The National Republican.

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LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

HIGHLY-SENSATIONAL TRIAL—EX-FENIAN BRENNON'S LIBEL SUIT.

Intense Excitement in Belfast—The Gladstone Policy Will Triumph—Cholera Raging in China—Gladstone's Breakfast to Beecher.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The libel suit brought by Mr. St. John Brennon, the ex-Fenian, against the Ridgeways, publishers, and Right Hon. William Henry Smith, secretary of war, also includes Mr. Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., among the defendants. The Ridgeways are sued for publishing the libel originally in a pamphlet, Mr. Smith is brought to book for selling the publication, and Mr. Bartlett is prosecuted as an owner of a journal which quoted copiously from the pamphlet. The pamphlet accuses Mr. Brennon of complicity in the Phœnix Park murder, and the trial promises to be highly sensational. Mr. Brennon's lawyer has cited Mr. Parnell and other Irish leaders to appear as witnesses and has applied to the government to guarantee the safe conduct to and from England of Capt. McCafferty, James Stevens, the ex-Fenian headcenter, and others under the ban of the English law, that they may testify in Brennon's behalf. If the government will permit these men to come to England and give evidence in the case, the trial will disclose the nature of the differences between the Clan-na-Gael and the anti-dynamite sections of the Fenian organization. The Ridgeways, under pressure of threats of prosecution by several of the leaders of the Irish party, have suppressed the publication of the pamphlet and caused as many as possible of the copies extant to be destroyed.

THE GLADSTONE POLICY WILL TRIUMPH.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The National Liberal Federation, the outgrowth of Mr. Chamberlain's forsaken caucus, has issued a manifesto, saying:

Although the result of the election has not realized our hopes, the situation is encouraging, the supporters of half measures being the smallest group in parliament. Mr. Gladstone has secured the support of a vast majority of the liberals and liberal organizations. As far as the federation is concerned, the results of the appeal to the country completely justify the course taken by its council. Greatly as we regret our losses, the manner in which liberals responded to Mr. Gladstone appeal proves that the federation represents the real opinion of the liberal party. That party, being committed to effecting union between England and Ireland, will never abandon that object until the goal has been reached. No progress is possible in liberal work until that has been settled. Nor will the conservatives be able to indulge in constructive legislation. It is the imperative duty of liberals to obtain at the earliest possible moment an explicit statement of the tory policy in regard to Ireland. The Gladstone policy still lives, and its ultimate triumph is assured.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 8.—Three thousand persons assembled to-day to bid good-by to the delegates to the meeting of the Irish National League of America. Mr. O'Brien, in reply to an address, said that he was going to confer with the greater Ireland across the ocean on the political situation. Should coercion be attempted he said Ireland would be ready to meet it undaunted. In the meantime he advised every Irishman to do his utmost to maintain peace in order not to give a pretext for coercion. Mr. Redmond, in a speech, said that nothing less than Mr. Gladstone's measure would satisfy Ireland. The mayor and several members of the house of commons accompanied the delegates on the tender which conveyed them to the steamer. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

THE RIOT TROUBLE IN BELFAST.

DUBLIN, Aug. 8.—In response to urgent telegrams received from Belfast this evening, 400 infantry soldiers, some of them being on furlough, were summoned by bugle in the streets, and were dispatched in haste to Belfast by special train. A body of 200 dragoons and infantry will leave for Belfast at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. The police of Belfast will be superseded by the military.

BELFAST, Aug. 8.—The excitement here is unabated. This morning rioting broke out in Old Lodge road, and the police were obliged to fire in order to disperse the rioters. This afternoon the rioting was renewed with violence in Old Lodge, Grosvenor, and Springfield roads. Many persons with gunshot wounds have been sent to hospitals. Additional troops have been telegraphed for. The aspect of affairs is serious. The mayor presided to-day at a three hours' meeting of the executive committee. There are rumors current of many fatalities, but it is difficult to obtain accurate accounts. A panic is seizing the peaceable inhabitants.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A Belfast dispatch to the *Times* says: "At least a dozen persons were killed in Sunday's riots. The stone throwing was in some instances so heavy that the soldiers were forced to clear the streets by charging bayonets, the riot act having previously been read. It is reported that there is scarcely a house on the Shankhill road lacking wounded rioters."

CHOLERA IS RAGING.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Aug. 8.—Advices from Yokohama, under date of July 22, state that cholera is raging in that city, and in Tokio. During the five days from July 15 to 20 the new cases developed in Yokohama averaged over 100 daily, with a mortality of 50 per cent. Atmospheric conditions are favorable for the spread of the disease, the weather being hotter than at any time since 1871. As far as known only two foreigners have been attacked by the disease, both of whom died. The better classes of foreigners and natives are comparatively exempt.

