The Indiana State Sentinel.

VOL. XXXI--NO. 27. INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1885. WHOLE NO. 1,585.

HANCOCK AT M'GREGOR,

To Conduct the Military Display in Removing the Remains of General Grant.

He Marches Up the Slope to the Cottage at the Head of His Staff—Admitted to the Cottage—Doors Thrown Open Later.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, August 1.—The last few time about General Grant's face yesterday was owing largely, the undertakers say, to the unfavorable lights and shadows of the room in which the body lay. Late last night, when the casket was opened, the body gave forth to the senses no evidence of other than favorable conditions. Preparations are being used to remove the heavy, dark circles from beneath the eyes. The remains have been examined within twelve hours, and the extremities and limbs were found to be fully under the control of the embalming preparations. Undertaker Merritt believes the body will be preserved in most excellent condition until long after the final leave shall have been taken of it.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, August 2.—This has been a memorial day at the Grant cottage, and the family have been saying farewell to the dead. This afternoon the widow asked that Dr. Newman should be sent for. When he came, Mrs. Grant reminded the pastor that her dead would be hers, only a little while longer, and asked him to be with the family while they gathered in the cottage parlor to say their farewells. Thus it was that about 2 o'clock, Mrs. Grant and her daughter and each of her three sons and their wives, were in the room with the dead. Dr. Newman and his wife were also present. The family surrounded the catafalque, Mrs. Grant, from a table, brought her dead husband's Bible, which she opened and passed to Dr. Newman. It was found that the book was opened at the 11th chapter of Job. The chapter was read, then the clergyman read the 15th and 16th verses, and then a prayer of gratitude was offered up—gratitude for the beautiful character of the silent one. After this the entire family, alone with their pastor, entered with him into a religious conversation, and then each and all dwelt upon reminiscences recalled by the General's last sickness.

Dr. Newman, after carefully scanning the General's face, expressed satisfaction at its appearance and the opinion that the remains are in a condition of perfect preservation.

In accordance with the desire of Colonel Grant, the body of General Grant will lie in state at this place from 12 to 6 o'clock tomorrow.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, August 3.—General Hancock arrived here this morning. He telegraphed here from Saratoga that no salutes should be fired in his honor upon his arrival at Mount McGregor, as it would be in bad taste. The General marched at the head of his staff up the slope to the cottage, when he was met by Colonel Grant. None but the General and his staff officers were admitted to the cottage at that time, but later the doors were thrown open to the general public.

Notwithstanding a heavy rain storm, the trains up the mountain from Saratoga were crowded, and the single file of those who passed through the cottage to view the remains did not cease until 6 o'clock. The funeral services over the remains of the departed General will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Rev. Dr. Newman will deliver the funeral sermon (inside the cottage, if it is storming,) from the veranda, if it is fair. Dr. Newman will not speak either at Albany or New York. The Grand Army ritual service will be conducted at New York by Meade Post, of Philadelphia. General Hancock and staff will come up from Saratoga in the morning in time for the service, and General Sherman will accompany them. The programme of saluting with cannon tomorrow, according to the order of the War Department, will be thirteen guns at sunrise, thirty-eight at sunset, and one gun every hour throughout the day. Colonel Grant this evening issued an invitation to all representatives of foreign nations accredited to this Government to participate in the ceremonies in New York.

Voluminous Correspondence.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Applications for positions in the funeral cortege and offers of personal service for staff and other duties connected with the military escort on the occasion continue to pour in to Major General Hancock's office, on Governor's Island, and have necessitated the employment of several extra clerks and the appointment of Lieutenant Lumley as aid on the staff to assist Captain Young and Lieutenant Allen in filing and recording the mass of correspondence. Admiral Jouett landed from a steamer launch at 11:15 this morning and had a long interview with Major General Hancock in relation to the disposition of the naval force under the Admiral's command. A prominent official stated that the various men-of-war would be stationed at different points in North River and fire salutes during the progress of the funeral precession. The matter of the marines and sailors parading as a portion of the escort is not yet settled. A dispatch was received on behalf of President Cleveland asking for a position in the line. It is intended that the President and Vice President, with the members of the Cabinet, and also ex-Presidents and ex-Vice Presidents and members of their cabinets, will be invited by the Grant family to participate. Colonel Fred Grant, on the application of General Meade Post No. 1, G. A. R., of Philadelphia, that they be allowed the privilege of the closing services, granted the request, but on the appeal of the Rev. Dr. Newman for the same privilege, Col. Grant and Rev. Dr. Newman went to Gen. Hancock's representative and stated that it was the wish of the family that Dr. Newman be granted his request. The committee from Philadelphia reported the revocation of the order to their Post, who feel sore over the change and have written to Gen. Hancock asking him to reconsider the matter. The General has referred the whole matter back to Col. Fred Grant. As the ceremonies of the G. A. R. immediately precede the religious closing services of the Rev. Dr. Newman, the matter will likely be allowed to remain as it is at present settled.

