BLAKE VS. BLAKE.

The Secret History of the Contestant's Great Southern Tour.

Attentions to Mrs. B.

A Gallant Spaniard and the Mate of a Steamer Rung into the Case.

The Testimony for Plaintiff Nearly All Produced.

The Blake divorce case drags along slowly, but t here is a prospect that all the testimony for the complainant will be in to-day. Mr. Blake will be the last witness, and only a few depositions are to be read before he takes the stand. The court oom was filled all day yesterday, and the usual nterest was manifested in the testimony.

TESTIMONY OF R. S. KIKGHAM.

R. S. Kingham, sucon: I live at Winnetka; have dived there three years; I am a butcher. I know Mr. and Mrs. Blake, and Mr. Thompson. I have known Mrs. Blake by sight three years, and Thompson about the same time. I have seen them driving and walking together several times in April, 1870. I was not in Winnetka when she left, but remember the dircumstance. I saw her

leit before we cid, and we met them in New York at the Metropolitan Hotel. The party remained there two or three days. While there I noticed that the Elskes did not eat together, and were not together as much as a man and wife ordinarily are. We all left New York together, and went to the Continental Hotel at Philadelphia, and stayed there two or three days. We then went to Beltimore and stopped at a hotel. I noticed nothing periodiar between the Blakes there. We went then to Biohmond, I think. We went to Washington also, and stayed at Willard's Hotel for four days. Wille there we went to the Capital. After looking around. Blake concluded to return to the hotel, and she refused to go. While walking around she would not walk with her hutels. We came away, leaving, her there, but I went back and took her to the hotel. I was present at the hotel table with them several times before and after the visit to the Capitol. Nothing particular occurred. We talked about going to the President's reception, and Mis. Blake ca'led her lumband a fool. They went to tea by themselves, and me and my wife by ourselves. Blake came to me afterwards, and said his wife had insuited him, and he was atraid she would do it again if he went to the reception.

This evidence was stricken out, as Mrs. Blake

wife by ourselves. Blane came to me atterwards, and suid his wife had insuited him, and he was arraid she would do it again if he went to the reception.

This evidence was stricken out, as Mrs. Blake was not present.

Witness centinued: I told Mrs. Blake about it, and she said she wanted to go, and I told her I would go with her and Mr. Blake could go with my wife. This was agreed to and we went. I saw a Mrs. Wellington in Washington. She first saw Mr. and Mrs. Blake at the hotel, the atternoon before the reception. Mr. Blake and I had known her belore. She came to the hotel and went to Mr. Blake's room, and was introduced to Mrs. Blake, and we had a conversation. Dressing was talked about. Blake made a suggestion, and Mrs. Blake ead at his made as suggestion, and Mrs. Blake was a fool to mention it. Mrs. Wellington kept a trimming store. She remained about an hour. When she left, we said we would see her again. She did not cail after that, but we all went to her rooms. We remained there half an hour. It was a friendly visit, and nothing unpleasant occurred. Mrs. Wellington asked us to call at her house, and we all went there about 7 o'clock and staid until I. This was the last time we met her. Mrs. Blake invited her and her daughter to visit Winneika, and desired her to fix a time, as her husband was not always at home, and she would meet her at the depot. No time was fixed. After leaving Waskington, we went to Richmond, and stayed a day or two. Nothing happened there. From there we went? Petersburg, thence to Jacksonville, in Florads. We stayed there a week, and something occurred. One afternoon after dinner, a walk was proposed. Blake and I went out together. Mrs. Glake and I went out together. Mrs. Cultur was ill. We left Mrs. Blake on the verandah of the hotel. We were absent about an hour and a half. When we returned I did not see Mrs. Blake. There was Spanlard at the hotel, and we saw him walking with Mrs. Blake in the verandah of the hotel.

spaniard at the hotel, and we saw him walking with Mrs. Blake up and down the verandan after we let the hotel. I do not think any of the party had seen the Spaniard before we got to Jacksonville. Our party sat at the table together at first, and the Spaniard was near us,—about four seats away. Mis. Blake did not if in this same place after the first time, but took a seat beside the Spaniard. She sat there are long as we remained at the hotel. Mr. Blake followed her, and sat alongside of her. One evening Mr Blake said he was going to the Post Odice, and did so. I remained with the ladies. The Spaniard was there, I think, or came up, and he and Mrs. Blake went walking around. They went out. They walked around, elloying themselves, I supposed Blake came back while she was abased and asked for her. I told him that she had constant while me and Mrs. Cutler until the Mrs. Blake was the had constant with the Spaniard. He looked in the winds for her, but could not find her. He remained with me and Mrs. Cutler until the Mrs. Blake had not returned. She went away with the Spaniard about returned. She went away with the Spaniard about 1 to the we retired, should make and mrs. I think Blake went up stairs after we left him. I saw Mrs. Blake he had not returned. She went away with the Spaniard about 8 o'clock. Up to that the stairs after we left him. I saw Mrs. Blake he next morring. We remained in Jackson-ville two days, and then went up the St. Jonn's River. Mr. Blake proposed it, and Mrs. Blake sid also preserved to fax in Jackson-ville two days, and then went up the St. Jonn's River. Mr. Blake proposed it, and Mrs. Blake sid also preserved to togo. While on the boat. Mrs. Blake then concluded to go. While on the boat. Mrs. Blake then concluded to go. While on the boat, mrs. Blake then concluded to go. While on the boat. Mrs. Blake then concluded to go. While on the boat. Mrs. Blake then concluded to go. While on the boat. Mrs. Blake refused to go to the houth and hou. I did not hear any conversation between Blake and hi

THE SECOND FRENCH CONCERT.

The scenes that attended the first concert of the French Band were repeated last night at the Union Park Congregational Church. A crowd gathered about the building at an early hour filling the walks, the streets, and the adjacen was absent, and delayed the proceedings half an hour.

"aumination of Mr. Cutler was then reportions of the park. A few of the poor came

going by a house there was a gentleman in the gracien, and it was said that it was Thompson. Mr. Blake said Thompson was not aft associate for ladies, and Mrs. Blake said he had better drop the conversation. I would not swear that Mrs. Blake called hir. Blake a fool at the Wellington interview in Washington. The word fool was used many times on that trip.