A GLADSTONE BREAKFAST TO BEECHER.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Mr. Gladstone gave a breakfast to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher yesterday. Among the guests were Canon McCall, Dr. Allen, and Dr. Parker. Mr. Beecher is meeting with great success. His popularity, which suffered a severe shock during the second week of his visit here, owing to his attitude on the home rule question, is rapidly increasing, and he is now lecturing to enormous audiences.

THE POPE'S LIFE DESPAIRED OF.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The *Journal des Debats* states that the pope is seriously ill, and his physicians and attendants are in despair of saving his life. The *Journal* claims that all information concerning the condition of his holiness is withheld by the vatican authorities, even to admitting that he is at all ill, but it maintains that the foregoing statement faithfully represents his situation.

ROME, Aug. 8.—The pope has written a letter to President Grevy, in which he says that the China incident will rather promote than prejudice French interests, and expresses the belief that the good relations between France and the vatican will be maintained.

ENGLAND RE-ENFORCING HER FLEET IN AMERICAN WATERS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The government has decided to re-enforce the fleet on the American station to allow of more vessels being employed in the protection of the Canadian fisheries. The corvettes Pylades and Tourmaline will leave for that station shortly.

Postoffice Burglars Captured.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Four men broke into the Astoria postoffice late last night and began forcing open the safe. They were surprised by a number of officers, who had obtained warning of the intended robbery. A lively interchange of shots between the burglars and the officers followed. One of the burglars was wounded, and he and one of his comrades were captured and locked up. The other two escaped. None of the officers were hurt.

ASTORIA, L. I., Aug. 8.—The attempted burglary at the postoffice here last night has been the subject of excited discussion all day. Nothing has been learned of the thief burglar further than that a man answering his description, and apparently wounded, boarded a horse car on its way to Hunter's Point ferry about 1 a. m. He is supposed to have crossed the ferry to New York. It is believed the men are part of a gang which has been robbing post-offices in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

A MAN WHO JUMPED

KNIGHTS OF LABOR IN A ROW.

A Lively Fisticuff—The Knights Get the Better of the Progressive Cigarmakers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The last regular meeting of the Central Labor Union under its existing system, held this afternoon at Clarendon Hall, was very lively.

The principal change in the system, to go into effect next Sunday, will be a division of the union into trade sections. It is believed that this will greatly facilitate the transaction of business. The personnel of the organization will remain as it is. The sections will conduct routine matters and the general body will take up only business of importance. An unusual large number of delegates was present at the session to-day. The chief question was that of the differences between the Knights of Labor and the Progressive Cigarmakers' Union and the position that the Central Union should take regarding them.

A week ago the latter body passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the Progressives. It was the intention of the knights in the body to change the record to-day.

The unionists began the battle, however. The German fresco painters handed in a communication advising that the Central Union should render assistance, moral and financial, to the cigarmakers. There was an excited discussion and the communication was finally laid upon the table by a vote of 183 to 163. This is said to have been one of the largest ballots ever taken in the union. The knights became very enthusiastic and cheered like wild men. The noise they made was heard far outside the hall.

A motion was then made to reconsider the resolution of sympathy. Several delegates had now left the hall, but the knights were able to show 176 votes in the affirmative against 151 in the negative. A two-thirds vote was necessary to reconsider, however, and that the knights did not have, although it was clear that they controlled the meeting. During the discussion of the last mentioned resolution the members worked themselves up to almost white heat. Several of them, representing opposing factions, came to blows, and it looked at one time as though a general riot would occur. The belligerents were hustled out of doors finally and separated.

The unionists feel and talk very bitterly, and say they will yet defeat the knights. One German delegate stated to a reporter that the unionists had the greater number of voters, but many of them were Germans who did not like to give up their Sunday amusements to attend the meeting of the central body; whereas the knights had issued a special call to their men, who had turned out in full force. The delegate added the opinion that as soon as the unionists woke up to the real state of affairs they would turn out too.

The unionists assert that the new system will enable them to hold their own in such districts as that of to-day, while the knights claim that they hold a majority of the votes in the central body, and can control all important actions.

