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UNCERTAINTY

HAS ANOTHER PUS CAVITY FORMED?

Or Are the Surgeons Going to Attempt the Removal of the Ball?—Preparations Being Made for an Operation, Although the Doctors Deny It.

The feeling in regard to the President's condition is by no means so secure as on Saturday morning. The fact that Dr. Hamilton, who was to have returned to New York on Saturday, and then postponed his departure until yesterday, is still here, together with Dr. Agnew, the other consulting surgeon, has caused a general belief that another crisis is at hand, and that another operation is contemplated. In view of the fact that the temperature of the patient was higher on Saturday and last night than it has been since the formation of the first pus cavity, and the evident air of anxiety that pervades the White House, there is just ground for apprehension that the President is not so "comfortable" as the bulletins would seem to indicate. Whatever may take place to-day it is earnestly hoped that the man who has kept up bravely so far may have sufficient strength to endure any strain that may be put upon his system.

The favorable impression existing as to the prospects of the President's rapid recovery was somewhat shaken by the bulletin issued at seven o'clock Saturday evening. The unusual rise in temperature to 101.8° caused widespread uneasiness, and there was a rush of correspondents and local newspaper representatives to the White House to ascertain if the attending physicians had discovered any further unfavorable symptoms than was included in their report as officially promulgated. When it was learned that at ten o'clock p. m. the fever had materially subsided and that there was every indication of the President passing a comfortable night, there was a renewal of the feeling of security and confidence in his ultimate recovery. Throughout yesterday there were but few callers at the White House, and the day was almost devoid of interest. At noon, however, the unofficial bulletin telegraphed by the Associated Press renewed the anxiety of the day previous, and it again began to be believed that some new facts had developed calculated to create grave apprehensions as to the final results of this change. Yesterday evening the seven o'clock bulletin gave

BUT LITTLE MORE ENCOURAGEMENT,

as the pulse and temperature still remained high. About nine o'clock last night, while passing through the Executive-office, Dr. Bliss was surrounded by a group of correspondents, who were eager to hear what he had to say in regard to the status of affairs. In reply to the many interrogatories launched at him Dr. Bliss said that the flow of pus was deemed perfectly satisfactory, and that there was nothing in the color or odor of the discharge to indicate that it was at all unhealthy; that there was no soreness in the vicinity of the bullet, and no thought of any operation by the surgeons in charge; that the President was simply suffering from traumatic fever, the effects of which had been somewhat elevated by the intensely hot weather of the past day or two; that if the pus had been at all unhealthy in character, or it had been dammed up by any obstruction, it could readily have been detected by the odor of sulphurated hydrogen, which would be an unmistakable evidence that the flow from the wound was obstructed at some point along the track of the ball. It was also stated that in the present instance the very gradual rise in temperature did not indicate anything like the formation of a pus cavity, but that the increased temperature was the result of traumatic fever entirely.

Yesterday at the Executive Mansion was probably the most quiet of any day since the President was wounded, and there was some comment about the city regarding the information contained in the morning bulletin, the language of which was that the President "this morning is in good condition, although the effects of the febrile disturbance of yesterday are still slightly perceptible in pulse and temperature." Many persons construed this sentence as indicative of unfavorable symptoms, but the general public accepted it as reassuring, and consequently there have been few inquiries at the Mansion during the day. At half-past twelve p. m., when the patient's wound was dressed, his pulse was 104; temperature, 100°; respiration, 20. The fact that the fever existed at this hour

WAS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN,

inasmuch as there was no bulletin issued, the information being privately obtained from the attending surgeons. The surgeons, while admitting that the fever has continued all day, as is shown by the evening bulletin, do not appear to desire to converse any more than is necessary on the subject, thereby leaving public opinion to form its own conclusion as to the cause of the continued high pulse and temperature. It is intimated that there are indications of the formation of

ANOTHER PUS CAVITY,

but that its direct location has not been ascertained. Professor Bell being absent from the city, his assistant, Mr. Taintor, was called to the Mansion late this afternoon to consult with the attending surgeons regarding the use of the electric probe, and he was requested to bring two cells of battery to the Mansion this morning. Should it be determined to use the instrument at this time, it will probably be for the purpose of ascertaining the exact course of the wound from the surface of the body to the spot where the ball is lodged, and if possible to discover whether there is a pus cavity, and if so its exact location. The electric probe is a flexible tube about twelve or fourteen inches long, through which fine flexible wires run which are attached to an indicator at the end which is inserted into a wound. In endeavoring to locate a ball the instrument is gradually pushed forward, following the channel into which it may be inserted until it reaches an obstruction. As soon as the ball is reached by the probe, the indicator is affected, and the result is at once apparent to the person performing the operation. The perfect flexibility of the instrument enables the operator to follow the course of the channel very minutely, and when there is nothing about the instrument to give an indication of a pus cavity, it is thought that if one existed it might be discovered by an insertion of the instrument, inasmuch as the tube is liable to enter a cavity from the direct course of the wound, in which event it would of course resist the pressure of the operator without announcing its contact with the ball. It is understood that the surgeons desire to procure a diagram of the wound, and it is, therefore, probable that the electric probe may be used for the purpose. The insertion of the tube is said to be a rather trying operation. Dr. Hamilton, who was to have left the city yesterday afternoon, still remains. All the attending surgeons and the two consulting surgeons were present at the evening dressing. During the afternoon a gentleman from Dr. Bliss' office was seen near a cutlery establishment, and, in explanation of his presence in the locality of the store, said that he had