Ex-Presidents Invited.

NEW YORK, August 1.—General Hancock has notified the ex-Presidents that President Cleveland desires their presence at the services. Ex-Presidents Arthur and Hayes have been invited. A communication was received from John B. Clark, Clerk of the House of Representatives, stating that twenty senators and fifty members, exclusive of the committee, wish to know if any provision has been made for them. The Senatorial Committee sent word that they would meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on August 8.

James L. Wells, of Rochester, asked if it would not be appropriate to have one-armed veterans lead the horses of the funeral car instead of colored men.

The War Wiped Out Forever.

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 1.—General Simon Cameron sent the following telegram to-day from Donegal Farm, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania:

To Colonel Fred D. Grant, Mount McGregor, N. Y.:

I am glad to know that Generals Johnston, Buckner and Gordon are going to act as pall bearers with Sherman and Sheridan. Your father's prayer for peace to his country has been answered and the last bitterness of the war is wiped out forever.

(Signed) SIMON CAMERON.

A St. Louis Delegation Appointed.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—That the city of St. Louis, which was for a number of years the residence of General Grant, and where he had many old and intimate friends, may be directly represented in the obsequies of the dead soldier and statesman, Mayor Francis has appointed a delegation of some thirty leading citizens of the city to go to New York and take part in the solemn ceremonies of next Saturday. This delegation will leave here on Wednesday in a special Pullman car. The Mayor has also asked some twenty prominent St. Louisians, now in the East, to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Friday morning and join in paying this last tribute to their old and honored friend. General Hancock has been notified of the appointment of this delegation and has been requested to give it a suitable place in the procession.

General Grant's Pall Bearers.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The President having been requested by Mrs. Grant to name the pall bearers for General Grant's funeral, he has appointed the following: General W. T. Sherman, United States Army; Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan, United States Army; Admiral David D. Porter, United States Navy; Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, United States Navy; General Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia; General Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky; Hamilton Fish, of New York; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; George W. Childs, of Pennsylvania; John A. Logan, of Illinois; George Jones, of New York; Oliver Hoyt, of New York.

Surgical and Pathological Aspects of General Grant's Case.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Dr. George Shrady, one of General Grant's medical advisors, will publish in the Medical Record of August 1 an extended review of the "Surgical and Pathological Aspects of General Grant's Case." He believes that the disease had its inception in the month of June, 1884, and gives a succinct history of the progress and treatment of the case from the day in October, 1884 last, when General Grant first called on Dr. Baker, his family physician, up to its fatal termination. It suggests no new theories in regard to the cause, and is rather intended to be a correct narrative for the benefit of the medical fraternity.

Grant Memorial Service in Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, August 3.—The Grant memorial service in Westminster Abbey bids fair to bring together the largest assemblage of Americans that has ever been held in London. The Dean of Westminster will come to London specially to officiate. The music will be the same as that rendered at the funeral of Lord Lawrence.

LONDON, August 3.—The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British army; the Marquis of Lorne, General Lord Wolseley and M. Martinez, Chilian Ambassador to England, have signified their intention of being present at the memorial services in honor of General Grant at Westminster Abbey to-morrow. Mr. Gladstone also says he will go if his health permits. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught will be represented by equiries. The Duke of Argyle, John Bright and many other distinguished gentlemen have written letters expressing their regret at their inability to attend.

Among the American visitors to London who will go to the Abbey are Chief Justice Waite, Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, Senator Edmunds and Senator Hawley. The American Committee, which has charge of the services, say that the warmth with which Englishmen everywhere have responded to invitations to attend have been very flattering.

Funeral Train Time Table.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 2.—The time table of General Grant's funeral train has been issued. The train will leave Albany at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Grand Central Station, New York, at 5 p. m.

The Monument Association.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Grant Monument Association to-day issued an address to the clergy of the United States, suggesting that contributions be asked in their respective churches after services on the Sunday following the burial of General Grant, the sums contributed to go towards the erection of a monument to his memory, above his grave.

Congressmen for Grant's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Clerk Clark, of the House of Representatives, wishes all Congressmen who desire to attend General Grant's funeral to telegraph him at Washington, so that General Hancock may be advised and provision made for them in the line of procession.

Fitzhugh Lee and Hancock.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 3.—The following telegraphic correspondence passed between Fitzhugh Lee and General Hancock:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., August 2.

To General Fitzhugh Lee, Alexandria, Va.:

Would it be agreeable to you to be appointed as aide on the occasion of the ceremonies in connection with the obsequies of General Grant? If it would, you will be so announced. Please reply by telegraph. W. S. HANCOCK, Major General.