THE ANARCHISTS ON TRIAL

Are Self-Constituted Martyrs Who Should be Upheld and Encouraged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Twenty-three passenger coaches were chartered to the Socialistic Publishing Company this morning by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway. The cars were crowded with men, women, and children bound for Sheffield, Ind., and the proceeds of the enterprise were to go toward defraying the cost of defending the anarchists now on trial. The party was followed later in the day by straggling crowds on the outbound accommodation trains. The number at the picnic is estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000. Beer flowed freely, and there was more or less disorder of a serious character. About 5 p. m. Dr. Ernest Schmidt mounted a platform and address the picnickers. His subject was the anarchist trial. Dr. Schmidt called upon his hearers to stand by the doctrine of socialism and transmit it their children. The men on trial were self-constituted martyrs, who should be upheld and encouraged. He had no doubt that even a jury, composed for the most part of capitalists, would vindicate the cause of socialism and its advocates now on trial for their lives. He was glad that a sparsely advertised call like that put out last week had been responded to in so liberal a manner.

The speaker was loudly cheered, and when he concluded there were cries for "Neebe," who was on the outskirts of the crowd, an attentive listener to the doctor's discourse. He was promptly espied and carried to the fore on the shoulders of enthusiastic admirers. It was some time before quiet was restored. The sight of the man who is the only defendant out on bail seemed to craze the crowd, and the woods resounded with their huzzahs. Neebe was too much overcome by the mental strain of the trial to make much of an address, he said, but on behalf of his "compatriots" he thanked the audience collectively and individually for their support. His fellow-prisoners would appreciate their generosity. Neebe then branched off into a tirade against capitalists and the "capitalistic press," and the meeting wound up with the defendant anarchist still on the stand, shouting "long live the doctrine of socialism."

THE PERILOUS FEAT

Of Navigating Niagara Whirlpool Rapids Successfully Accomplished by Two Men.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The turbulent waters of the Niagara whirlpool rapids were again navigagated in a cask to-day, the perilous feat being successfully accomplished by two men. The daring voyagers were William Potts and George Hazlitt, two coopers, who were employed in the same shop with Graham, who made the initial trip about three weeks ago. The barrel boat was ten feet long, conical in form, and built of the best locust staves. It was supplied with a keel, rudder, screw-wheel, and a turret with glass-covered peep holes. About 300 pounds of sand ballast kept it right side up most of the time. The two men lay back to back while passing through the more turbulent waters, clinging to handles made fast to the sides of the cask. Each was likewise kept on his own side of the cask by means of a canvas sling made fast to staples. The start was made from the Maid of the Mist landing, on the Canada side, at 4:25 p. m. A rowboat towed the cask to a point just above the cantilever bridge, where it was turned adrift in the middle of the stream. The novel craft was submerged about half the time while passing through the rapids, but while circumscribing the outer circle of the whirlpool its occupants thrust their heads through the opening, and Potts calmly smoked a cigar. A successful landing was made at Queenstown, on the Canadian side, five miles further down the river. The entire voyage occupied fifty-five minutes. The feat was witnessed by no less than 15,000 spectators.

Arrival of Michael Davitt.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish the following: Michael Davitt arrived yesterday by the Germanic after a voyage devoid of incident. A reporter of the *Tribune* met him on board the steamship down the bay. The Irish agitator was accompanied by James Rourke, one of the owners of the Dublin North City Milling Company, and business partner of Patrick Egan, president of the Irish National League of America. Mr. Rourke makes only a brief stay in this country, as his visit is purely on business. He is one of the most prominent leaders of the Irish national movement in Dublin and was himself imprisoned for a brief term in Nass jail as a "suspect," under the late Chief Secretary Foster's coercion act. Mr. Davitt will remain several months, will attend the Chicago convention and afterward deliver a series of lectures throughout the country, and devote some of the money thus realized to increasing the balance of the *Irish World* famine fund, which he has placed in the National Bank in Dublin for the purpose of buying some boats and fishing tackle for the destitute fishermen on the west coast of Ireland. He is not one of the official parliamentary delegates to the Chicago convention, but comes on the invitation of Patrick Ford and Patrick Egan, with the full sanction of Mr. Parnell.

THE ARENA OF SPORTS.

THE NATIONAL NINE TO HAVE A NEW MANAGER.

The Rumors About Base Ball Deals—Games Played on Sunday—Running Race—Record Broken—The Potomac Archers—Items.

The retirement of Mr. Scanlon from the management of the National nine was not altogether a surprise to his friends, nor to some of the attendants at Capitol Park during the latter days of last week. The former had had an inkling of his intention to withdraw, and the latter had their suspicions aroused by Mr. Scanlon's absence from the players' bench, contrary to his former habit. It is stated that Mr. Scanlon resigned early last week, and that, at the request of the president of the club, he continued to act until his successor shall be ready to take charge of the nine. Who the new manager will be had not been definitely settled last night. Among the number of persons suggested are Umpire Gaffney and F. C. Bancroft. The latter has successfully managed the Providence nine in years past, and is now the manager of the Rochester club, in the New York State League. Mr. Simmons, of the Waterbury (Conn.) club, who was well known as the manager of the Virginias last year, is also mentioned among the possibilities. Mr. Scanlon says he will do all he can to assist his successor.