**Oross-examined: Byl Mr. Dow. I first made Blake's acquaintance in Albany, New York. He was a merchant. I, with others, succeeded him. He moved away directly after I bought him out. I was acquaintance in Albany, New York. He was a merchant. I, with others, succeeded him. He moved away directly after I bought him out. I was acquainted with his first wife. She lived there with him. I have been on intimate terms with him since. The Southern trip was first talked of in 1863. I believe Blake had been in the habit of visiting me. He was there in 1867, but I do not know that the trip was talked of then. I think he visited me when he lived in Lake Forest. I do not recollect that the trip was talked of at that time. When they came to Albany they remained a week. Their relations were friendly there as far as I know. She treated him kindly and considerately. In New York she did not go with him at all times. I do not deem it neess eary that she should. There seemed to be a difference between them. Did not hear her call him a fool there. We went about in Philadelphia, but nothing occurred. Mr. Blake knew Mrs. Wellington in Albany. She strended store for him. She was unmarried at that time. She attended to the store about four years. I could not tell how long she had lived in Washington. I went alone, I think, to see her the first time. It is not a fact that Blake hunted her up first, and brought her to the hotel. She came to the hotel herself, as far as I know. None of our party came with her. All the difficulties occurred after her visit. Blake did not know she was in Washington, to my knewledge. Idd. My

np. I aid not think it was out of the way. I am not sure whether Blake refreshed my memory about that.

Mr. Hervey then read the deposition of Mrs. Chiler. She lives at No. 163 North Pearl street, Albany. New York, and knows the parties to the suit. Had known Blake 24 years, and Mrs. Blake ten years. The families had interchanged visits. She visited the Blake's in Angust. '68, at Williethe, and remained about a week. Bhe heard a conversation between Blake and Mrs. Blake, in reference to Thompson. While riding in a carriage with them, Mr. Blake said that Thompson was not a fit associate for women, and Mrs. Blake said he had better stop the conversation. While at Winnetks she did not notice anything particular in their treatment of each other. Mr. Blake said the had better stop the conversation. While at Winnetks she did not notice anything particular in their treatment of each other. Mr. Blake provided bountifully for his family. She noticed exhibitions of temper on the part of Mrs. Blake, but they were "merely fretting and soolding." After detailing the arrangements for the trip.—the same as her husband—she states that while in Washington, on the day of the Presidential reception, Mrs. Blake's conduct toward her husband was very unlady-like. Mrs. Blake's relations with the Spaniard, at Jacksonville, did not excite any comment. They walked and talked together, and Mrs. B. told her he was very intelligent and wealthy. She saw Mrs. Blake's conduct towards his wife, while on the trip, was kind and considerate; her conduct to him was him and considerate; her conduct to him was him and considerate; her conduct to him wa

or.
There were two questions and answers in the

The Court permitted him to skip them.
Mr. Dow saved the point. Mr. Dow saved the point.
The deposition was a very lengthy document,
but it contained nothing beyond what had already been testified to by Mr. Cattler.
Mr. Dow read the cross examination, in which
she stated that Blake requested her to make the
description.

derosition.
The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE WOMAN'S HOME.

The Chicago Times' Assault on the Man-

Immates Fearfully Exaggerated-Improprieties Always Punished.
The following appeared in the editorial column

of the Times of yesterday:

of the Times of yesterday:

The charges against the Woman's Home, which appear in another column, are published with rejuctance, and only because, they are communicatedon the authority of respectable parties living in the vicinity. The institution is believed to be a worthy charity, and the occasional scandals which have reached the public heretofore have not been sufficient to dissipate this confidence or to prove that there has been any habitual axity in its management. If it be true, however, that some of the inmates are in the habit of becoming intoxicated, and of conducting themselves in such a manner as to be an annoyance to the nighborhood, the responsibility must be devolved on the officers, and the public laves a right to demand an immediate and thorough reform.

The charges preferred against the Woman's Home, of which the above is a mere mention,

Home, of which the above is a mere mention

consist of scandalous improprieties of conduct

certain the real facts of the case. It was alleged that on Saturday night one of the inmates had ap-peared at a rear window of the institution, which

peared at a rear window of the institution, which is situated near the corner of Jackson and Halsted streets, in a state of indity, to the entertainment and disgust of sundry pedestrians who were at the time passing on West Adams street, in the immediate rear of the house; also that the immediate rear of the house; also that the immediate rear of the house; also that the inmates were daily given to intoxication. After a thorough search as to the truthruness of these allegations, by entertaining the statements of residents in the violinity, as well as those of the inmates and managers of the institution, it was ascertained that the above charges, although laving some truth for their foundation, can be easily explained away without leaving reproach upon the menagers of this deserved public charity. The constraint of the officers, and almost invariably good subordination of the inmates, was found to be quite remarkable, considering the very large number in charge. There are at present 175 inmates under the oversight of the imperintendent and his subordinates. Many on entering are wholly unknown, and, as a consequence, numerous disreputable characters come under the care and watchtuless of the managers. But as soon as any impropriety of conduct is discovered, they are summarily and peremptorily disclarged. The frequent dismissals, which are not generally registered upon the entry book, attest the truthfulness of this statement.

try book, attest the truthfulness of this statement.

One instance of dismissal is shown where one of the girls working in the institution was discharged for becoming slightly intoxicated, and was atterward refused admittance to the Home as a boarder.

Also, another was summarily dismissed for appearing in the hall in a lewd and indecorous manner, while recently another was promptly discharged for admitting a gentleman to her room without the permission of the Matron of the Home. And numerous other cases might be cited, showing a zeal and promptness in punishing oflenders which is highly commendable and meritorious. As to the general charge of drunk

Ishing oflenders which is highly commendable and meritorious. As to the general charge of frunktaness, it may be said that; occasional instances may come to light outside of the institution, which escepe the vigilance of the officers, but where cases are discovered, they are severely reprimanded or peremptorily dismissed. The inmates, the majority of whom are of a modest and retiring nature, themselves testify to the exacting and rigid discipline which characterizes the administration of the Home. Where larlty is shown, it is through the unintentional induigence of the oilicers.

The bath rooms and washing stands are all located in the rear of each story, and range along the rear windows, which overlook West Adams etteet.

cet. The inmates are under strict injunctions to

The inmates are under strict injunctions to close the blinds or currans previous to entering the high to arranging their toilets. Through thoughtleesness, or may be sometimes intentional carelessness, be necessary presentions go unheeded, and as consequence a scene occurs rubile has been called the attention of the public has been called the attention of the ness is discovered, condign punishment is excase will receive its just deserts, as an investiment will receive its just deserts, as an investiment will be meted out to the offender.

With the development of the offender.