ALEXANDRIA, August 3, 1885.

General W. S. Hancock, Mount McGregor:

Your telegram received. I accept the position, because by so doing I can testify my respect for the memory of a great soldier, and thus return, as far as I can, the generous feelings he has expressed towards the soldiers of the South.

FITZHUGH LEE.

The London Times on Grant.

LONDON, August 4.—The Times has another leader to-day devoted to eulogizing General Grant, whom it lauds as a noble and pure-minded hero. It says: "To-day the country's sympathy is with our trans-Atlantic sister, while the South shakes hands with the North over General Grant's bier in acknowledgment of National amity.

A Grant Monument at Fort Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., August 3.—A meeting was held at General Miles' headquarters at Fort Leavenworth to-day, for devising plans for raising subscription funds to place a Grant monument on the Military Reservation at Fort Leavenworth. General Miles presided. Among those present from abroad were ex-Governor Crittenden, of Missouri; Governor Martin, of Kansas; Colonel Stewart, Department Commander G. A. R., of Kansas, and General Martin, of the army. Telegrams were read from Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri; B. R. Sherman, Governor of Iowa; Senator Plumb, Judge McCrary and others, warmly indorsing the movement. A committee of arrangements was appointed, with General Miles, Chairman, and letters were sent to the Governors Marmaduke, of Missouri; Daulls, of Nebraska; Eaton, of California, and Sherman, of Iowa, asking their co-operation in raising funds. The idea of placing a Grant monument west of the Mississippi, at Fort Leavenworth, originated with Generals Miles and Sheridan, in conversation between these gentlemen while in camp in the Indian Territory.

Mr. Cox at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—Mr. Cox, the United States Minister has arrived here. He will be presented to the Sultan next week.

LOGAN AS A CANDIDATE.

His Friends and Managers Already Pipe-Laying for His Nomination.

Interesting Conversation Between Voorhees and Pendleton on the Civil Service Reform Bill—Higgins Tired of Being a National Issue.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The re-election of General Logan to the Senate, I was lately told by an Illinois man, who knows the politics of that State like a book, was largely due to the consuming ambition of Colonel Morrison. There are Democrats who could have beaten him.

"Will Logan be a formidable candidate for the Presidency?"

"By the time the convention comes round it is my opinion that he will be the only candidate. He has managers in Illinois as well as in this city who are carrying on an active correspondence in the interest of his candidacy. They expect by this movement to obtain sufficient pledges before the other candidates are in the field."

"What of Blaine?"

"He will devote himself to literature and grow, as he gets older, in the dignity of a distinguished citizen. Logan will run on his war record, and the greatest of the volunteer Generals will be more formidable three years hence than he was a year ago, at the tail of the National ticket."

I have tried to study General Logan. The respect shown to no publicist is less perfunctory and more assiduous. That all this has a meaning, is palpable.

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A gentleman who was present lately detailed to me a conversation between Senator Voorhees and ex-Senator Pendleton, previous to the passage of the Civil Service law, that he overheard. They were lunching together, and conversing in the friendliest spirit.

"Pendleton," said Voorhees, "there is something in your bill that distresses me—something that no argument against the measure has yet disclosed. From companionship with you I have derived the highest pleasure and profit. The idea of being separated from you is full of melancholy, and I can not repel the idea that the passage of that bill will retire one of my best friends permanently to private life. The author of a measure that under any pretext whatsoever takes power from the people will be made to feel the full force of electoral resentment at the first opportunity. I have two reasons for opposing it: First, an inability to reconcile its provisions with the genius of our system; second, a desire to continue in an elective office."

But Gentleman George was wedded to his idols.

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Higgins is getting tired of being a National issue. I have this from a gentleman who knows; but additional evidence is unnecessary, for looks make out a case. Higgins is rather above the average size, and one who could describe him as prepossessing would want the favor of the appointment clerk very bad. Yet, this is true: I will write the language as it fell to me from his lips: "The devil is not always as black as painted." He is said to have had an unsatisfactory interview with the President; but the report is hardly worth recording here, as the account of an unsatisfactory interview in such a quarter would hardly have found its way into the papers. But the well known figure of Mr. Higgins is frequently visible upon the street, and it is no longer told as a secret that he would like to be elected Door-keeper of the House.

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The recent action of the Postmaster of Baltimore is also worthy of attention. He has notified the women clerks in his office that they must go on September 30. Does he want to fill their places with women affiliated with his own party (Democratic), or does he intend to appoint men instead? In one case he would be an offensive partisan, but in the other he would offend the highest civilization in the world. JAP TURPEN.