In the League the race is becoming very interesting, as the Detroits received several set-backs last week, while the Chicagos and New Yorks have been gradually drawing near the top. There is also some interest felt as to the future course of the St. Louis club—reports having it on the verge of disbanding, with a good coloring added by the sale of Dunlap to the Detroits. The patrons of the game need have no fear of this, however, even if Mr. Lucas does withdraw his support from the club, as the League will take it in hand as it did the Buffalo club last year, and compel it to finish the season even if they are compelled to contribute to its support.

Chris. Von der Ahe, the owner of the St. Louis Browns, says:

The report that I was to purchase Lucas's franchise in the League is true. I have no intention, however, of leaving the Association. I want the pick of the players and then I will sell the franchise. I have no doubt but what there will be but one organization in the near future. St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburg, New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Baltimore, and two clubs in Philadelphia (which city is the only one that can support two clubs) I think, would make a strong organization. It may happen next year, but will come when a few more fools lose all they have.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—The statement that the St. Louis League base ball team is about to disband and the Pittsburgs take its place seems to be unfounded. Mr. Lucas positively asserts that his club will play all of their scheduled games this season. He is filling the places of those released with new men who improve the team greatly.

Below is the standing of the clubs to date:

LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.
Detroit	56	18
Chicago	53	20
New York	51	22
Philadelphia	42	27
Boston	33	39
St. Louis	24	51
Kansas City	18	51
Washington	11	59
Total	288	288

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	60	29
Louisville	49	39
Brooklyn	46	37
Pittsburg	47	40
Cincinnati	45	46
Athletic	34	47
Baltimore	30	51
Metropolitan	29	51
Total	340	340

The Nationals will meet the St. Louis club again this afternoon and new the pitcher (Fox) will occupy the box for the home team, while the visitors will probably present Healy.

GAMES PLAYED ON SUNDAY.

At Louisville—

Louisville	1	3	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	—11
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	—6

Base hits—Louisville, 15; Metropolitans, 10. Errors—Louisville, 2; Metropolitans, 6.

At Cincinnati—

Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 4.

At St. Louis—

Browns	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	—6
Athletic	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Browns, 12; Athletic, 5. Errors—Browns, none; Athletic, 2.

RUNNING RACE—RECORD BROKEN.

YOUNGSTOWN, Aug. 8.—George Smith, of Pittsburg, broke the professional 75 seconds running record yesterday in a race with Fred Vokes, whom he beat by two yards in 150 yards. Time, 14 3-5 seconds. The match was for $250 a side. The 15 seconds record was made by C. Westhall in Manchester, England, in 1851. Smith several years ago won the Sheffield, England, Handicap. Vokes was in the same race. The latter has been the champion sculler of the visiting amateur races under the name of Sealey.

ARCHERY.

The Potomac archers meet at Wallach school grounds on Wednesdays for practice, and on Fridays for team contests. Mrs. Bartlett will attend the national meeting at Chautauqua and present an invitation to the all archers in America to meet with the Potomacs at Washington early in October. The home archers are already making arrangements for the match, which will last two days, and will bring together at the capital quite a number of the best longbow shots in the country.

ITEMS.

The international lacrosse match between the Toronto and New York clubs will commence at 5 o'clock this afternoon at St. George, Staten Island.

The Irish lacrosse team arrived at New York on the Etruria yesterday. The men are in excellent condition for their games of to-morrow and Wednesday on Staten Island.

Two cricket matches, in which Ireland was arrayed against England at single wicket, were played on shipboard. The bat was manufactured extemporaneously. The ball was made of tow, and was tethered to the capstan with spun yarn. This made it difficult to score. Quoits, running races, and a practice game of lacrosse helped to keep the men in condition. In this game two balls were lost overboard. Oranges, turnips, and potatoes were substituted.

GALES ON THE JERSEY COAST.

Washouts on the Railroads Leading to Atlantic City—Washington Excursionists Arrive Home Safe.

Considerable feeling was manifested last night for the welfare of the excursionists, 450 in number, who left here for Atlantic City Saturday night at 10 o'clock. The alarm was due to dispatches stating that on Saturday a washout had occurred on the Camden and Atlantic road at New Gretna, about a half mile south of Egg Harbor. Several excursionists were detained by the accident at Atlantic City. At 10 o'clock Saturday night the break was repaired. The Washington party reached Atlantic City on time. They returned home at 8 o'clock this morning much pleased with their trip and the attention shown them by the railroad people. The passengers reported that the heavy rain that prevailed on the Jersey coast Saturday was very severe, and the washouts on the railroads leading into Atlantic City were extensive.