With the development of the offender, case, it would hardly be just to charge the called it would hardly be just to charge the called of discipline in the general management of the Hame. Considering the difficulties with which they have to contend, much allowance should be made, and greater scandals with better facts to hear them out, must transpire in order to dissipate the confidence of the public in the management of this, one of the most charitable and deserving of our public institutions.

intruders. The platform and other appointments of the auditorium were arranged after the manner of the initial concert, but more neatly and conveniently. The band was received with much empressement on its first appearance, the appliance increasing in volume when M. Paulus appeared and bowed his acknowledgment to the audience with Gallic politicess. The programme was prefaced by "Hail Columbia" and "The Marsellaise." played by all the pieces, which educed a burst of patriotic and fraternal feeling. As the public has been already advised, the selections of the programme were the same as those already given on the South Bide. If there was any appreciable difference in the quality of the music, it was in the forle passages, which were given with greater force and abundon. The cavatina from "Lucretia" was applanded noisily but not repeated. The dust from "Trovatore" was sung with finer effect, Mr. Shultz modulating his voice more carefully to suit the less powerful tones of the soprano. His efforts to mend the tempo of the composer could, however, hardly be considered as successful. As on the first occasion, the selections from Wagner and Rossini proved to be the other favorites with the audience. In the andante the instruments built up their cresculos with the same grand effect, and in the overture the oboes, finte, and clarinets ravished the car of the listener with delicious needs of a first performance, sang with greater energy and sweetness in "The Marseillaise," but the bells that Ipreceded the rattle of muskery sounded faint, distant, and unwarlike. On the final selection played by the band, the notes of the placed was an and and the notes of the placed was an and and the notes of the placed would not be trave and anything and appears that would not be trave and anything and appears that would not be trave and anything and appears that would not be trave and anything and appears that would not be trave and anything and appears that would not be trave anything and appears that would not be trave and anything over it since I left the witness stand this morning. I did not gain any information from it. Blake had it, and I looked over his shoulder. I might have said that I wanted to attend the inauguration of General Grant, and assigned that it is a second for leaving the Blakes in Georgia. We calculated to spend \$1.500 apiece on the trip. I do not think Blake had spent all his when we parted, because I borrowed some from him, and he had some left. I do not remember how Mirs. Blake became acquanted with the Spaniard. He had some real estate in Florida, and he and Mr. Blake talked about it. I do not remember who introduced Mrs. Blake to him. He was seemingly an intelligent and well-behaved man. My wife talked with him. I did not think it was improper. The night Blake went to the Post Office we were sitting in the reception-room. My wife was not on the verandah. I know she did not leave the room about half an hour or three quarters. The Post Office was about 20 rods away from the hotel. Blake was absent half an hour. I did not look after Mrs. Blake. She may have been sitting on the verandah. There were many people about the hotel. The the evening many were ou the verandah. There were many people about the hotel. In the evening many were ou the verandah. There were many people about the hotel. If it was warm. I do not recomber the matte's name; he was neither very old nor very young. He was not alad 17 years of age. The Captain was an old man. I do not recomber the matte's name; he was neither very old nor very young. He was not alad 17 years of age. The Captain was an old man. I do not recomber the matter's name; he was neither very old nor very young. He was not alad 17 years of age. The Captain was an old man. I do not recomber the matter's name; he was neither very old nor very young. He was not alad 17 years of age. The Captain was an old man. I do not recomber the sum a part of the time when my wife's first deposition was taken. I do not think he was there last winter. Something was said about the particular interes

that came through the windows, until the enter

tainment closed. The vestibule being more in-accessible than that of the Michigan Avenue

Baptist Church, it was kept reasonably clear of intruders. The platform and other appointments of the auditorium were arranged after the man-

taste and unobtrustveness.

The following is the programme for this and to-morrow evening:

March—" Salutation to America."

5. Solo for cornet. M. Sylvestre. Arbat M. Sylvestre. Donizett T. Overture to "Zampa". Herok Clarinet solo by M. Pares. Herok S. "La Marselliaise," repeated by special request. Miss Annie Goolall, with full band, church bells, and cannon.

A VACATION POSTPONED.

Mavor Medill Concludes to Remain in the City-He Explains to Alderman McGrath Why He is Compelled to Lake Superior Country.
No doubt the scallawag Aldermen who, at the last meeting of the Common Council, put for-

ward McGrath as acting Mayor during Mayor Medill's proposed absence, thought they were doing a smart thing. Taking advantage of a meeting of the Council, from which many of the respectable members were absent, they succeeded in outvoting that element, and placed at the head of the City Government an Alderman who is now under indict-ment for bribery and corruption. It was a capital opportunity to demonstrate their sympathy for a brother Alderman, who, for the small matter of the alleged taking of bribes, had been made to feel the iron hand of the law. So they elected McGrath Acting Mayor, and went home satisfied with having once more worsted what they are fond of calling the "aristocratic" (honest and respectable) wing of the Council. But they reckoned without their host. They forgot that a certain gentleman who has an office in the City Hall building might not regard their performance with the same degree of jubilant satisfaction felt by Busse, Buehler, Whitaker, Clarke, and Court had taken cognizance most annoying. It word to say. They knew he could not veto the action of the Council in electing McGrath, and they were happy in the belief that the thing was

present, but would remain in Chloago and continue to fulfil the functions of the flayorally. MoGrath saw the point at once, and expressed regret that he should have been made instrumental in depriving the Mayor of his needed recreation and rest. Mr. Medlir replied that he, too, was sorry to be compelled to dissent from the action of the Council, but his duty toward the citizens of Chicago, as well as his sense of decency and propriety, would not permit him to surrender, even for a short time, the responsible duties of the Mayoralty into the hands of a man occupying such an equivocal position before the public. He added, that in the matter of the pending indictment charging him with bribery, he (McGrath) had not manifested that desire for prompt and thorough investigation which would seem natural under the circumstances, and that, in thus putting himsalf forward for a prominent position at the hands of the Council, he had chosen to bring to a public issue the question of his standing, and he must abide consequences which he might have foreseen. This much, and more of the same general character, transpired during the brief inveview, the result of which was to convince Mr. McGrath that it was one thing to be elected Acting Mayor, and quite another thing to act.

The Mayor will notify the Council, at its next meeting, of his intention to remain in the city for the present, and that will end the matter.

What to Do with Ogden Slip.

by the inmates of the institution.

They were of a very serious nature, and com romised to a great extent the good character of the Home, which has had the reputation of exemplary management in the past.

