal prosecution. The public prosecutor, learning that a pigeon shooting contest was proceeding, sent gendarmes to ascertain the names of those taking part in the sport and to serve summons on them. It has since been learned that one of the participants, who had given his name as Count Schwerin, is the grand Duke of Mecklenburg, in whose Grand duchy Heiligendamm is situated.

John D. Rockefeller and Judge Samuel Morris are passengers on the steamer Fuerst Bismarck, which sailed from Hamburg for New York Thursday.

HUNDREDS OF TRAMPS.

An Army of Guards Is Employed by the Northern Pacific to Rid Its Trains of Them.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 8.—Special Agent Newton of the legal department of the Northern Pacific has returned with his corps of special guards that cleared the tracks of tramps. The experiment of employing a small army of men to drive off the vagrants from the Northern Pacific right of way was a decided success. A little over a week ago there were from 200 to 300 tramps on the territory of the Northern Pacific in the wheat lands, while now there are no more than a baker's dozen of them.

Hundreds of these men were ejected from trains during the time of the existence of the guard and a number of pretty hard brushes took place, especially at Elk River Junction and Carleton. At these places the guards had to use their clubs freely.

At Northtown Junction, beyond Minneapolis, where the Northern Pacific and Great Northern cross, the tramps were especially strong, and sometimes there would be over 500 men along the right of way, waiting to board the outbound trains. But the guards were too many for the tie-counters.

Every car door was locked and everything made secure before an attempt was made to put the trains through. The trains were guarded with specials, and another squad preceded each train through the yards at the junction and cleared the right of way. The trains were then pushed through under a full head of steam without further trouble. After watching this sort of thing for six nights the vagrants straggled over to some other road.

LI HUNG CHANG COMING.

The State Department Is Expected to Arrange for His Entertainment.

Speculation With Regard to Defraying Expenses and the Action of the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—Confirmation of the announcement that Li Hung Chang would leave Southampton on the 22d inst. for the United States has reached the Chinese legation here. It is supposed that the legation has informed the State Department of the news and that it has been promptly forwarded to the President and Secretary of State. Those officials are now expected to give consideration to the question of entertaining the Viceroy during his stay in the United States.

No details have yet been perfected for Li's reception, and in fact not much thought has been given to the matter. The probabilities are that the Chinese Minister and his entire suite will go to New York and there greet the Emperor's representative upon his arrival. Former Secretary of State Foster, who is on intimate relations with the distinguished Chinese statesman, will also probably be on hand to welcome Li to America. Mr. Foster and Li were warm friends in the Orient, and the latter has undoubtedly informed Mr. Foster of the date of his arrival in this country.

The State Department will also probably have representatives in New York to formally express this Government's gratification at the coming of Li. There will be Secretary of State Olney and Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill, the latter being well acquainted with the great Chinese statesman as a result of a number of years' residence in Pekin in a diplomatic capacity.

No positive information can be obtained as to where the President will receive Li or the date upon which such reception will take place. It may be that Li will not see Mr. Cleveland. If the President were in Washington it would be an easy matter to arrange an audience. Being at Gray Gables, however, it would not be strict diplomatic etiquet to have Li make a long journey to the Cleveland summer home. The probabilities are that if Li sees the President at all it will be either in New York, during his stay there, or in Washington. In the event of the latter being the meeting place, the President will have to make the journey to this city and back to Gray Gables, something he and his friends are anxious that he should avoid. It has not yet been decided whether Li shall be the guest of the Government or whether he will defray his own expenses.

It is true that there is no special appropriation for his entertainment, but if the authorities desired they could employ the secret service fund to pay any expenses that may be incurred during his stay in the United States. It is pointed out that the Princess Eulalia was entertained at Government expense, although there was no appropriation for that action, the secret service fund being employed in this instance.

Li will have an autograph letter from the Emperor to present to the President, and it is this fact that has induced the belief that Mr. Cleveland will make an earnest effort to welcome him. It is not known what this letter contains, but it is supposed it is the usual formal letter of greeting from a sovereign to the chief executive of a republic. It is not known how long Li will remain in the United States.