Washington Gleanings.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Hon. Frederick Hoover received his instructions to-day and departed for his home in Remington, Ind. He will move to his post of duty August 10. Of all the Indian agencies his is the most responsible, the largest bond being required. The agency is one in which Secretary Lamar took particular interest, and under the circumstances it may be regarded a high compliment to Mr. Hoover.

Darnell, the department clerk, who was "bounced" at the instigation of Congressman Matson, still continues a subject of the liveliest curiosity. Washington people are anxious to behold the Republican officer in whose case the election last fall actually meant a change. The story of his distress is being wired to every section of the country.

The Indianians are expecting Hon. Joseph E. McDonald on Sunday evening, to remain several days.

Hughes East is here.

A TERRIFIC CYCLONE

On the Delaware River—The Steamer Major Reybold Wrecked and Immense Damage Done.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—A terrific cyclone, sweeping up the Delaware River this afternoon, struck this city near Greenwich Point, demolishing a portion of the works of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, and injuring several employes. It then took a course across the river, wrecking the river steamer Major Reybold and the ferryboat Peerless. The storm blew the pilot, Emory Townsend, and Captain Eugene Reybold, of the steamer Reybold, into the river, drowning the former and painfully injuring the Captain. The Peerless was swept clean almost to the water's edge. When the Major Reybold left her dock for Salem, N. J., she had on board about fifty passengers, although, as no tickets had been sold, it is impossible to ascertain the exact number. There were also about fourteen officers and deck hands. Of this number of people on the wrecked boat, it does not appear that any lives were lost, except that of the pilot, although it is not impossible that some of the passengers were washed off and lost without any one knowing of the fatal circumstance.

A steam tug coming up the river after the disaster, reports that the body of a woman was seen for a few minutes floating in the river near the spot where the cyclone struck the steamboat, but she sank out of sight and could not be found when the tug made search for her.

B. H. Warner, one of the passengers, describes the scene. He was standing on the upper deck and saw the black storm approaching, but as it moved rather slowly, he supposed it was a rain storm. When it struck the boat he discovered that its immense force came from its rotary motion. He and several others were thrown through a hole to the lower deck, and all the upper works were swept away. The confusion among the passengers was indescribable, and several of them jumped into the river, but Mr. Warner believes that all of them were rescued. While the cyclone was upon the vessel everything was as black as the blackest night. Sofas were broken to splinters and carpets torn to shreds in the cabin as if they had been paper. The cyclone, he thinks, lasted about a minute, and after it passed the vessel rolled and pitched frightfully in the great waves, and came near swamping.

The storm then passed over to the Jersey side, striking John Dialogue's ship yards, below Canighsport, and destroying the buildings of the establishment. It then took a course along the New Jersey River front, demolishing all the buildings in its path, up to Bridge avenue, Camden. At this point the cyclone took an easterly course to Fifth street, Camden, embracing in its path all that section of the city between Second and Fifth streets, to the Delaware River, which washes the northern section of the city. Passing over the river, skirting Petty's Island, the storm passed over to that part of the Twenty-fifth Ward of Philadelphia known as Richmond. In its ravages in Camden scores of dwelling houses were unroofed, and some of them thrown down, and the damage to the business property along the river front is enormous. Hundreds of families were rendered homeless, and one victim, Charles Daizy, was killed outright, at the American Dredging Works. Another, Harry Stevens, had his leg cut off by a flying piece of timber, and will probably die. The path of the storm through Richmond was marked with death and destruction. Its track was almost due north from the Port Richmond coal wharves. About 150 dwelling houses were wrecked, or so badly damaged as to be rendered unfit for habitation, and 200 families were driven from their homes to be cared for by their neighbors.

A number of people were seriously and some fatally injured. A girl of ten years, Lizzie McNeigh, was killed at her home, 1,722 Melvin street, in sight of her mother, who was herself pinned to the floor by fallen rafters, a few feet from her dying child. It is impossible as yet to estimate the amount of damage done. Following are the names of the killed and injured as far as can be ascertained: Dead—Emory Townsend, of Salem, N. J., pilot of the steamboat Major Reybold; Charles Daizy, aged forty-nine, a ship carpenter, killed instantly by flying timbers at the wharf of the American Dredging Company, Camden; Lizzie McVeigh, aged ten, crushed to death between timbers at her residence, 1,722 Melvin street, Philadelphia.

Injured—On steamboat Mayor Reybold: Morris Doyle, engineer, slightly; Captain Reybold, seriously cut; Welch, a deckhand, severely cut; W. Gessner, a passenger, temple artery severed, injuries serious.