Alleged Purchase by the B. & O.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Careful investigation has failed to produce confirmation of the statements published in the *World* to the effect that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had, through the secret work of an agent, succeeded in purchasing an extensive tract of land across Bergen Neck, the possession of which, together with the water fronts both on Newark and New York bays, would give the road a fine independent terminus at the seaboard for the delivery and shipping of its traffic. The statement is not denied, however, nor is it without believers.

The Ocean Grove Campmeeting.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 8.—The young people's meetings are well attended. The temple, though twice enlarged, cannot accommodate all who seek admission. The congregation at the auditorium to-day filled every seat. Dr. Van Horne made the prayer. The preacher of the morning was Rev. J. M. Cremer, D. D., formerly United States minister to Switzerland.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Report of the Director of the Mint for the Past Year.

Dr. James P. Kimball, the director of the mint, has submitted his report on the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1885.

The production of gold is estimated at $31,800,000, an increase of $1,000,000 over the estimate for the calendar year 1884. The production of silver for the calendar year 1885, calculated at the coining rate in silver dollars, is estimated at $51,600,000, against $48,800,000 in 1884, an increase of $2,800,000.

Colorado still retains the foremost rank as the largest producer of the precious metals, California retaining second position. The most notable changes have been in Montana and Idaho, the production of the former having increased from $9,000,000 in 1884 to nearly $13,500,000 in 1885, and the latter from $3,970,000 in 1884 to $5,300,000 in 1885.

Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, and Dakota still hold their own, while the production of Arizona has slightly decreased.

The coinage executed during the calendar year at the coinage mints consisted of 47,544,521 pieces of the face value of $56,926,810. Of this amount 3,002,313 pieces, valued at $27,773,012, consisted of gold coin, and 51,925,544 pieces, valued at $28,962,176, of silver coin, the remainder minor coin.

The number of silver dollars coined during the calendar year 1885 was 28,097,707.

In addition to the coinage, gold and silver bars of the value of $27,490,095 were manufactured by the mints and assay offices during the year.

The total value of the bullion and coin imported into the United States during the calendar year was $41,418,129, of which $8,322,909 consisted of bullion and $33,095,120 of coin. Of the total imports, $23,615,311 consisted of gold and $17,773,718 of silver.

The total exports of gold and silver from the United States during the same year was $44,697,749, of which $11,417,207 was gold and $33,280,542 silver.

While the United States lost by net exportation during the year $15,507,821 in silver, it gained $12,238,104 by net exportation of gold.

The report contains an elaborate review of the coin circulation of the United States. The director's advance estimate of Jan. 1, 1886, is reviewed, as well as the estimates of his predecessor. Some errors in still earlier estimates have been corrected. A deduction from the stock of gold coin of $15,669,981 is made for bullion in the treasury July 1, 1873, heretofore included as coin, and for an error in exports of gold coin, as reported for 1874, $4,654,714, a total of $20,324,695. This, with the $30,000,000 deducted in his annual fiscal report, makes a total deduction of $50,324,695 from the estimates by his predecessor of the stock of gold coin in the United States.

The director estimates the amount of gold coin in the United States on January 1, 1886, to have been $533,485,453; of silver dollars, $218,259,761; subsidiary silver, $75,634,111; or a total stock of coin of $826,779,325.

Of the stock of gold coin, the United States treasury held, over and above outstanding gold certificates, $75,434,379, and the national banks, $156,383,592, including treasury and clearing house certificates. One thousand and fifteen state banks and trust companies held November 1, 1885, $31,255,789, which left in the hands of the people and other banks, $270,441,693.

Of the silver dollars which have been coined the United States treasury owns (not represented by silver certificates) $72,538,725; the national banks, $6,940,628.

The amount owned by private individuals and other banks (including those in the treasury represented by certificates outstanding) was $138,780,408.

Of the subsidiary silver about $27,000,000 was in the treasury and $47,000,000 outstanding.

The director reviews the estimates of coin circulation by various private and public writers, and adduces facts and figures in support of the correctness of his own estimates.