BROUGHT SOME SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

which the doctor desired sharpened. While these indications are not necessarily conclusive of the contemplation of an operation upon the President, they at least prove that the surgeons are preparing for any emergency which may arise. In conversation last night Dr. Bliss spoke very encouragingly about the patient, saying that he was resting comfortable and had expressed himself in a general way as feeling as we as usual. In reply to a question regarding Mr. Taintor's presence at the White House yesterday afternoon, the doctor said that he (Bliss) had several electric probes, one of which he did not understand, and he had requested Mr. Taintor to furnish him with some battery for the purpose of adjusting the instruments. This the Doctor explained as a precautionary measure, saying that it might be desirable to use the instrument sooner or later. When asked the cause of the continued high pulse and temperature, the Doctor replied: "It may be caused by a tardy flow of pus, but we haven't yet discovered it. The discharges continue perfectly healthy and is apparently free." The Doctor said further that there were no indications of the formation of a pus cavity and nothing to warrant the supposition that another operation would be found necessary. He also repeated the assertion that the ball would not be cut out unless it should be found to be doing the patient harm. The Doctor, upon further questioning regarding the high pulse and temperature, said it was possibly due to the extremely hot weather. Concluding, the Doctor said: "We will probably know more about the matter in the morning."

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

In Good Condition in the Morning—High Temperature at Night.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 7, 8:30 a. m.—Shortly after the bulletin of last evening was issued the President fell into a pleasant sleep, during which the febrile rise subsided and was no longer perceptible when he awoke at ten p. m. Subsequently he slept well, though with occasional breaks during the rest of the night. No morphia or other anodyne was administered. This morning he is in good condition, although the effects of the febrile disturbance of yesterday are still slightly perceptible in pulse and temperature. At present his pulse is 96; temperature, 99.7°; respiration, 18.

FRANK H. HAMILTON.
D. HAYES AGNEW.
D. W. BLISS.
J. K. BARNES.
J. J. WOODWARD.
ROBERT REYBURN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 7 p. m.—The President has been comfortable during the day, although his temperature began to rise earlier than yesterday and rose almost as high. At half past twelve p. m. his pulse was 104; temperature, 100°; respiration, 20. At seven p. m. his pulse is 104; temperature, 101.2°; respiration, 20; nevertheless he has been able to take nourishment as usual, has had several refreshing naps during the day; the discharge of pus has been liberal, and is healthy in character.

FRANK H. HAMILTON.
D. HAYES AGNEW.
D. W. BLISS.
J. K. BARNES.
J. J. WOODWARD.
ROBERT REYBURN.

WITH THE RED SKINS.

The Situation Said to Be Serious—What General Hatch Says About It.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—A *Times* special from Santa Fe, N. M., dated Saturday, says: "General Edward Hatch, accompanied by Lieutenant Steadman and Major Henry, left this afternoon for Fort Craig to personally direct the movements of the troops now out after the renegade Apaches from the Mescalero agency, where depredations have already been reported. General Hatch thinks the situation serious as the Navajoes are very restless and chafing under an agent, Galen Eastman, whom they hate. General Hatch informed the *Times'* correspondent that he had sent five companies of cavalry and about forty Indian scouts against the Apaches. The rest of the Ninth Cavalry is on active duty in the Blue Mountains in Utah, and the infantry garrison at Forts Wingate, Stanton, and Bliss must be left intact to keep the agency Indians in check. The Mescaleroes, of whom there seemed to be at first about thirty, must have been joined by some Navajoes and probably by some Navvehahds from Chihuahua. Their recent victory over a party of citizens, and the capture of thirty head of horses from the latter, give the Indians an advantage which may induce some more of the Navajoes to join them. However, Guilfoyle's Indian scouts and a company of the Ninth Cavalry have already struck their trail, and news of a fight is hourly expected. Another party of Indians stampeded and captured eight horses from a Mexican train on the Jornado Del Muerto, while still another party captured all the horses of Warner & McConkey's stage line to the Black range, twenty in number, and wounded the two herders. Thus far eight Indians have fallen in the raid. The Mescalero Indian agency is to blame for all of this, as it is favorably situated as a starting point for raids and a secure haven of refuge when the Indians are too closely pressed. For six months last year the Mescaleroes were disarmed and kept prisoners by the military and were kept quiet. As soon as the military are withdrawn they commence their deviltry, slipping off by twos and threes, combining at some place of rendezvous, committing murders and depredations, scattering and doubling on their trails, and by-and-by appearing within the agency limits as good Indians. More troops are needed, and until the Indians are entirely disarmed and dismounted no peace can be expected.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Aug. 7.—A dispatch to the *Gazette* says Nane, with fifty renegade Apaches, crossed the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, near Eagle Station, on Friday, in the direction of Argha Mountains, near where Lieutenant Guilfoyle had his first brush with the band.