Injured—At Camden: Harry Stevens, aged twenty-one, probably fatally injured, his right leg severed below the knee by flying timbers; Stewart Johnson, colored, of the dredging tug Pacific, severely injured about the face and body; John Wetcher, injured seriously about the head; Benjamin Smith, right arm broken and injured internally; Alonzo Maxwell, aged sixteen, injured by falling walls; Charles Thompson, Manager of the Camden Tool Works, injured in face and neck by falling walls; Jacob Miller, leg broken; John Silk, head badly cut; Elmer Locke, bruised about body; Mrs. Josephine McKinley, cut about face and body; John Brown, injured in Philadelphia; Annie McVeigh, aged fifty (mother of the dead child, Lizzie McVeigh), badly cut about the body; Annie McVeigh, aged fifteen, cut about the face and limbs; Michael Kent, aged fifty-five, back broken; William N. Harb (of Short & Harb, hosiery manufacturers), struck by falling bricks, causing depression of the brain. It is thought he will die.

The following employes at Short & Harb's mill were also injured, Annie Botts, aged sixteen, arm broken; Annie Raron, aged sixteen; Emma Power, nineteen; Emma Thomas, eighteen; Emma Michner, nineteen; John Thornton, fifteen.

Mr. John Dialogue, of Camden, whose works were destroyed, says: "Looking out the door upon the river, I saw the tornado approach. I could see the buildings of the Pennsylvania Salt Works, on the Philadelphia side, going off like chaff. Then the storm struck the Major Reybold, which was partially abreast of my place. Portions of her upper works were whirled fully 400 feet into the air. A tremendous roar preceded it. The moving fury resembled a dense mass of rolling black smoke, and it traveled within ten feet of the surface of the water in the river. A singular phenomenon was witnessed, not only by myself, but by others. Thif was a huge ball of fire, fully ten feet in diameter, which swifty accompanied the storm cloud. After playing said havoc with my establishment I saw this ball of fire explode about 250 yards north of me, with a report so terrific as to shake the very foundations of the buildings in my yards. Following this came a number of explosions, but of less force. All the sky to the eastward was unusually bright and had a sort of rainbow appearance. In fact, this was one of the most remarkable sights of the kind that I had ever seen. The ball of fire, which was exploded, I am satisfied, played the mischief at the American Dredging Company's place."

Short & Harb's three-story hosiery mills, on Salmon street, Richmond, this city, was completely wrecked, and scattered in all directions. There were about eighty people employed in the mill, most of them young girls, and the effect was to throw them into a panic. A large number jumped from the second story windows, and were only slightly injured, while others were hurled to the ground with the falling walls, and struck by pieces of falling timber and bricks. Before the storm the air was filled with flying debris, and people seeing the awful sight fled in terror by the hundreds to their cellars. The cyclone lasted between four and five minutes, and was marked by terrific puffs and roars. In is a singular fact that flat roofed houses suffered the most, the wind with the utmost ease catching them under the cornice, lifting them as though they were sheets of paper. There was hardly an instance where a mansard-roof building was wrecked, so great was the violence of the wind that the fronts and sides of houses were mashed as though they were egg shells. Roofs were carried hundreds of yards away. Shade trees were mowed down like platoons of soldiers on battlefields. Great monster trees that had stood the storms of years were uprooted or broken off like pipe-stems. Buildings which it would seem that an ordinary storm would demolish, and which were in the direct path of the storm, were spared, while their neighbors, modern structures of brick, would be gutted or wrecked outright.

A Shocking Accident.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Nine men got into a bucket to-day to be hauled to the top of a shaft connecting with the new Croton Aqueduct. When sixty feet up the bucket caught on a projection and tipped. Four men were thrown out and two clung to the bucket; the other two, William Cunninham and Tim Harrington, were dashed to death. Of the men who clasped the bucket, John Hase had his left arm broken and his scalp injured in several places, and William Ryan suffered injuries about the head besides probable internal wounds.

A Singer Silenced.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 2.—Ferd D. Goslee, the well known singer, musical composer and song writer, died in this city Saturday night aged thirty-six, after a long and painful illness. Diseased was the author of "Sweet Sixteen," "'Neath the Oaks," "Love's Imitation," "Kiss Me Good-Night, Sweetheart," and one now in press, "Yours as Ever." He also made popular the song "Only an Ivy Leaf," by Sheardon. He was unmarried.

WAR FOR A CERTAINTY

Will Occur With Russia Should a Tory Majority be Elected.

The Salisbury Cabinet Preserving Peace, to Gain Time, Against Their Predilections—Close Relations Between the India Office and the War Office.