The report also contains valuable statistics in regard to the consumption of the precious metals. Circulars were sent to about 8,000 individuals and firms whose business led him to suppose that they were consumers of gold and silver in the industrial arts. Responses were received from 4,372 firms, of which 2,700 proved to be consumers. The value of the gold used by the 2,700 firms during the calendar year 1885 was reported as follows, namely: $10,857,944 against $14,500,000 reported by about the same number of firms to the director of the mint in 1884. Of this amount, about $2,800,000 consisted of United States coin and about $6,000,000 of stamped United States bars. The foreign coin used amounted to $178,000 and old jewelry to $819,000, leaving only $467,000 of native grains and $559,000 of wire and rolled plate.

The silver consumption reported by the same firms was $3,470,000, of which $124,910 consisted of United States coin, $3,775,975 of United States refinery bars, $40,000 of foreign coin, and $219,000 of old jewelry, plate, &c., leaving only $94,000 of native grains and about $217,000 of wire and rolled plate.

The result of this inquiry leads to the conclusion either that the consumption of gold and silver in the industrial arts has fallen off since 1883, or that there is less duplication in the returns than heretofore as between original and secondary manufacturers.

Having the benefit of the previous lists of jewelers and others and a recent edition of Zell's Business Directory, names were selected of persons only who had either replied heretofore or whom the director had reason to believe were engaged in the manufacture at first hand of gold and silver materials.

The report also contains some forty valuable statistical tables. In this report the director has dispensed with descriptions of mines and mining properties, which have been one of the features of previous reports, and also with paid essays on mining and metallurgical subjects from writers outside of the mint service, and has condensed the information in tabular statements. The bulk of the volume has thus been very materially reduced, without sacrificing anything material to its specific purpose.

A Protracted Struggle Will Ensue.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—The Huntsville (Mo.) coal miners have prepared a circular, setting forth their views on the strike begun on May 1 on account of the reduction in the price of mining from 94 cents to 80 cents per ton. At the interstate convention of miners and operatives held at Kansas City on July 13, 1886, a resolution was passed recommending that the troubles at Huntsville be made the subject of arbitration. The miners accordingly prepared an address to their employers, offering to arbitrate their differences. The proposal was for the miners to elect three men and the company three, each of these three to select one more, and these two to select one, thus forming a court of nine arbitrators to inform themselves thoroughly concerning the situation of the miners and the business, and decide the price per ton to be paid for mining. The offer to arbitrate has been refused by the operators, and war to the knife declared against the miners, according to the latter's statement of the case. The men have accepted the gage thus thrown down, and a protracted struggle will thus ensue.

The Equality and Rights of All.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Rev. Dr. O. P. Gifford, a Baptist pastor of Boston, preached here this morning on "Christ and the Woman of Samaria," urging that it was the duty of the people of the several Christian denominations to recognize the equality and the rights of all, to the end of bringing unity out of the diversity of opinion prevailing. He alluded to the shutting out of Unitarians from the great Sunday school parade at Brooklyn as a modern instance in keeping with the action of the Jews when they refused to have any dealings with the Samaritans.

Pullman's Manager Missing.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—F. J. Bradley, ex-manager of Pullman's extensive car works, near here is missing. About ten days ago he was replaced by Assistant Sessions, and his formal resignation was to have been accepted at a conference with Mr. Pullman last Monday. Bradley failed to keep an appointment for that purpose, and has not since been seen. He is believed to owe to various people an aggregate of about $5,000. He had been Pullman's manager for two years at a salary of $6,000, but lived very extravagantly.

BRITAIN'S "GREAT GUN RING."

Extreme Measures to Estop Exposures of Alleged Corruption of Government Officials to Secure Contracts for Ordnance—"A Spectacle Which Englishmen May Well Feel Ashamed Of."

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Sir William Armstrong Arms Manufacturing Company is resorting to extreme measures to estop the military newspaper exposures of the company's alleged corruption of government officials to secure contracts for the supply of ordnance. Recently the company applied to the queen's bench for an injunction to restrain Capt. Armit from continuing to publish in the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*, as he has been doing every week, fresh allegations of corruption of ordnance officials by the Armstrongs, pending the result of the action for libel brought by the company against the captain for his original allegation of corruption. In the succeeding exposures Capt. Armit has described in detail alleged cases of the grossest character, charging several distinguished personages with corruption and conspiracy, with having formed among themselves a ring for systematic robbery of the government. The court of queen's bench has just rendered its decision upon the petition for injunction. The court refuses to grant the injunction, and bases the refusal upon the ground that the alleged libels fall within the class of "privileged communications."

"If these libels are true," says the court, "it is of the utmost importance that the country should be made aware of the knowledge they convey."

Capt. Armit's object, it is believed, is to force the government to grant a royal commission of inquiry into his charges.

A SPECTACLE WHICH ENGLISHMEN MAY WELL FEEL ASHAMED OF.