The accusations at once invited investigation, and a reporter of The Tribune was sent to as-THE CITY IN BRIEF.

> A deputation of interested property-owners, made up of Murry Nelson, Honry Hoffer, C. C. Hardee, Alderman Schmitz, Louis Ramp, and Fred. Franz, waited upon Mayor Medill, yester day, for the purpose of urging upon him the necessity of prompt and vigorous action with reference to the terribly filthy condition of the Ogden Slip. Their views as to the urgent neces-sity of the case were fully shared by the Mayor, who told them that the only question was, not whether it shall be done, but how it shall be done. His opinion was, after investigating the case thoroughly, that the only way to purify Ogden

His opinion was, after investigating the case thoroughly, that the only way to purify Ogden. Slip was through the Board of Public Works, who have the power to dreage out the slip, paying for the work out of the appropriation for dreaging the river and barbor. When the vast volume of impurity shall have been removed from the bottom of the slip, it will then rest with the city authorities to prevent if possible, a renewal of the foul animal deposits which have rendered it a nuisance, and, in case the rendering establishments in that vicinity shall continue to make the slip the receptacle for their refuse, then they should be proceeded for damages, and enjoined from further offences of that character against the public health. The Mayor has come to the conclusion that the ohlef origin of the awful stench which is wafted over the city by every southwest wind is the rendering and slaughtering establishment of Reid & Sherwin, who have wholly neglected to act upon the rendering regulations adopted by the Board of Health, and who have announced their intention to reasist all efforts on the part of the city authorities to prevent them from running their establishment in their own way. The Mayor advised the deputation of gentlemen to lay the matter before the Board of Health, and the result of their conference with that body will be found in another column.

A Suicide Prevented. A Suicide Prevented.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday forenoon. Officer Householder, stationed at Randolph street bridge, observed a man sitting on the railing of the bridge, with his feet hanging over the water. The individual was acting very strangely. Every now and then he would make the sign of the cross upon his breast and fore head and would alternate this movement by casting his eyes up to heaven, as though he longed to ity there if he only had wings, or a balioon, or something of that sort. Householder ran up to him and grabbed him by the collar just in time to prevent him from throwing himself into the nurrey water beneath. The officer took him before Justice Scully, who fined him \$10 or disorderly conduct. He gave the name of Michael Herbert, and stated that he was anxious to end his life, because his old father, who resides somewhere in Prussia, was not able to send him money, of which he stands in need. He did not deny that he did earn and can earn \$1 and \$2.50 per day carrying a hod. Michael, to all appearance, is an able-bodied loafer whom a little Bridewell discipline will benefit.

An Unique Demand.

A resident of the North Division, whose name, strangely enough, could not be given by anybody about Police Headquarters, called upon the Board of Police yesterday and inquired if he was not entitled to claim damages from the city for the following reasons: On the morning of the 10th of July, when the fire was devouring the North Side, a police officer took away his horse and express wagon from in front of his residence, and used them in removing a sick woman wao was in danger of losing her life in the flames. Complainant claims that by reason of the officer's act, his household goods were entirely destroyed, and he himself received slight boddly in 12ty; wherefore, he asks the city to indemnify him. The Commissioners sent for District Attorney Stiles, and asked for his opinion in the matter. It was very brief and pointed, viz., that no jury in the world would allow a cent of damages under the circumstances. An Unique Demaud.

Irquests on Unusual Cases. Coroner Stephens held the following inquests yesterday: At the corner of Dexter street and Ashland avenue, on the body of Winfield Van-

lone, a teamster, who was struck by lightning and instantly killed, at half-past 11 o'clock in the forencon while riding home in his wagon to dinner. The accident occurred when he was within a few blocks of his residence. At No. 397 Twenty-third street, on the body of Alexander Young, an employe at Fox & Howard's yard, who was killed by lightning while carrying a bar of iron across the yard. The vordict in both cases was death from lightning. Persons who were in the vicinity of the places where the accidents oo curred report that they felt the shocks severely.

Meteorological:

CHICAGO, July 16, 1872. Ther. Bar. Wind. Rain.

Everything. There will be a mass meeting of the Kuights of Pythias, this evening, at No. 105 South Clinton street. a. m.

—The Ada Street Methodist Episcopal Church
will give a basket picnic Friday at the Fair
Grounds, on the Galena Division of the Northwestern Road.

western koad.

—During the winter, a couple of the chief theatres of Chicago are to be sanctified by Sunday evening religious services. Professor Swing has secured McVicker's Theatre, and Laird Collier, Alken's. Alken's.

—A meeting of the Greeley and Koerner Club of the Eighth ward will be held at Link's saloon, corner Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, this (Wednesday) evening. Speeches will be made in German and English.

His right leg was broken below the knee.

—In the article in Thie Sunday Tribune, written by Mrs. D. F. Groves, entitled "The Jesnits."
the word "Canassa" appears three times. It
was a mis-print, and should have been "Canosrs," a town of some historical importance in
Northern Italy.

Monday at the shore end, about seventy-five feet from the well of the present tuhnel. The shaft at the crib will be soon begun on. The entire work is expected to be finished in 1875.

The residence of William Baird, No. 488 South Dearborn street, was entered by a sneak thief on Mronday forencon, at about 10 c'olock, Mrs. Baird being absent at the market at the time. The intruder took a pair of pants, \$12 in money, and exchanged his old hat for a much better one, which he found in the house. No arrest has been made.

capacitate it for work. The Justice fined the accused \$10. It is probable that an appeal will be taken.

—Detective Echumann errived from Joliot yesterday, having in custody a German known as Sohnevier, adius Simon, who is charged with having stolen Mr. Haughteling's horse and brigger from Chamman's dook, on Baturday even in grey that the first in the store of the country of the Marchalo of the town. The latter of local arrested Schme der on suspicton of being a horse thief, and noulied the Chief of Police here of his action. The prisoner is endesvoring to make it appear that he is sufficing from the popular criminal malady of the day, insanity, but a glance at him will show that this is but an exhibition of shrewdness and cunning. He is locked up at the Armory.

—Paul Populorum & Bros., proprietors of the steam tannery on Eliston road, which was burned down at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as reported in The Tribuck, estimate their loss on building and stock at \$8,400. Insurance on building, \$2,000 in the North Missouri; on machinery, \$500 in seme Cempany; on stock, \$2,000 in the German, of Erie, and \$500 in the Æina. T. F. Wheeler had \$7,000 worth of stock in the tannery. He places his loss at \$4,000; insurance, \$2,000. Supplion of incendiarism attaches to Sebastian Heimerstell, an employe of an adjacent tannery, who, while intoxicated on Monday afternoon, predicted the destruction of Populorum & Enc.'s establishment before morning. It is claimed that the fires in the building were carefully extinguished before the workmen left at 6 o'clock.