LONDON, August 2.—Advices from St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Paris and Constantinople all point to the certainty of war if a Tory majority is returned to Parliament at the next election. Churchill, referring to the Central Asian question, declares that the Tory leaders will be neither cajoled, nor deceived, nor frightened by Russian tactics, but intend to preserve peace to gain time to make the northwest frontier of India absolutely impregnable against any Russian army. This statement admirably defines the Anglo-Russian situation. The Cabinet against their personal predelections are preserving the peace to gain time. When they are ready, if still in office, the mask will be thrown off and war invited. The one flaw in the programme is the provoking freedom preserved by the Russian generals to bring on a conflict, whenever and wherever they think best. Churchill chafes under what he designates a situation gravely compromised. The Queen and country have been pledged, he declares, and positions of incalculable military and strategic importance irrevocably ceded to Russia. The Liberals were not a fighting government. They said in effect, we can do nothing, we are not a military power. If Russia would oblige us by annexing the British West India Islands, we should know how to take it. The admiralty would be up and at 'em in less than no time, but as it is, we can only threaten and protest. The Tories take a different view. They argue that an empire containing just four times the population of Russia and its annexations, and with vastly more money and facilities for waging war at command, ought to have no real difficulty in the time of need in raising four times the military strength of Russia. They say it is a mere question of cost, resolution and necessity.

Under the new regime the India office and War office have been brought into unusually close relations of late. One of the first discoveries Churchill made on taking the India office was that nothing effective in the way of military preparations could be done without the energetic co-operation of the Horse Guards. Under the Liberal Government the relations of the two departments become painfully strained. The military element were enraged at the shilly-shallying of the political heads and settled down into a feeling that under their management future events could bring nothing but ruin and disaster to British arms. The advent of fighting Lord Randolph to the India office and practical William H. Smith to the War office put life into everything, and the style in which the money Childers was good enough to provide for Tory spending is melting away, would break the grand old old man's heart, could he get behind the scenes once more, if but for one hour.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Violent Storms—New Cases and Deaths From Cholera.

MADRID, August 3.—Storms of great violence swept over the central and northern portions of Spain yesterday, destroying much property, and in many places utterly ruining the telegraph lines. Many persons are reported to have been killed.

The number of new cases of cholera throughout Spain yesterday was 3,807, and of deaths from the disease, 1,365. In this city thirty-seven new cases and twenty-three deaths were recorded.

The Correspondencia Espano reports that five persons were suffocated while in a house that was being fumigated at Jaen. The cholera continues to spread to new provinces.

In the whole of Spain, on Saturday, there were reported 3,820 new cases of cholera and 1,464 deaths from that disease. The Military Governor of Granada has succumbed to the pestilence. Cholera is raging in the convict settlement at Carthagena.

Another Great Earthquake in Asia.

LONDON, August 3.—Dispatches from Tashkend, in Asiatic Russia, state that a great earthquake has visited that region. It damaged most of the houses in the town of Bisheerzeek, and ruined the cities of Sulak and Belvoodsk. In the latter place a church was shaken to fragments while it was crowded with worshipers, a large number of whom were killed. The earth opened in great fissures, and many people were swallowed up. Shocks continue to be felt, and the inhabitants are panic stricken.

Munster Bank Meetings.

DUBLIN, August 2.—At both the Cork and Dublin meetings of the shareholders in the Munster Bank, held to-day, it was decided to sanction a voluntary liquidation of the bank's affairs. A Committee of Directors was appointed to complete the work of liquidation.

El Mahdi's Selections.

SUAKIM, August 3.—The Mahdi has selected Abdullah for the Southern Soudan, Osman Digna for the Northern Soudan, Senussi for Egypt, and Mallah Abdullahman for Kordofan and Darfur, to continue the war, and appropriated 20,000,000 piastres therefor.

No Cholera in France.

MARSEILLES, July 31.—The municipal authorities renew their assertions that there is no cholera on the frontier. All precautions are being taken to prevent the disease from entering the country.

The Zulficar Park Question.

BRUSSELS, August 3.—The Nord says that England has consented to Russia's proposal to leave the Zulficar question to be settled by the Joint Boundary Commission.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION

Of Three Young Ladies at Wilmington, Delaware.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—A special from Wilmington, Delaware, gives the following account of a bold assault upon and attempted abduction of three young ladies, visiting the family of William B. Adams, of that city. They were in the yard, in the rear of the house, about 10 o'clock last night, when they saw a man on the roof of the back building. Before they could give an alarm two other men sprang from hiding places, and each one seized a woman, and the two were dragged to the rear of the yard and thrown down a small embankment.

The three women screamed lustily. The two men jumped the back fence, and escaped just as Mr. Adams in his night clothes ran down stairs with a pistol in his hand. As he came near the door opening into the yard, a man—presumably the one on the roof—dashed in and ran to the front of the house. Adams started in purtuit, and the thief, who had reached the vestibule, held the inside door shut while he opened the front door. With a jump he left the house, Adams in pursuit for half a block, firing his revolver four times as he ran. The man escaped. The clothing of the women was very badly torn.