GENERAL PATTERSON'S DEATH.

The Old Hero Passes Away in His Eighty-ninth Year.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 7.—General Robert Patterson died at his residence in this city this evening, in his eighty-ninth year. He has been suffering for over two weeks from Bright's disease of the kidneys and fatty degeneration of the heart. General Patterson was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, January, 12, 1792. He came, while young, to the United States, and was placed with a merchant in Philadelphia. He received a collegiate education, and early manifested military predilections. He entered the army, and was captain of the Thirty-second Infantry, April, 1814. Returning to commercial life, he became largely engaged in manufactures and owned several mills. At the beginning of the Mexican war, in 1846, he was made a major-general of volunteers. He commanded his division at Cerro Gordo, led the cavalry and advanced brigades in pursuit, and the next morning captured Jalapa, receiving the thanks of General Scott. He commanded the three-months' Pennsylvania volunteers in 1861, was assigned to a military department composed of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, and crossed the Potomac June 15 at Williamsport. When General McDowell advanced into Virginia Patterson was instructed to remain at Winchester to hold in check the force of General Joseph E. Johnston. His failure to do this, in consequence of which Johnston reinforced Beauregard at Manassas, July 21, 1861, exposed him to severe military criticism, and he left the service July 27, 1861. He published, in 1865, "A Narrative of the Campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah in 1861," in vindication of his conduct. He was considered a brave and good soldier, notwithstanding whatever error he may have committed in that campaign. He was also regarded as a man of many high and generous qualities, and he had a host of friends among military officers. General Grant was always a great admirer of General Patterson.

ORVIL GRANT'S DEATH.

The Brother of the ex-President Dies in an Asylum for the Insane.

NEW YORK, Aug 7.—Orvil Grant, the brother of ex-President Grant, who for the last three years had been an inmate of the New Jersey Asylum for the Insane, near Morristown, died in the asylum on Friday evening. In 1878 Mr. Grant was living with his family in a cosy house at Broad and Mary streets, Elizabeth. Mr. Corbin, his brother-in-law, had a very handsome place just opposite. Orvil became a monomaniac on the subject of speculation in 1878, and in September of that year was committed to the Morristown asylum. From the first to the last he received the kindest treatment and the best medical attendance. He could not, however, be cured of his hallucination. On every other subject except that of his supposed enormous speculations he seemed to be rational. When his friends called on him he recognized them, and conversed with them as usual on all other topics. He died of general paralysis. On Saturday his body was taken to Elizabeth. Mr. Grant was forty-six years old, thirteen years younger than the ex-President. He was born in Georgetown, Ohio.

A Sexton Suicides in a Church.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The congregation of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church were disturbed to-day by a smell of escaping gas, mingled with a more intolerable odor, which appeared to come from the Sunday-school library. The doors of the library were forced open by the police and stretched upon a cushion in the middle of the floor was found the dead body of the sexton, J. B. Osborn, nearly nude, and in an advanced stage of decomposition. The room was filled with escaped gas from the connecting pipe of a small gas stove. The stove was upset and the pipe broken. The police think that Osborn purposely broke the gas pipe and allowed the gas to escape with a view of suicide.

Two Suicides.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Joseph B. W. John, an insurance agent, shot himself through the temple to-day in Brooklyn, and died soon afterward. He had been ill a short time and had become depressed in spirits. A chambermaid in the Wall House, in Brooklyn this morning found the body of a woman lying on the bed in a room which the woman had engaged on Friday, having registered as Mary Kenney, of Philadelphia. Investigation showed that she had ended her life by taking paris green. She was about forty-five years old, had dark hair, mixed with gray, and was plainly dressed.

MAHONE CONFIDENT.

THE READJUSTER LEADER'S VIEWS.

What He Thinks of the Funders' Candidate and Platform—Daniel as a Greenbacker—The Senator Sure of the Triumph of His Ticket.