The Nuisance Question,

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sir: What is the use to call for "Health Officers?" Vacant lot No. 190 West Lake street has een reeking with filth and concentrated pestilence for months past. The Board of Health have repeatedly been notified of its existence. They send a man to look at it. He says it's bad!—very bad!—and takes anthe says it's bad:—very bad:—and takes another sniff of it, apparently enough to supply the full Board when he returns to the office. P.S.—The man neverreported to the office; he died before he got there. Nosegax. Chicago, July 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuno:

Sin: Some weeks since, in your valuable daily, was published a notice of a nuisance on Franklin street, concerning furniture that had been lodged in the street. Policemen at the Twelfth-Street Station House take no notice when applied to, and even the ditch scrapers pass by on the other side. In this time of sickness, I beg, Mr. Editor, you will tell us what course to pursue to get rid of this nuisance. I am, sir, An Unfortunate Owner on This Street. Chicago, July 16.

SIR: Have we a Health Officer in this city? If there is one, why is it that he does not attend to his duty? A dead horse has been lying in front of the premises, No. 509 Warren avenue, since Saturday. Within thirty feet of the carcass is a house containng sick people. The case was reported to the Board of Health Monday morning, and as yet no steps have been taken to remove the nuisance. Is the Health Officer asleep? WILLIAM BROWN, 509 Warren avenue. WM. SWINBURN, 507 Warren avenue. CHICAGO, JULY 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: SIR: The Journal having attacked me, to injure the party, and my reply to them hav-ing been in their hands two days without being published, I respectfully ask you to give it a place in your paper. Truly yours, C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND.

Charles L. Wilson, Esq., Editor Journal:

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to an electioneering slander, intended for myself, which appears in your Journal of Sylvindry I for a grand on the rule. myself, which appears in your Journal or Saturday. I, for once, depart from the rule adopted by me, not to notice such slanders, and pronounce the statement made by you to be a malicious falsehood. I do not believe the cause of Mr. Greeley can be injured by slandering any of his supporters. I am poor; you are rich. Your attacks can only injure me, not the party. Truly yours,

C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND.

CHICAGO, JULY 15.

CHICAGO, July 15. Philadelphia Market. PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer, but not quotably higher. Wheat—Advancing tendency; red. \$1.75@1.60; white. \$1.90 &200. By at 700. Corn firmer; yellow, 630. Oats active at 40.242\frac{1}{2}0. FOREIGN.

Military Investigation of the Late Disgraceful Escapade of Consul-General Butler.

News from the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, and Anstralia.

. EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, July 16 .- A military commission is now sitting to inquire into the affair between Consul General Butler and the Khedive's officers, Generals Loring and Revnolds and Major Campbell testify to the pircumstances, which, in their judgment clearly show that the affray was premeditated by Butler and his friends, and that their purpose was to take the life of Major Campbell. The latter was dangerously wounded. Butler left Alexandria in a mail teamer this morning.

ATISTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, June 6.—The Park Island Coleagues been have re-elected, and expect to neet in Parliament with a working majority. have partially arranged a border of toms treaty, and only requires legislative sanction.

"New York" (?) arrived by the mail steamer and held a levee Tuesday, which was largely attended.

The Executive has decided to enforce the extreme penalty of the law on Nickols and Lester, who have made full confession.

Splendid copper mines have been discovered near Broadwood and Coro. The yield of the mines has decreased from want of water. Gold returns good.

A special audit of Government accounts shows considerable deficits in the public revenue. oms treaty, and only requires legislativ snows considerable denotes in the public revenue.

The steamer Clarence, hence from Grafton, was totally wrecked on the 2d. Passengers and crew saved.

The ship Young Australia was lost, a few hours after leaving Brisbane for London, with a cargo of 1,400 bales of wool and other products; insured.

The coal export trade is increasing, but scarcity of tonnage is preventing the execution of orders. scarcity of tonnage is preventing the execution of orders.

The Chamber of Commerce published a protest against Parliament ratifying the California mail contract made by Duffy, whose Ministry being defeated on the question of improper patronage, his resignation followed. Francis, the new Premier, annuls the negotiations with Webb. Vogel will call for tenders for alternate service by the Cape of Good Hope.

Scarcity of water is causing great losses to the equatters.

Parliament has again passed a resolution

Scarcity of water is causing great losses to the squatters.

Parliament has again passed a resolution ignoring the English Government order respecting precedence of religious dignitaries in the South Sea Islands.

Commander Meade, of the United States steamship Narragansett, has formally assumed the protectorate of Tutulia, whose private company was formd to work the plantation. The promoters allege receiving promises of differential duty on produce shipped to the United States.

Gordon, a missionary to Enromeaga, was murdered by the natives. GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 16.—Miss Kellogg achieved a great success in "La Traviata" on Saturday, being recalled five times. The London journals unanimously concede that she is perfect. She has received the congratulations of the Prince and Princess of Wales. (QUEENSTOWN, July 16.—Arrived—the steamship Abyssinia, from New York.

LONDON, July 17, 3a. m.—Admiral Alden, U.S. N., who has been visiting this city, rejoined his fleet, yesterday, at Spithead. The fleet will sail for Antwerp and Hamburg. GREAT BRITAIN.

The fleet will sail for Antwerp and Hamburg.

An influential meeting of Roman Catholics was held in this city last night, the Duke of Norfolk presiding. Resolutions were adouted protesting against the action of the Italian Government toward the Papal anthorities, and condemning the recent law passed by the German Parliament, proscribing the Jesuits.

Lord Francis Napier, who succeeded the late Earl Mayo, as Governor General of India, pro tem, has been created a Peer of the United Kingdom, under the title of Baron Etrick. THE ARBITRATION.

GENEYA, July 16.—The Board of Arbitration met to-day. A large quantity of printed matter was submitted to the Board and exchanged by the agents of Great Britain and the United States. No other business was done, the Court adjourning after a session of less than thirty minutes duration. There is no reason to auticipate a farther delay in the proceedings, nor is any lengthy controvers a veneted.

CANADA.