The names of the three young women were Ella R. Slaugh, Annie Eakin and Ella Baines, the latter from Philadelphia. Miss Slaugh was completely prostrated by the shock. She was carried into the house in a comatose condition, and Dr. Franz was summoned. He found that her temple had been cut, and that she was badly bruised. Though Miss Eakin sustained a severe nervous shock, she escaped injury. Miss Baines was not hurt. The affair is looked upon in two lights by the neighbors. One is that the assailants tried to smother the girls until they could rob the house, and the other, which finds more credence, that it was a deliberate and bold attempt to abduct the young misses.

HEAVY RAINS.

The Depressed Portions of Baltimore Flooded.

BALTIMORE, August 3.—It has been raining heavily here to-day. Jones Falls overflowed, and Harrison street and Center market space were inundated to the depth of two feet. Cellars are flooded in the western section of the city. At Frederick City, Carroll's Creek overflowed its banks, and residents in the depressed portion of this city were all driven from their homes.

A Rain That Appeared Like a Cloud Burst.

READING, Pa., August 3.—The rain this morning was very heavy, and appeared like a cloud burst. Many streets were filled with water from curb to curb. The cellars of many houses were flooded. The workmen were driven out of many foundries by the water running into the working rooms. Great damage was done to the orchards and tobacco crop.

In this city, near Second and Washington streets, a culvert burst and a dozen houses standing low were submerged from ten to twelve feet. Some women working in their yards were thrown over, and household furniture was floating all around the vicinity.

The Cyclone in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, August 3.—Advices from various points throughout the State show the storm to have been the most disastrous that ever visited this section. A cyclone swept a path 200 yards in width through Cecil County, houses, barns and bridges being carried away. Trees were blown half a mile, and a loaded freight train with all breaks on was blown a mile along the tracks. Through the Middletown Valley very heavy damage is reported. The loss throughout the State is roughly estimated at $150,000.

Severe Rain and Thunder Storm.

NEW YORK, August 3.—A severe wind, rain and thunder storm prevailed here most of the day and night. No damage to property is reported in this vicinity, but the telegraph wires in nearly every direction have been practically useless most of the day. The storm at Philadelphia cut off communication with that city, Baltimore, Washington and points beyond for several hours.

Rain and Hail.

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 3.—The Fargo-Argus' special reports of a furious hail and rain storm in central Sargent County Sunday evening, damaging two thousand acres of wheat, part of it total; it also reports a destructive hail in James valley, loss not known.

Shenandoah Flooded.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., August 3.—The most terrific storm ever known here set in at an early hour this morning and continued during the whole day, doing much damage by way of flooding cellars, etc.

A MAIDEN'S MISERY.

An Expectant Bride Deserted by Her Affianced—A Race for a Train.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 2.—Abraham Goldburg and Miss Annette Makubalsky were to have been married at noon Friday, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 119 East Jefferson street. It was arranged that the groom would drive to the house in a carriage and there meet his affianced. At the agreed time the bride was decked out in her bridal attire, and the preacher was in waiting. The bridesmaid and groomsman were also in attendance, but the clock struck 12, and still the groom had not put in an appearance. The time wore away into the afternoon, and yet no sign of Goldburg. The bride grew restless, and two of her friends who were in attendance volunteered to go out and hunt up the laggard lover. They started out to explore the cause of the delay, and turned in First street. They had gone but a short distance when a carriage wheeled down the street with a solitary male occupant. They recognized him as the groom, and pursued. A head was thrust through one of the windows of the vehicle, and a word was spoken to the driver. Immediately the horses increased their speed. It was evident that the vehicle was bound for the Short Line depot, and a race between the carriage and the footmen was made for this objective point. The carriage landed an easy winner, and the groomsmen came up just in time to see the Cincinnati train crossing First street, with Goldburg as one of the occupants. The groom has not been seen or heard of since. His flight was reported to the bride, who was prostrated with grief, and has continued very ill ever since.

Died in the Station House of Chronic Inflammation of the Brain.

CHICAGO, July 31.—A man named Jacob Erb suddenly died in the Police Court last Monday from the supposed effects of long continued intoxication. An inquest was held to-day, at which County Physician Bluthart created a sensation and caused the officers' faces to pale when he testified that Jacob Erb died of chronic inflammation of the brain, and was no drunkard, but a very sick man. "The great mistake," he said, "that the police did not diagnose the man's case. He was carried into the station in a semi-unconscious condition and booked for drunkenness, whereas he was only sick. This goes to show the necessity of a medical examiner at the police stations to guard against the incarceration of persons under similar circumstances." The policeman examined thought they had in no wise exceeded their prerogatives. The jury returned a verdict that Jacob Erb died of chronic meningitis, paralysis of the heart and lungs following.

Obituary.