Senator Mahone has been visited by a newspaper correspondent, who thus graphically describes it: "Senator Mahone was found in his workshop, the front room of his modest home in Petersburg. The windows of the room, reaching to the floor of the piazza in front, were open, and the Readjuster leader, a small, slight man, with deep set gray eyes and long gray beard, in his 'shirt sleeves,' and wearing a broad-brimmed grass hat, sat within smoking a portentously large cigar. On entering and presenting a letter of introduction, which was pleasantly acknowledged, he turned to a gentleman who reclined on a sofa near by, with one leg carelessly thrown across its arm, and introduced him as Mr. Riddleberger, the author of the readjusting bill, now so familiarly known, by name at least, to everybody who reads about the Virginia contest. A glance around the room was sufficient to enable one to see that it was indeed a workshop. On the table lay

A MAP OF VIRGINIA,

worn with frequent use, and scattered about were packages and loose heaps of letters and newspapers. Senator Mahone had not learned what sort of platform the Bourbons had adopted, and while he was inquiring about it—not, however, with eagerness—Captain John S. Wise, of Richmond, one of the most brilliant, active, and effective Readjuster speakers, came in to announce the nominations of the Funders and to read the platform. Senator Mahone seemed to know before it was read exactly what sort of declarations it would contain, but listened, and made brief remarks as the reading proceeded. When it was finished, he calmly declared it to be a mass of platitudes, a dodging of issues presenting nothing new, and absurd in proposing to unify the debt on the basis of a three per cent. bond which it was not certain the State could pay.

THE NOMINATIONS INTERESTED HIM

much more than the platform, and these he regarded as incongruous and weak. Daniel was the typical Bourbon, and not only that, but it would be remembered that he was a Greenbacker, and a Greenbacker when it seemed to answer a selfish purpose to be on that side. The record referred to, it was ascertained, was in part as follows: On September 2, 1878, Major Daniel, in a letter to the Richmond *Dispatch*, denying a report that he intended to bolt the Conservative nominating convention, which was about to name J. Randolph Tucker, when Daniel was anxious for the nomination himself, wrote: 'If the people, by themselves or their delegates, decline to adopt my views, I must yield to theirs. If they concur, I presume Mr. Tucker will yield to them or decline to take a representative position which he cannot fill. But I have no idea of such a result. I believe Mr. Tucker is with us, expect to vote for him, and hope to see him triumphantly elected on the Greenback ticket.' Mr. Daniel wanted more money and was against resumption, which he labored to demonstrate as impracticable. Judge Harris, of Rockingham, who was so anxious to have Barbour nominated for lieutenant-governor, and who moved the nomination of Daniel by acclamation in 1878, wrote a letter declaring that he 'advocated paying the original outstanding five-twenty bonds—$500,000,000—in greenbacks, according to contract, thus giving to the people that much more currency.'

HE TALKED LIKE A READJUSTER

for he said: 'I have been, and am now, in favor of the readjustment of the debt, an adjustment which shall bring the annual interest upon our indebtedness within the revenues of the State derived from the present rate of taxation, and to do equal justice to all classes of public creditors.' For this purpose he favored legislation, and complained because the Governor had vetoed the Barbour funding bill. Lighting a fresh cigar, and sitting by the table, on which lay spread out the map of Virginia, Senator Mahone talked along freely about the field of politics in which he is at work with every indication of complete mastery of the subject. He knows the geography of the State minutely, and, more than that, he is acquainted with the political condition of every town. This knowledge makes it possible for him to manage his campaign as few other men could. With a strong, well-balanced judgment, he has guided the movement which he believes will liberalize Virginia with rare skill. He is earnest in his declaration not to stop until the old Bourbon lines and practices are ended and Virginia is released from the political evils which have kept her behind all adjacent States and almost as impenetrable and unprogressive as the Chinese.

HAVING SEEN THE INJURY

inflicted upon the State by proscriptive laws and practices, and having fruitlessly endeavored to correct the ills complained of within the Democratic party, he had decided that the only way out of the difficulty was to combine all the progressive men in the State to break up the old order of things. The case presented to him is a bad one to look at, and would disgust a man of less tenacity of purpose. Having accomplished the almost incredible act of bringing the progressive Democrats together in convention in which the rights of the colored people were recognized, freely and a broad platform of principles adopted, he found that while the old prejudice has been disavowed, it was still alive, and in some parts of the state, when it came to nominations for the Legislature, there was a disposition to ignore the understanding that the majority should prevail. Wherever any such disposition has become known it has yielded upon a reference to the declaration of principles set forth, and no trouble is anticipated from that cause. Senator Mahone has full confidence that he will succeed. Although the Jorgensen and Dezendorf Republicans are making great efforts to send contesting delegates to the Lynchburg convention from every district, he believes that that convention will approve the Readjuster ticket, and that an alliance will be made that will succeed even if Jorgensen and his friends lead a Republican bolt."