LONDON, Ont., July 16. — The case of Dr. Rufus Bratton, who was abducted from Canada on the 4th of June, and taken to South Carolina, came up on a writ of remand to day. Bratton arrived here on Saturday, but kept himself concealed, when he made his appearance, to the great suprise of the defendant. His testimony shows that Cornwall, the prisoner, laid violent hands upon him, on Waterloo street, handouffed him, with the assistance of the cab-driver, and thrust him into the cars; and that he protested to the last, and only yielded because he relied on British justice to sustain him in the end. The case was further remanded.

THE WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, July 16.—Valmaseda has left for Spain, accompanied by his staff.

The newspaper D'Espana has suspended. General Lano, commander at Fort Cabonos, or Moro Castle, returns to Spain.

Fort Monarca, at Neuvatis, was struck by lightning on the night of the 10th, and the magazine was exploded. Seven soldiers were killed. One rided cannon was carried fifty yards from the embrasure.

The Cuban Civil Government has granted Coolies the right to return to China on certain conditions.

The Diario pronounces the Pioneer a pi-rate, and asserts that the commander of the Moccasin decided her status when he cap-

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

tured her.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

HAWAHAN ISLANDS, July 14.—The Legislature having been in session eight weeks, it has been hinted to that honorable body that it must get through in two weeks more or they will be sent home. There has been appropriated \$116.000 for payment of the Hawahan Hotel; \$80,000 for a propeller; \$12,000 for the support of a Government paper—the Gazetle—and several other large sums for different objects. The public debt will be quite large for this country.

An attachment has been issued by the Supreme Court at the instance of the Attorney General, against the steamer Nebraska, consequent upon the intreduction by her of the small-pex on her arrival from San Francisco in May last. The agents for the Webb Line gave the necessary bonds to enable her to proceed on her voyage.

Captain Mammem, and fourth officer Rose, of the whaling bark Onward, from Sydney, were murdered by natives at Gowen's Island, Solomon's Group. Several of the crew were wounded.

ILLINOIS:

Suicide of an Old Citizen-Rain. Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, July 16.—An old citizen of Scott County, named Charles Wheaden committed suicide in the woods on his farm committed studie in the woods of his farm, near Exeter, on Friday last, by taking landanum. He leaves a family. Recent pecuniary losses drove him to the rash act. Heavy rains fell here and in the surrounding country last night and to-day.

A Woman Shot by Her Musband-Horse Thief Arrested-Excursion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. Peoria, Ill., July 16.—A coal miner, named Harry Harris, at Hollis, seven miles from here, shot his wife last night, inflicting wounds from which the woman will hardly recover. It seems that Harris' wife had ordered a saloon-keeper to sell her husband no more liquor. Harris finding this out, went home, raised a fuss with his wife, and seizing a shot gun discharged it at her. Harris was brought here and lodged in jail to await the result of her injuries.

A supposed horse thief, named Daniel Touley, was arrested here, to-day, and lodged in jail until he could give a good account of himself.

An exempsion party leave to night for here, shot his wife last night, inflicting nimself.

An excursion party leave, to-night, for Chicago, to attend the concert of the French weather still very hot.

Abandoned-The Temperance Law. Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, July 16.—The little boat Dolly Varden, with which Captain Julius Cham Varden, with which Captain Julius Chambers attempted to navigate the Mississippi from Lake Itasco to the Calise, arrived here to-day and was shipped South on board a steamboat, Captain Chambers having become tired of his undertaking.

The champious of temperance have organized a Union to secure the enforcement of the new liquor law, and are raising a fund to defray the expenses of prosecuting delinquents.

The Saratoga Baces-Longfellow Beaten Sanatoga States—Bungiellow Beater.
Sanatoga, July 16.—The attendance at
the races was large, and the excitement over
the Longfellow and Bassett race was great.
The Saratoga stakes for two-year-olds,
three-quarters of a mile, was won by GovBowie's Catesby, in 1:17 1-2.
The Saratoga Cup, 21-4 miles, was won by Bassett, beating Longfellow a length. Time, 3:59. The start for the cup took place at the head of the stretch for the first quarter, Harry Bassett leading Longfellow one length as they were commencing the two miles, Defender being four lengths behind, and never after in the race. Longfellow ran lapped on Bassett He only reached Bassett's head on commencing the last mile, and was finally beaten one length, after running one of the gamest races known, and in remarkably abort time. It is said Longfellow is badly cut in the leg from one of his plates turning.

badly cut in the log from one of his plates turning.
The third race, for 3 year olds, 11.2 miles, resulted in a dead-heat between Buckland and Gray Planet, Jury third, Piedmont fourth. Time, 2:21.2.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16.—It is the opinion of racing men that Longfellow will never run a race again, although he will be most valuable in stud. During his running to-day for the cup, one of his plates twisted round and cut his other foot and leg badly. The plate was broken in two, and the leg disabled, and yet Longfellow gallantly ran the race out, to the wonder of all turf men.

Destruction of the Agricultural Works of Pique, O.- Loss, \$50.000 - Fires Else Plana, O.—Loss, \$50.000—Fires Elsewhere.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Ploua. O., July 16.—The most disastrons fire that has visited Piqua for years occurred this morning, and resulted in the complete destruction of the Piqua Agricultural Works, owned by Offeral, Daniels & Co. The fire was first discovered at about 2 o'clock this morning, and was then under such headway that all idea of extinguishing it was at once abandoned, and the efforts of our citizens were bent to the task of hindering its further progress. By almost superhuman exertions, the machine shops of Rowdle Bros, although but ten feet from the burning buildings, were saved, sustaining a trifling damage in the way of broken windows, scorched cornices, &c. No lives were lost, notwith-standing the falling of the massive brick walls amidst the throngs of people. The origin of the fire is still a matter of speculation, some believing it to be the work of incendiaries, while others are of the opinion that it may have been occasioned by the spontaneous combustion of oiled rags. The former is, however, the most generally accepted hypothesis. The loss will probably reach \$50,000, with \$11,700 insurance, placed as follows: Dayton (O.) Insurance Company, \$2,200; Firemens', \$3,500; Miami Valley, \$2,200; and the Dayton, \$4,000. The loss is a serious one to our city, but with characteristic energy the firm have at once secured new shops, where by since and the substate the great suffering which would result if the large number of mechanics in their employ should be thrown out of work. An idea of the rapidly with which the flames spread may be gained, when we mention the fact that nothing whatever was saved from the building and the survey has reversed the great work the weather the survey has reversed the great work the weather the survey has reversed the great and the capter of the rapidity with which the flames spread may be gained, when we mention the fact that nothing whatever was saved from the buildpidity with which the flames spread may be gained, when we mention the fact that nothing whatever was saved from the building, even the workmen losing all their tools. The total losses sustained by Piqua from fires in the last five years have probably not exceeded two thousand dollars.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—About 9 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the second story of the large soap and candle establishment of Johnson & Jones, corner of West Water and Fowler streets. Nearly the entire stook was consumed. Loss on stock estimated at \$75,000; on building, \$15,000. Unable to obtain the origin of the fire or amount of insurance.