DALLAS, Tex., July 31.—A. Harwood died this morning at the residence of his son on Mountain Creek. He was Chief Clerk of the Confederate Postoffice Department at Richmond from 1861 to 1862. He afterward served as Quartermaster of Bufford's regiment until the close of the war.

TROUBLED CATTLEMEN.

The Cattlemen Begging for More Time to Make Their Removals.

Removal at This Time, They Say, Would Be Ruinous to Their Interests—Their Various Arguments, as Stated to Secretary Lamar.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—A delegation representing the cattlemen holding leases in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country, called upon the Secretary of the Interior this afternoon and were accorded an interview. They represented that compliance with the terms of the President's proclamation, ordering the summary removal of their cattle from the reservations would be ruinous to their interests. The quarantine regulations of Kansas and Colorado against Texas cattle directly affected one-quarter of their entire possessions, and in as much as the Texas cattle had, despite all precautions, run with the others, the regulations might operate against the whole. Thus there was no place to which these cattle could be driven except southward into Texas, and Texas was already stocked to its utmost capacity. The quarantine regulations of Kansas and Colorado would permit the movements of cattle after the first of December, but the grass would then be unfit for pasturage, and the cattle would starve. The delegation expressed their willingness and even their desire to remove their cattle as soon as it can without risk of serious disaster. If the time could be extended until next April, for the beginning of the movement, giving them until the first of July to complete it, they would be able to remove all their stock amounting to 250,000 head. They represented briefly that many other interests in all parts of the country were related intimately to the cattle interests, and were liable to be affected by any sweeping disaster which fall upon the cattlemen. They set forth that they believed they were engaged in legitimate business enterprises when they invested their money, and felt that they were entitled to such consideration as is accorded to other business interests.

Secretary Lamar listened attentively, and asked questions from time to time, but in view of the fact that the delegation to have an interview with the President at 4 o'clock to-morrow, he expressed no opinion on the subject.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

A prominent State Department official says the reorganization of the consular service will be completed about January next. There is said to be an increased inclination among business men to enter the South American markets. Consols upon entering new territory will be expected to make such reports of the resources of the country as will be valuable to business men in deciding upon trading with those States. Some severe comments are being made upon consuls in South America and Central America. About 200 consular posts yet remain to be filled. The majority of these are small agencies, paying salaries or fees amounting to not more than $1,000 each.

THE CABINET DURING THE PRESIDENT'S ABSENCE.

It is probable that the President will visit Albany after the funeral of General Grant, and before he goes to the mountains. He expects to be able to get there Sunday next. Secretary Manning, who will spend the month of August at Watchhill, Conn., with his family, will probably accompany him to Albany. It is expected that Secretary Lamar and Attorney General Garland will remain in Washington during the President's absence. The other members of the Cabinet will take a vacation. Owing to the illness of Mrs. Bayard, it is not expected that that the Secretary of State will spend much of the summer season at Washington. Secretaries Endicott and Whitney and Postmaster General Vilas will spend most of the summer at their homes. The two former will make short visits to Washington whenever their presence is required. It is not definitely settled what day the Presidential party will leave Washington for New York, but it will be either Thursday or Friday of this week, most likely the latter day.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President this afternoon appointed Frank F. Clausson to be Assayer and Leonard McGruder to be the Melter and Refiner at the New Orleans Mint.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters: H. G. Ashmead, Chester, Pa., vice John A. Wallace, suspended; William A. Walker, Albuquerque, N. M., vice Thomas Hughes, resigned; John B. Mitchell, New Albany, vice M. L. Hurley, suspended; George M. Ufford, Wakeeney, Kas., vice J. W. Millard, resigned; S. J. Hess, Fredonia, Kas., vice Miles S. Cantwell, suspended; Robert R. McBridge, Thibodeaux, La., vice Gus Bardreaux; Thomas J. Watt, Columbus, Ga., vice F. C. Sturgis, suspended; William F. Hall, Beloit, Wis., vice Chalmers Ingersoll, suspended; W. R. Andrews, Union City, Tenn., vice William P. Richards, suspended.

The President to-day commissioned Baker P. Lee to be Collector of Customs at Yorktown, Va., and Adelaide Guernon to be Collector of Customs for the District of Minne.

These appointments were made some time ago, but the commissions withheld in order to investigate charges against the incumbents of the offices. The incumbents, as a result, have been suspended. Mr. Lee was a prominent candidate for the nomination of Governor before the Democratic State Central Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended August 1, 1881, was $353,492; during the corresponding period of 1884, $256,497.

Secretary Manning says that no change will be made in the office of the appointment division, and that it was never contemplated that Mr. Albright should succeed Mr. Higgins.

Heavy Rain and Thunder—Railroad Wreck.

Special to