Mass-Meeting Against the Pope.

ROME, Aug. 7.—Three thousand people to-day attended the meeting called to make a demonstration in the favor of abrogation of the papal guarantees law. The chairman, Signor Petroni, was a person who was condemned to a term of penal servitude under the pontifical government. After several speeches, a resolution was proposed declaring the abrogation of the law indispensable. Police delegates present refused to allow the resolution to be put, when some disturbance ensued; but the meeting finally dispersed quietly. Addresses were read from Garibaldi, Louis Blanc, and Victor Hugo.

The Usual Kentucky Murder.

HARRODSBURG, KY., Aug. 7.—At Carnishville, Mercer County, yesterday, Thomas Brown met Daniel Huffman and asked him to take a drink, and then, without a word, instantly shot him dead with a pistol. Almost immediately Brown himself fell dead pierced by a ball from a pistol in the hands of some one unknown. A feud had existed between Huffman and Brown for two years.

A Destructive Conflagration.

TAUNTON, MASS., Aug. 7.—Two large mills, owned and operated by the Old Colony Iron Company, at East Taunton, were totally destroyed by fire at three o'clock this morning, involving a very heavy loss and throwing out of employment nearly three hundred men. The loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

Hanged to a Tree.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—A dispatch received here from Oroville, says: "J. T. Noakes was taken from the jail this morning by a body of masked and armed men, conveyed a short distance from the town, and hanged to a tree. Noakes had murdered an old man named A. J. Crum, at Chico, three weeks ago, by kicking him to death."

A "Noble" Nihilist.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Vienna says: "A Nihilist, named Guinberg, of noble birth, has been arrested at Belgrade. It is stated that the police found documents upon him proving that the Nihilists and Socialists have designs respectively on the lives of the Czar and Emperor William."

An Electric Death.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—George Leonard Smith to-night took hold of two of the brushes of the commentator of the generating machine of the Brush Electric Light Company in such a manner as to unite the current and was instantly killed.

NO LONGER A MYSTERY.

The Clan-na-Gaels Organize a Revolutionary Government.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The mystery of the secret conclave of Irishmen who have been for two days in session at the Palmer House has been solved by the discovery that it consists of 126 delegates, representing the 6,400 lodges of the Clan-na-Gael in the United States and Canada. Its purpose is unquestionably revolutionary, and it was intended that the utmost secrecy should be maintained. All of the heretofore disagreeing Irish revolutionary factions are represented, although the majority of the delegates are believed to be friendly to the faction led by James Stevens. Among the latter's friends present are Colonel Michael Boland, Judge John Brennan, and Thomas Logan. The O'Donovan Rossa faction is represented by John O'Leary and others. At last night's meeting a committee was appointed to draft a full plan for a revolutionary government, with a full constitution, executive and legislative departments, &c. Such a plan is already said to have existed in full detail. It was submitted to the conclave last night, and if adopted the convention will choose the officers of the new government. The greater portion of yesterday was spent in the investigation of specific charges against George J. West, a leader and a lawyer of Providence, R. I., who is in their secrets and who is accused of being an emissary of the British government.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The adjournment of the convention of Irishmen has been delayed by reasons which are variously given. One account says that there was a disturbance over the custody of the $100,000 skirmishing fund. Another report, and one well authenticated, is that the convention will not adjourn before Wednesday, owing to charges made by J. Curran Keegan, a reporter, formerly on the Providence *Telegram*, that George J. West, a member of the convention, and reported to be its secretary, and who has taken a prominent share in its deliberations, is a paid spy of the British government. Keegan has alleged that he knew West in Ireland, and the latter was a detective connected with the Irish constabulary and was once discharged from the position; that West's father and brother were disreputable citizens, and that West has been here for some time in connection with the work of ferreting out the slayer of Lord Leitrim. Keegan's statements are denied and branded as unreliable by most, if not all of the delegates. An Associated Press reporter interviewed West, who said that he was born in America, and never had been out of it. He says that Keegan's motive for this attack is to gain notoriety. It was decided by some of the prominent members to-day that extra precautions would be taken to-morrow as to the character of those admitted to the convention, and that everybody should be required to show their credentials and lay bare their history on the Irish cause. Some members favor action looking toward a cessation of the attacks on England, and favor going down among the people and using the skirmishing fund to create the United States of Great Britain and Ireland. The Wolf Tone Circle, the only Fenian Brotherhood in the West, and one outspoken for a war with England, has sent delegates who will apply for admission. Mike O'Brien, of Chicago, is its head.

The *Inter-Ocean* has received news that P. W. Crowe started from Peoria for Chicago this morning, but no trace can be found of him.