Pacific Coast Pensions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—Pacific Coast pensions have been issued as follows:

California: Original—William Percy, San Francisco; Martin Leppich, Veterans' Home, Napa; William W. Culver, San Francisco. Original widows, etc.—Mary M. Hench, Suisun; Ellen M. Bunt, San Bernardino. Mexican War survivor—William F. Colton, El Dorado.

Washington: Increased—John L. Smith, Chattaroy.

Mahlon C. Masterson of California has been appointed a copyist in the Patent Office.

MR. STICKNEY IS RATHER DEFIANT.

The Growl of the Railroad President While on the Rack.

AS TO RATE-CUTTING.

Objects of the Efforts to Compel the Great Western to Disgorge Business.

EFFORTS TO MAKE A MARKET.

Interstate Commerce Commissioners Trying in Vain to Trace Irregular Charges.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 8.—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday resumed its investigation of the charges against Western roads. Mr. Stickney, president of the Chicago and Great Western road, was recalled.

The Commissioners insisted on having the name of the road or roads which had made any demand. Stickney will furnish them later.

At the opening of the morning session the witness, speaking of the high rate west of Missouri and the low rate on grain east of the river, said:

"You charge the Kansas and Nebraska farmer 13 cents to haul his grain 200 miles and you charge the grain dealer 6 cents to haul that same grain twice as far to Chicago. I tell you it is that kind of business that is making anarchists-"

Mr. Stickney said he had organized the Iowa Development Company to engage in the grain business, because it was the only way his road could get any business hauling grain at a fair price.

On final cross-examination Mr. Stickney admitted that he went into the grain business to make the market, and relied on other lines cutting the rate to get his profits. Departing from the line of inquiry, he said:

"Here is the trouble. I have known this Northwestern country for thirty-five years. There has never been a year in that time that the corn crop was moved until after the corn was in the hands of the dealers who had the rate.

"Once the farmer is compelled to sell his grain, then you fellows cut the rate for the dealer. Not over 25,000,000 bushels of the 240,000,000 of corn in Kansas this year has been moved before the farmer and small dealer has not got the rate. At 11 cents the corn will move promptly.

"We are moving it, but that is because we have to go out and buy it. We expect to carry on our business and enlarge it if it is not declared to be unlawful."

At the afternoon session the methods of the Burlington and St. Paul were investigated, but nothing important developed.

The Interstate Commerce Commission finished its work here this afternoon. President Stickney of the Great Western road was strongly scored by Paul Morton of the Santa Fe railroad, who said that Mr. Stickney's admissions showed that the Great Western had acted dishonestly.

Chairman Morrison of the Interstate Commerce Commission also condemned the methods of the Great Western. He said: "We do not know that their investigation is completed. It is probable that we shall take up the further investigation in the future. There is no intention to use this evidence for the purpose of criminal prosecution. In fact, we could not. Some of the acts are not the misdemeanors contemplated by law. Other acts have been committed by the men who testified to their own conduct. The amendment upheld by the Supreme Court practically whitewashes those who testify to their own infractions of the law, so we have no criminal prosecutions to make.

"So far as the investigation has progressed we feel justified in calling attention to one or two things. One is this method of shipping from Missouri-river points. It is a method under which rates are given that are not available to the intelligence of the ordinary shipper. They are only available to skilled shippers whose business has to do with rates. Another matter which we feel like condemning is the particular method of conducting transportation where a railroad employs another corporation created by itself and by which the railroad company is enabled to and does buy grain, sell grain through its own instrumentality and, after paying the charges and expenses, takes what is left of the earnings for its transportation charges. This is said by the newspapers to be shrewd business. It is shrewd, but it is a clear evasion and violation of every provision of the interstate commerce law. We do not propose to decide this matter until after a full and impartial hearing, but we think that this practice will not be sustained by the commission, and having said this much we will adjourn the present hearing until such time as we may name in the near future."