Capt. Armit does not confine his exposures to the columns of "the military newspapers," but he also boldly publishes specific charges, accompanied by his signature, in the London *Times* of recent date, which latter is here quoted in full, as follows:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES: The reserve squadron of England affords at this moment a practical example of the danger this country is running by allowing the ordnance department to establish a monopoly now known as the "Great Gun Ring." The squadron under Vice Admiral Baird went to target practice during the week ending July 9, on which day it was ascertained that the whole of the 38 ton guns on board the Ajax have been disabled through the A tubes having cracked. It is a spectacle Englishmen may well feel ashamed of. The most powerful and latest-built ship, designed by Sir N. Barnaby—the Ajax—a failure in speed and sailing qualities, with guns disabled, unable to meet an enemy after firing a few rounds at target practice. What would have been the result in an action? A terrible national disaster—nothing less—and that disaster due to the fact that certain members of the ordnance select committee and of the ordnance department were shareholders in the private firm which, in conjunction with Woolwich, has designed our guns that burst, and adopted tubes that crack after only a few rounds have been fired with reduced charges. As it is, Vice Admiral Baird has been obliged to issue an order directing that the 38-ton guns of the Ajax be not fired in future.

How in time of war could she get back to a home point in safety under such circumstances, even if she were convoyed by the squadron? But that would necessitate the squadron leaving its station and sacrificing British interests. Surely, sir, it is time this question of our ordnance supply were inquired into by a royal commission, for there does not exist a sound gun in the service.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, ROBERT H. ARMIT.

LIKELY TO BE MURDER.

The Result of a Quarrel Between Two Drunken Men.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning several colored men got into a fight on F street, near Second southwest. Among the party were James Scaney and Robert Davis. The men had all been drinking, and were apparently but a short time out of a saloon. They were heard quarreling on the street over a game at cards. Scaney and Davis were the loudest talkers and leaders in the quarrel. When the men reached Second and F streets they stopped at the corner, and their quarrel was renewed. Scaney and Davis made it a personal matter, and epithets passed between them.

Scaney had the majority of sympathizers and this gave him encouragement. He applied a reproachful term to Davis, who immediately drew a pistol, and as Scaney turned his head for a moment Davis fired and the ball entered Scaney's head at the base of the brain. After the shooting the party fled. Officer Lightbrown came up a minute after the shot was fired, and found Scaney lying on the sidewalk in a pool of blood. The firing had by this time attracted several other policemen to the spot.

The wounded man was picked up and carried to the fourth precinct station house. After the wounds were dressed the police ambulance removed Scaney to Freedman's Hospital. Information of the guilty party reached the police, who notified all the precincts to be on the lookout for Davis. An hour or so after the dispatch was received, Davis was arrested by Sergt. Brosnan, who turned the prisoner over to the officers of the fourth precinct.

Lieut. Vernon yesterday asked Davis what lead him to shoot Scaney. Davis said that Scaney and three other colored men attacked him. He succeeded in knocking two of the men down, and in self-defense he was forced to shoot Scaney. The witnesses summoned in case of Scaney's death will tell a different story, the purport of which is that the shooting grew out of a drunken quarrel. Drs. Purvis and Shedd succeeded yesterday in extracting the bullet from Scaney's head. It had penetrated several inches, and when extracted it was as flat as if it had been pounded with a hammer. Scaney last night was in a precarious condition, with but little expectations that he would live. Davis takes things very coolly, and eat his supper with great relish. He is held for assault and battery with intent to kill. Davis told Lieut. Vernon that he had the pistol which he used in a table drawer in his house, 216 C street northwest. The pistol was found there. The ball that it carries is of moderate size.

STILL GREATER TORTURE

Inflicted Upon Insane Patients by Complaining About Cruel Treatment.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 8.—The brutality of some of the attendants employed at the insane hospital in this city has led the superintendent to put a lady in each ward to investigate and report upon the charges. Several attendants have been discharged within the past ten days, and reform has been inaugurated. The posts of the G. A. R. have entered upon an investigation, and one old soldier, who was in the hospital, has declared his readiness to give testimony as to the cruelty of attendants. Complaints by patients were not believed by the superintendent, and only brought down on the complainants still greater torture. One of these was taken into a bath room and the door locked, when he was kicked and stamped on until he promised never to complain again. Another patient became refractory, and an attendant named Amsden tripped him and threw him face downward on the floor, jumped astride of him, grasped him by the ears, and beat his face on the floor until the blood came plentifully. A third patient became restless one day and talked somewhat loudly to himself. An attendant took him into the back room and choked him almost into insensibility. When he came out the blood was flowing freely from his mouth and nose.