John Dillon Released—A Pastoral.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Dublin says: Mr. John Dillon has been released from Kilmainhain jail. The same dispatch says a pastoral by Archbishop McCabe was read in all the chapels of the archdiocese of Dublin on Sunday, in which the Archbishop says: "We must raise our voice, even at the risk of being misunderstood by friends and misrepresented by enemies, and warn the people against an alarming impending danger. Some months ago, when an alliance between Ireland and the worst infidels of Paris was courted by, unauthorized agents, our Catholic instincts recoiled from the dishonoring union. Similar attempts are now being made." The pastoral adds that secret societies are the deadly enemies of domestic peace and national prosperity.

A Beautiful Young Girl's Fate.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Aug. 7.—The body of Jennie Cramer, the most beautiful young lady in face and figure in this city, was found yesterday morning in the water on the Savin Rock shore, four miles from town. Her reputation for beauty was widespread. She was twenty years of age, petite, with flashing black eyes, and a wealth of nut-brown hair in keeping with a rose and mouth of exceeding delicacy and beauty, and a remarkably soft and beautiful complexion. Foul play is suspected. The jury heard evidence to the effect that at eight o'clock last evening Jennie was in a pavilion, not far from where her body was found, with a young man and another girl. A woman who was up at two o'clock with a sick child was stated to have heard a woman scream after midnight, and to have seen, a few minutes later, a beach wagon containing two men and a woman driven rapidly toward the city.

Base-Ball Games.

At Boston—Worcesters, 2; Bostons, 7.
At Providence—Troys, 3; Providences, 7.
At Chicago—Chicagos, 3; Buffalos, 0.
At Detroit—Clevelands, 10; Detroits, 3.
At New York—Athletics, 9; Metropolitans, 4.

The Road Completed.

DENVER, COL., Aug. 7.—The Denver and Rio Grande Railway completed its extension to Gunnison City yesterday. The new portion will be open for business on Monday.

Gone to Protest.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7.—Peckham, Rath & Co., hay and grain merchants, allowed their paper to go to protest on Saturday. Their liabilities are estimated at $100,000.

NAVAL NEWS.

The Pensacola left the navy-yard at Vallejo, Cal., Saturday afternoon.

Leave of absence for thirty days from August 13 has been granted Captain W. H. Brown.

SECRETARY HUNT has issued instructions to the navy with reference to the coming Yorktown Centennial.

Captain C. F. Williams, Marine Corps, has been granted an extension of his present leave of absence to September 15.

Assistant Surgeon Philip Leach has been detached from the Franklin and ordered to the naval hospital at Washington.

Owing to the fog neither the Standish nor the Mayflower were able to leave Newport for Martha's Vineyard Saturday.

Lieutenant-Commander Edwin S. Houston has been ordered to the United States steamer Richmond, per steamer Powhatan, August 15.

The United States receiving-ship New Hampshire has arrived at Newport from Norfolk. She will be stationed at the naval training station there.

Second Lieutenant L. W. T. Waller has been detached from duty at the marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to report, August 20, at Portsmouth, N. H., for duty on board the United States steamer Lancaster.

Second Lieutenant L. C. Webster has been detached from command of the marine guard of the receiving-ship Franklin, and ordered to report to the commandant of the Norfolk (Va.) navy-yard for duty at the marine barracks.

First Lieutenant H. C. Fisher has been detached from duty on the receiving-ship Wabash, and ordered, on the expiration of his present leave of absence, to report to the commandant of the Brooklyn navy-yard for duty at the marine barracks.

Captain H. C. Cochrane has been detached from the marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to report, August 20, as the officer detached to command the marine guard on board the United States steamer Lancaster, and as fleet marine officer on the European station.

Master V. L. Cottman has been detached from the United States steamer Colorado and ordered to the Richmond, per steamer Powhatan, August 15; Midshipman J. G. Quinby, from the United States steamer Minnesota, and ordered to the Lancaster August 20; Passed Assistant Engineer G. S. Gates, from duty at the New York navy-yard, and ordered to the Richmond, per steamer Powhatan, August 15.

Midshipman John A. Mudd has been ordered to temporary duty at the Navy Department; Midshipmen William A. Shom and B. C. Dent, to the United States steamer Lancaster, August 20; Cadet Midshipman Charles H. Lauchimer, to the United States steamer Richmond, per steamer Powhatan, August 15, and Cadet Midshipmen Edward C. Capehart, Harry E. Cohen, W. J. Donnelly, G. M. Bush, William T. Flournoy, S. T. McKee, R. R. Cockle, G. G. Rodgers, James M. Dresser, Z. B. Vance, A. C. Oliphant, James H. Caldwell, C. M. Perkins, William M. Robinson, D. L. Printup, J. H. Linnard, J. L. Ross, and J. A. Hoogewerff, and Chaplain William C. Morrison, to the steamer Lancaster, August 20. Chief Engineer William S. Hanna is to remain as chief engineer of the European station on the arrival of the Lancaster.