MILITIA ORDERED HOME.

Had Bayoneted Innocent Citizens on the Streets of Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, August 8.—Four companies of the militia doing duty at the Brown Hoisting Works strike in this city were ordered home to-day by Mayor McKisson to prevent a threatened conflict between citizens and soldiers. The latter had abused their power by bayoneting innocent citizens. To-day the merchants and others living in the section of the city which the soldiers and police had been guarding warned the Mayor that they had armed themselves for self-protection. Previous to this the Mayor had ignored all complaints. To-night only one company of soldiers is left on the ground.

RIOTOUS REGULARS.

Carousing Soldiers Attack San Antonio Policemen.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 8.—A Recorder special from San Antonio, Tex., says the United States troops at Fort Sam Houston were paid off Tuesday and a number of them celebrated last night by gathering in a saloon near the barracks and gambling and drinking.

A squad of police made a raid on the disturbers of the peace about midnight and placed ten of them under arrest. A number of soldiers got away, rushed to the barracks, secured their rifles and aroused their companions. The armed force then made an attack on the police and a brisk battle took place.

A large number of shots were exchanged, the fighting being kept up for two hours. The disturbance was finally quelled by a squad of mounted police. No one was wounded. The soldiers will be court-martialed.

TIES PLACED ON THE TRACK.

Close Call for a Passenger Train on the Chicago and Alton.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 8.—An attempt to wreck the Chicago and Alton passenger train, known as the St. Louis local, which left the Union depot at 9 o'clock last evening, was made by unknown parties who placed ties on the track between Sag bridge and Willow Springs. The train struck the obstruction, but fortunately did not leave the track. It is thought to have been the work of tramrs who intended to rob the train, but who fled on seeing their purpose foiled.

Death of an Able Jurist.

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 8.—Hon. Alfred Delavan Thomas, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, died to-day after a brief illness. Judge Thomas was 58 years of age. His death removes one of the ablest jurists and most widely known and respected citizens of this country.

Fell From the Sixth Story.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 8.—F. M. Swift of Newton, Iowa, fell from the sixth story of the Richmond Hotel this morning and was instantly killed. It is said that he had been drinking.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE.

Physicians can now obtain DR. BROWN - SEQUARD'S VITALIZING TABLETS. A new consignment received. Back orders filled. Private individuals supplied at physicians' rates for the present. Full directions sent free. A BRACER FOR ALL MANNER OF WEAK MEN. $1.50 size boxes at $1; 3 for $2.50. Root's Pharmacy, Sixth and Howard streets, San Francisco, Cal.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

Startling in Its Effects, Harmless in Its Use.

No One Else Can Give It to You But the Old Doctors of the Hudson Medical Institute.

HUDYAN CURES LIVER DEBILITY.

You know you need Hudyan when you have:

Loss of Appetite, Dizzy Spells, Liver Pains, White Furred Tongue, Bad Taste o' Mornings, Gases on Stomach, Pains in Shoulders, Hacking Cough, Sense of Fulness in Right Side, Brownish Colored Spots on Body, Tired and Dull Feelings, Falling Sensations, Constipation.

Hudyan will cure you, and remember you can get it only from the old doctors of the Hudson Medical Institute. Call or write for Circulars and Testimonials.

KIDNEY DEBILITY.

You can tell when you need Hudyan for the Kidneys. You will note the following:

Great Weakness, Thirst, Excessive Quantities of Water Passed, Emaciation, Bilious Attacks, Cramps, Failure of Vision, Loss of Sexual Strength, Skin Dry and Yellowish, Loss of Flesh.

When in this condition you can get relief from Hudyan, and you can be cured by Hudyan. Remember, no one else can give you Hudyan but the old Hudson doctors. Call or write for

—CIRCULARS AND TESTIMONIALS.—

HEAD SWIMS.