Powderly Threatens a Libel Suit.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 8.—Grand Master Workman Powderly has threatened to sue the *Gazette* of this city for its report of his remarks at the glassblowers' convention. This has led the *Gazette* to vouch for the correctness of its report and describe how it was obtained. A reporter had secretly gained access to the attic above the hall where the meeting was to be held. By boring an auger-hole through the ceiling, he was enabled to hear the speeches and make shorthand notes of them. The *Gazette* says the full report is being written out and will be sworn to before a magistrate.

ANTI-LEE DEMOCRATS.

MANY DELEGATES OPPOSED TO HIS FREE TRADE PRINCIPLES.

Exciting Scenes in the Alexandria Convention—Mr. Frank Hume Polls the Highest Vote—An Adjournment Without a Nomination.

The Democratic convention at Alexandria on Saturday was dull and insipid up to the eighty-sixth ballot, when the vote stood Meredith 8,406, Lee 7,850, and Lee was again dropped. On the ninety-sixth ballot the vote was Foster 8,504, Lee 7,751. From this to the 100th ballot the result varied but little, the Lee men having put up several candidates, among them A. G. Willis, of Culpeper, a gentleman of high character, and one of the most substantial farmers of that county, but he, too, was defeated by Foster. On the 100th ballot Foster received 8,406 votes and Lee 57,850. Motion after motion was made to rescind the two-third rule, but every time it was defeated by the opposition to Lee. At 12:30 o'clock a recess was taken for one hour for the purpose of consultation.

Upon reassembling the Lee men put up Capt. A. D. Payne, of Fauquier county, and on the 107th ballot the vote was Payne, 9,117; Foster, 7,048. For several ballots Payne ran ahead until the 113th, which resulted: Foster, 8,204; Payne, 8,061. Lee was then put up again and he was beaten by Foster on the next ballot.

Just as the 119th ballot was about to be taken, George D. Wise, representative from the Richmond district, came into the convention and took a seat nearby the Fauquier delegation. Seeing this Frank V. Winston, of Louisa county, moved that Wise be invited to address the convention, but this was met with such decided signs of disapprobation as to cause Wise to leave the hall by the back door. The temper of the convention was against hearing Wise, and as one member said in the hearing of the reporter of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN he did not want any advice from Wise, as he could not even control his own district.

Before the 123th ballot was taken Mr. Brent, of Alexandria, moved to adjourn sine die. Mr. Nicol, of Prince William, moved an amendment to the effect that the convention adjourn to meet Aug. 18; the substitute was voted down and the vote was taken on motion of Mr. Brent to adjourn sine die. The vote had been taken and the secretary was about to announce it, when a motion was made to take a recess for ten minutes: this was done, and after the recess Mr. Brent asked leave to withdraw the motion to adjourn sine die, which was granted. The struggle continued until 6 o'clock without reaching any result, motion after motion being made to adjourn, but every time voted down. It was becoming more apparent every hour that the opposition to Lee was gaining strength, and, in order to help Lee if possible, at 6 o'clock a recess was taken until 8 o'clock. During the recess the different delegations held meetings and consulted as to the best means to defeat Lee and to elect some one of the other favorites. A United States senator was present with one of the delegations advising and consulting.

At 8 o'clock the convention met, and went immediately to work. Mr. Frank Hume was again placed in nomination, and Payne, of Fauquier, was put up against him. The ballot which gave the 127th, resulted—Hume, 9,175, Payne, 7,291. Nothing very different from what had been occurring all day happened until the 142d ballot, when Mr. Frank Hume was again put in nomination against Payne, put up by the Lee men. The excitement during this ballot was intense as county after county wheeled into line for Hume, and before the voting was done it was evident that Hume had received the necessary two-thirds. But before the vote was announced Culpeper changed her vote, which reduced Hume's vote 500. The vote was then announced, as follows: Hume, 10,650; Payne, 5,889. and Hume, by the change of the vote of Culpeper county, was beaten by 217 votes, as 10,867 votes were required to give him the nomination.

Mr. S. G. Brent arose and withdrew Mr. Frank Hume's name from before the convention. Another ballot was then taken, with Lee against Capt. Foster, which resulted—Lee, 10,317; Foster, 5,948, Lee still lacking 550 of a nomination. From then on until the convention adjourned Lee continued to lose ground. On the last ballot—the 161th—the vote stood: Lee, 8,661; Foster, 7,604. Then a motion was made to adjourn until the 25th of August, which was carried almost unanimously.

Thus, after a session of three days and