JEROME J. HINDS,

WHO ESCAPED THE PENITENTIARY.

His Appointment to the Position in the Post-Office Department Severely Criticised by the Press—A Nice Gang of Jail Birds as Officials.

Not many appointees of the Government have received their commissions while the President has been lying so low in the White House. Before the shooting the President signed a number of blank appointments, to be used in cases of necessity in filling minor offices. One of these was filled with the name of J. J. Hinds, commissioning that gentleman as inspector of the Post-Office Department. Hinds is not unknown to fame, such as it is. He is best known in the Post-Office Department. Precisely for what he is known renders his appointment all the more worthy of notice. He belongs to the tribe of star contractors—rather, he did belong.

THEY SAY HE DISGRACED THEM

and had to get out. They may be prejudiced, however. He has a reputation that defies competition. Possibly the fact may not be known to Postmaster-General James. If it is, then Hinds' appointment, in the estimation of not a few, will tend to confirm the report, so often repeated of late, that the Department in certain respects has passed considerably under the control of others whose aims are not any more creditable than their reputations. Hinds fell out with General Brady, turned on that officer, and barely escaped the penitentiary himself. The circumstances are of record and well known to thousands, though Mr. James

MUST HAVE BEEN IGNORANT.

It was as far back as when Marshall Jewell adorned the Post-Office Department. The Post-Office biddings for 1875 have ever since been famous for the number of fraudulent bids. These were mainly the work of Hinds and one W. D. Kittle. The methods were characteristic. In order to obtain copies of the engraved form, which has its peculiar mark, whereby what is known as "after-time" bids are prevented, and bids put in after information of the figures of other bids have been found out and detected, Hinds and Kittle waylaid the contract messenger and

STOLE THE STAMP OR DEVICE

from which they made a wax impression, and from it had a *fac simile* engraved. With this they manufactured blanks to be used when they had obtained the figures of the genuine bids. To accomplish this purpose a number of Post-Office clerks were brought in, whereby information was obtained and the conspiracy manipulated. At the moment when success seemed to be certain Hinds was arrested, indicted, and tried on the charge of bribing Government officials. He was defended by Cook, the lawyer now in charge of the star prosecutions, and was acquitted. Kittle was used as a witness, whereby he escaped, and it is said the "fix up" was enough to let Hinds out. Kittle has not yet been appointed to any office, so far as is known. Hinds' present appointment is a wonder. It is said he is an ex-minister, and Postmaster-General James

IS KINDLY DISPOSED

toward ministers that are unlucky. He probably did not know anything about Hinds, though there would seem to be no reason for ignorance. Hinds has for some time been playing the role of informer against his old star-route chums. He has not been able to efface the black sheep brand with which he has heretofore been stamped at the departments. He may, nevertheless, be capable of being of great service to the Government. A number of similar characters are thus employed. Mr. James appears to have a good deal of work which they can do better than anybody else. Hinds may have got his late appointment on this ground, or there may be something between him and Cook connected with the old trial that enables Hinds to command the position.

COOK MAY HAVE BEFRIENDED

him for peculiar reasons, and Mr. James may not know how far the appointment reaches. In the kindness of his heart, James may have been led to do what he may see reasons for undoing. Extraordinary reasons for Hinds' appointment must have existed somewhere, and the public will of course expect to learn at an early day that it has been revoked. With honest, capable men seeking responsible positions under the Government, favors given to such men as Mr. James has of late been taking into the service will at least awake curiosity.—*New York Sun.*

HE ENTERS ON DUTY.

Hinds has been assigned to duty. Last week he was advanced the sum of $100 for expenses and furnished a roving commission by room 50, and has left the city to try "his 'prentice hand" in raking up data for Gibson, Woodward & Co. His report will be looked for with much interest, as great things are expected from one who is so thoroughly familiar with the shady side of the matter in hand. In due course of time an anxious public will have their curiosity gratified by being able to peruse a bulky pamphlet entitled "What I Know About Star-Route Frauds. By Jerome J. Hinds, LL. D. and A. S. S., edited and revised by the Right Rev. Billy Cook, with marginal notes by A. M. Gibson, master of arts of crookedness." The work will be sold by subscription only, to prevent its falling into the hands of critical Stalwarts.

Mississippi Democratic Nominations.

JACKSON, Aug. 6.—The Democratic convention, on the thirtieth ballot last night, nominated General Robert Lowery, of Rankin County, for Governor, Major Barksdale, General Featherstone, and Judge Calhoun having previously withdrawn. The vote stood: Lowery, 126; Stone, 112. The success of General Lowery is regarded as an indorsement of the Barksdale wing of the party. G. D. Sands was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the first ballot. The triumph of Lowery in the convention over Stone, the incumbent, seems to guarantee Lamar's defeat. The Greenbackers will hold a convention on August 24 and the Republicans on August 25, and it is predicted they will put up a joint ticket and give Lowery a lively campaign.