You Need Hudyan When—

Your Head Swims, Your Knees Knock, Your Heart Flutters, Your Brain Whirls, Your Teeth Loosen, Your Hair Falls, Your Cheeks Sink, Your Hands Tremble, Your Gait Falters, Your Blood Turns to Water, Your Tongue Coats, Your Voice Enfeebles, Your Nostrils Stuff Up, Your Hands and Feet Swell, Your Body Becomes Emaciated, You Lose Flesh, You Are Constipated.

Remember, you can get Hudyan only by calling or writing to the old doctors of the Hudson Medical Institute. Write for

CIRCULARS AND TESTIMONIALS.

TAINTED BLOOD.

TAINTED BLOOD TAINTED BLOOD TAINTED BLOOD TAINTED BLOOD TAINTED BLOOD First, secondary and tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by Copper-colored Spots, Itching Skin, Irritated, Dry, Parched Throat, Ulcers in the Mouth, Falling Hair and Bad Blood. When in this condition you must act promptly. The best to do is the sure thirty-day cure. Call or write for the

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A FEW FACTS ABOUT THE TOWNSITE OF

FITCHBURG

It is on the right side of the bay, directly opposite of San Francisco and near the populous cities of Oakland and Alameda, yet far enough away from these business centers to warrant its becoming an independent, self-supporting and prosperous community by itself.

It is a townsite by natural location, extending from the famous San Leandro road on the north to Oakland harbor on the south, and is subdivided into large blocks, bounded by wide streets, newly graded and graveled, and ornamented with avenues of trees, cypress hedges and evergreen groves.

Upward of 1193 lots have been sold to bona-fide investors since the townsite was platted and placed on the market.

It is an important station on the Southern Pacific main line and enjoys local transportation facilities by fast ferry trains and electric-cars equal if not superior to any of the most favored cities around the bay.

Its extensive frontage on the commodious harbor now being improved by the United States Government insures cheap water transportation for all time to those about to start manufacturing enterprises of any description.

As a choice locality for homes it has no rival. Modern conveniences in close touch—such as city water, street railways, churches, schools, theaters, free delivery, etc.—without the payment of city taxes.

The weather throughout the year is natural, seasonable and equable, and is therefore more reliable, enjoyable and healthful than the fickle climates so common near the bay of San Francisco.

The soil is exceptionally fertile and will produce fruits, flowers and vegetables of all varieties to perfection.

The gradual slope from every lot to tidewater insures perfect drainage in the wettest winters.

FITCHBURG

Is not a fancy picture proposition of an unreclaimed stubble field, but a growing railroad town on the direct line of such important public improvements as the new road just completed by the Board of Supervisors from East Oakland, skirting the foothills past Mills College to the San Leandro road and ending at Fitchburg.

The proposed continuation of East Twelfth street from Fruitvale parallel and near to the Southern Pacific right-of-way to Fitchburg and San Leandro and eventually to be continued on to San Jose to meet the grand boulevard and bicycle course from San Francisco.

The new extensions of the Alameda and Vandercook electric railways from their present termini to the rapidly growing districts east of Oakland; and the contemplated lengthening of the runs of the Fruitvale and Alameda local trains to a common junction at or near Fitchburg, made possible by the increase of the number of ferry trains from three and perhaps four an hour.

Lots are selling fast and prices are advancing. Frontage to suit buyers at from $4 to $10 per foot. Ten per cent cash and easy monthly installments.

THAD S. FITCH, Fitchburg, San Leandro Road.

W. F. McCLURE, 19 Montgomery st., S. F.

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I have been a close student for many years of the subject of weakness in men, the fact is, I was a sufferer myself. Too bashful to seek the aid of older men or reputable physicians, I investigated the subject deeply and discovered a simple but most remarkably successful Remedy that completely cured me, and fully enlarged me from a shrunken, stunted condition to natural size and strength. I want every young or old man to know about it. I take a personal interest in such cases, and no one need hesitate to write me, as all communications are held strictly confidential. I send the recipe of this remedy absolutely free of cost. Do not put it off, but write me fully at once, you will always bless the day you did so. Address,

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