RISING SUN, Md., July 16.—A fire broke out here to-day, which destroyed the Maryland House and outbuildings, old foundry, one dwelling, coach shop, stable, and a large amount of patterns. Part of the hotel furniture was destroyed. Loss, \$40,000, with small insurance. mitune of patterns. Far of the hotel furniture was destroyed. Loss, \$40,000, with
small insurance.

St. Louis, July 16.—The Opera Hall and
Post Office building adjoining, on Ohio
street, Sedalia, Mo., were burned yesterday.
The loss is \$40,000: insured for \$20,000.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 16.—A fire at
conto, last night, destroyed 500 cords of
wood and a large number of telegraph poles,
belonging to the Northwestorn Railroad
Company. An incendiary is suspected to
have done the mischief.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—A fire at Piqua, at 3
o'clock this morning, burned the the threshing machine factory of Farrel, Daniels &
Co. Loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$12,000.

The Knife. MEMPHIS, Tennu., July 16.—Jerry Woods and Fred. Roller had a difficulty on the Raleigh road, just outside the city, last injult, during which Woods stabbed Rollen inflicting a wound from which he died Woods seamed. Woods escaped.
On last Sunday, Major W. H. Lockett, engineer of the Ripley Railroad, was stabbed and killed at Middleton, Tenn., by Conductor McKnight, of the Mississippi Central Railroad, who fied afterwards, and is still at large.

BOSTON, July 14.—Hiram A. Daniell's late Treasurer of the Wilton Manufacturing Company, whose mills at East Wilton. N. H., were destroyed by fire, is alleged to be a defaulter to the amount of \$40,000. By his defalcation, numerous persons who have trusted him with their property, among whom are widows and orphans, are sufferers, to what extent is not publicly known.

Illinois River Items. Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. SALLE, July 16.—RIVER—Nothing arrived or departed.
CANAL-Passed in-Orion, from LaSalle, with corn for Chicago. Passed out-Nothing.

THE NEWS BY STATES. LLINOIS.

C. W. Wilkinson, editor of the Democrat, at Elizabethtown, Hardin County, announces himself for the Legislature.

—The wheat harvest has commenced, and the crop was so far matured that little danger need be apprehended.—Bloomington Pantegraph.

ger need be apprenended,—Licomington Fantegraph.
—Samuel Roper, editor of the Golconda Herald, died last week of consumption. He was an elderly man, and long a resident of Pope County.

P-Whitehall can boast of a sensation sec-Pepe County.

P-Whitehall can boast of a sensation second to none in the country. Last Tuesday evening, John Morrisey (not the New York Congressman) and W. A. Conchman, both married men, with numerous children, eloped with the wife of John Fraher. The result of this is two disconsolate grass widows, one deserted grass widower, and three divorce anim on the tapis.

—Wallie Wright, the Rock Island Artillery boy, has died of wounds received at Galva on the Fourth.

—Gangs of men are now at work on the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Narrow Gauge Railroad, all the way from Galena to the Wisconsin line—ten miles out.

—John F. Dora, of Coles County, sold, last week, to Alexander Mann, of Paris, 107 head of cattle at \$5.75 per hundred, which amcunted, in the aggregate, to \$10,000.

The Trustees of Olivet Church, Milwankee, offer to sell to Plymouth Church for \$25,600.

—The Milwaukee News says:

kee, offer to sell to Plymouth \$25,000.

The Milwaukee News says:

The Trustees of Olivet Church, Milwankee, offer to sell to Plymouth Church for \$25,000.

—The Milwaukee News says:

The facts about the Lodi Road and about the Fond du Lao Air Line (so called) are as follows: The Chicago & Northwestern Lunion Railroad Company bas executed a contract with the Name Company has executed a contract with the Name Company has executed a contract with the Chicago & Northwestern Company has executed and this contract has not been in any way modified, amended or changed. But the Chicago & Northwestern Company has concluded to proceed immediately with the construction of the Lond du Lao line, on the strength of the fact that something like \$20,000 of aid has been secured for that. They will nush the work and complete the road as quickly as possible. The road will run to West Bend, thence to Mayville, and thence to Oakfield, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The Lodi road is under contract to be built when the terms of the contract are compiled with.

—The Beef Slough Company are well satisfied with the success of operations on the Chippewa River, and will go ahead with the work. Already over thirty million feet of logs have been rafted out, and it is estimated there are about severly-five million feet of logs in the slough.

Cedar Rapids is preparing for the State Fair by building an amphitheatre capable of accommodating 5,000 people.

—A. Spaulding, of Cedar Falls, has the contract of piling and bridging for 100 miles on the Iowa Pacific Railroad. Grading on that road is being pushed with energy.

—The first botel in Afton was built in 1855, by Mr. Collins. It has since been used as a wheelwright's shop, a gunsmith's shop, a Court House, where the first lawsuit in Afton was tried, and now it is to be converted into an ice house.

Engineers are to take the field, on the 20th, for a new and very critical transit and topographical survey of the region of country west of the Misson in River, between Grosse Isle and Trenton, and the matter of an injunction of the railway bridge over th

Thirty-one Persons Poisoned with Icacream From the Newcastle (Pa) Jourant.
On the evening of the 3d inst., Mr. Isaac
Aults, of New Wilmington, Lawrence Coun-

ty, made quite a large quantity of ice cream, expecting to supply some pionics on the Fourth. A number of citizens of the village, knowing of the fact, purchased of it on the evening of the 3d, and partook of it. In half an hour to an hour from the time, every one was sick, with all symptons of poison. Physicians were summoned, some sending as far as New Castle. The physicians pronounced them cases of poison, but were unable to determine by what substance. Many of the patients, it was feared, would die: that his cream was poison, he threw away all that was left of it, instead of preserving it, so that an analysis could be made. Whether the poison was in the flavoring ex-

THE DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL Its Progress-Fifty-four in the Shade-A Cool Betreat-Southing, Surging Sul-phur Springs-Difficulties and Dangers

From the Detroit Post, July 15.