Brighton Beach Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, Aug. 7.—The firs race, mile and a furlong, for all ages, was won by Moscow, Pilgrimage second. Time, 1:58¼.

The second race, seven furlongs, was won by Clara A., Rosalie second. Time; 1:30¼.

The third race, one mile, was won by L. B. Sprague, Emma Cooper second. Time, 1:41¼.

The fourth race, one mile, was won by Malasine, Nimblefoot second. Time, 1:44. Ascender came first, but was disqualified on a foul.

The fifth race, one mile and a half, over hurdles, was won by Eunice, Miss Malloy second. Time, 2:50.

Spotted Tail Killed.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Aug. 7.—A special to the *Pioneer* from the Pine Ridge Agency, Nebraska, says: "Crow Dog, captain of the police at the Rosebud Agency, shot and instantly killed Spotted Tail about three o'clock yesterday afternoon. There had been ill-feeling between them for some time. Crow Dog went to Fort Niobrara to await further developments. Trouble is apprehended."

Watching Him.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, Aug. 7.—A man who is believed to be the Nihilist Leo Hartmann has arrived here and has taken up his quarters in a second-class hotel in this city. He is registered under another name. Telegrams have been received here stating that Hartmann had left the United States to take refuge in Canada. A detective is keeping an eye on the suspected stranger.

Religious Riots in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 7.—The official report of the tumult at Ixtapam Del Oro is to the effect that the Catholics last Sunday impeded divine service of the Protestants, wounding three men and one woman of the worshipers. The principal disturbers were imprisoned, and order has been re-established.

Died from the Heat.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The certificates of death sent to the bureau of vital statistics to-day showed that 148 persons died in the city during Saturday afternoon and this morning. In about sixty cases death was either caused or hastened by the heat.

A Mail Carrier Drowned.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., Aug. 7.—Late on Saturday afternoon, at Nanticoke, J. Adams, United States mail carrier between that place and Harvey's Creek, was drowned in the Susquehanna River while bathing.

Drowned While Bathing.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Aug. 7.—A. J. Logie, of Kearneysville, W. Va., a candidate for cadet engineer at the Naval Academy, was drowned near shore this afternoon, while bathing.

Vice-President Arthur.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7.—Vice-President Arthur is at West Island, off Little Compton.

A NEW FASHION PLATE.

The Members of the Cabinet as Tailors' Dummies.

A New York firm has just got out a new fashion plate, which can be seen in a tailor's window opposite the Treasury Department, in which the President and his Cabinet pose as dummies on which to hang the the latest styles. The President in a dress suit makes the centre figure, and looks as thousands have seen him in real life. He is shaking hands with Mr. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy, who is dressed in a genteel undress suit, and looks as we have often seen him on the Avenue of an afternoon. Secretary Blaine is in the left of the picture, in an impossible overcoat, which would do justice to a Vennor. Mr. Lincoln is way over to the right, looking for all the world like a Harvard senior just about to start for Boston to mash something, while near him is Attorney-General MacVeagh, with his hair parted in the middle, in a double-breasted sack, looking just too sweet for anything. There is the Postmaster-General, James, in a stylish single-breasted sack, looking like one of the *jeunesse dorée* who may be seen coming out of Chris. Conner's in Union Square, and who can play billiards in five different languages. There is the Secretary of the Interior, dressed in a suit of clothes that would insure his being snubbed in any town of his own State of Iowa, in which far-away country the wearing of fashionable garments is considered proof positive of incipient softening of the brain. The Granger Secretary arrayed in such raiment would not be known by himself or his best friends. The only sitting figure is that of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Windom, who looks like a well-preserved bachelor of thirty years who inherited a fortune from his grandfather, and who has never wasted the gray matter of his brain on any more important subjects than polo, driving a talley-ho, or leading in the german. He is represented in the picture as if he had just dropped into the club, and, after taking an attitude, seems to say, "Just look at those pants." Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

T. W. WICKHAM'S VISIT.

Industrial Pursuits in the South—A Talk with Secretary Hunt.

Thomas W. Wickham, president of the Ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of New Orleans, La., is in the city as a delegate from the union, to lay before President Garfield and the Cabinet the views of the association and to urge Government aid in encouraging industrial pursuits. Mr. Wickham had an interview with Secretary Hunt on Saturday relative to the acclimation of persons employed in the merchant marine in Southern waters. The Secretary promised to send a United States man-of-war to New Orleans during the coming winter for the purpose of shipping white and colored youths in the navy