The fact is generally known that Detroit iver Tunnel has been commenced, but how such progress has been made, in what maner it is being constructed and even a defi-Inter Tunnel has been commenced, but how much progress has been made, in what manner it is being constructed, and even a definite knowledge of its locality, are subjects of information not possessed by many.

We have previously mentioned the principal features of the work and from time to time the changes that had taken place. A short recapitulation of them, as well as description of the manner and mode of working, may not be uninteresting.

The first step was the purchasing of a suitable site, which, after considerable delay, was made near the Great Western's slip, not far from the Milwankee elevator. A coher-dam was formed, and through this the heavy iron shaft sunk until a depth of 130 feet was reached. Then commenced the lateral excavations, which have been continued until between S00 and 900 feet of the drainage tunnel is completed. The tunnel is a wooden structure of perhaps 30 feet square. In the center of it has been built a sort of tower which rises above the roof several feet, in appearance very much like the usual mining and oil well shaft structures. From this leads a sort of wooden trough, to which the bnokets of clay from the tunnel below are first brought and then poured through to the ground below.

Entering the engine house with the mometer at 95, or thereabouts, the tempera-ture seems a little uncomfortable. One can then gaze down into the cool retreat be-low, at the bottom of the shaft, and fervent-ly desire to be immediately let down in its

depths.

Descensus averni is said to be easy. So is the descent in the tunnel-shaft, but it must be confessed it is slightly dirty. But being provided with a pair of army boots whose upper regions came far above the knees—giving one the appearance of having been foundered massa of leather—then donning a pair of "overalls," the original color of which is very uncertain, now vying in shades with Joseph's famous coat; then robing the body with a blouse, the preparation for descent is finished. A jump into a swinging bucket and a cry of "Let her go," and the series of revolutions are commenced. A whir-rr as the steel rope which holds the bucket passes over its cylinder, and a few rotary motions are all that is noticed until you land at the bottom of the shaft.

It was hot summer, simmering and seething, when the start was made. With the mercury at the bottom of the shaft indicating but54 degrees, you simply wonder how you could ever have thought of being warm. The water oozing up under your feet naturally causes the inquiry as to whence is the source. You learn that it is from the well—over which you are standing—into which the leaks go goes, and is pumped out by the engines above. The well is ten feet deep, and Descensus averni is said to be easy. So is

ble a straight out or line to be drawn for the drainage of the tunnel. Of course its mission was an unaccomplished one, and another method was adopted, and new calculations made. In the centre of the upper part of the brick work are "needle screws," sharpened at one end and having a small eye in the other. Inserted perfectly correct, a plumb line is drepped from them. The engineer "sights" the screw white the "eye" of the next one, several feet away, is on a direct line. Then hedrogs the plumb line from that, and the next calculation is made. The deviation of a sixteenth of an inch between two points even 50 feet apart, and the variance in a mile can be readily computed.

A glimmer of a light, and the appearance of a dark-shaped body, accompanied by noise resembling "young thunder," announces the car's approach. After its arrival at the entrance of the tunnel the journey inward is commenced.

A track of about 18 inches width, a sort of tramway, in fact, is laid the whole length of tranway, in fact, is laid the whole length of the tunnel. As fast as new excavations are made, and the brick put in, this is further advanced. The diameter of the tunnel is feet and 2 inches. The track is three or four inches high, and the necessity of atomic inches in force it is a proposed to the proposed the four inches high, and the necessity of atomic inches in force it is a further and 2 inches. The track is three or four inches high, and the necessity of atomic inches high, and the necessity of atomic inches in force it is a further and a constant in the field, and eclipsing in the field, and eclipsing in the Cabinet the statemanship of a Clay or a Webster." (Great applause) In the Cabinet the statemanship of a Clay or a twenty in the field, and eclipsing in the cabinet the statemanship of a Clay or a Webster." (Great applause) In the Cabinet the statemanship of a Clay or a twenty it to ecited, Savery will advanced. The diameter of the tunnel is 5 feet and 2 inches. The track is three or four inches high, and the necessity of stooping is enforced upon you. A fastrunning stream of water flows over your feet and ankles continually. This omes not from the river above, but from hundreds of springs below. Wet feet, of cause, are incident to the occasion, but are only an incident attendant upon the feat underlaken. "Free as the air we breathe" is no misnomer applied to one's situation in the tunnel. To the left is an iron pipe extending into the further end, its commencement being fin the shaft above. There a "pony engine" industriously works away, forcing a pure stream of air downward, and making breathing a pleasant and greatly to be appreciated sensation.

A light shead indicates something moving toward us. Evidently some one must "back water," as the impracticability of two bodies passing in so narrow a space is evident. That is, you think so. The cordensing process, however, is sufficient. You squeeze your back against the wall, which is concave, one into one goes no times apparently; inflate your lungs and then exhale the air, meanwhile reducing your snatomy to a trifle light (and thin) as air, and the car passes by without making you a mere "shred of humanity." The curve is reached about half way from the entrance to the end. Now is time to realize that the noble river of the straits is rolling overhead. That, so to speak, the "inland seas" have gathered together their forces and are sending them down within 100 feet of your "top side." The fact is perhaps a little difficult to realize. That you are nearer the regions where fire is supposed to be the element seems clear. The smell of sulphur aids in this, and a trickling stream which you are induced to taste gives a sensation of having breakfasted upon a choice dish of Riohardson's matches.

The curve, mentioned before, describes a radius of 200 feet. Its length is about 50, so

the element seems clear. The smell of sulphur aids in this, and a trickling stream which you are induced to taste gives a sensation of having breakissted upon a choice dish of Richardson's matches.

The curve, mentioned before, describes a radius of 200 feet. Its length is about 50, so that objects at either end lose sight of each other. The journey inward is an ascent, though a gradual one, the inclination being about 11 degrees. A few minutes' walk farther on and the end of the tunnel is reached, nearly 900 feet from the entrance, though it seems several miles. The masons have just left it, and the newly-built wall attests the amount of work done since their first entrance, at 3 o'clock in the morning. Yet the cement is dry and firm as though hardened for days before. That used is known as "bydraulic cement," which, by the action of air and water, becomes almost instantly hard. From beyond the brick-work juts out the wooden sheathing, which is laid next to the earth, and upon which the bricks are then, laid. Beyond is a few feet of dark earth, most of it this "blue clay" or der, though mixed with some sand. The latter is infinitely more troublesome, but less dangerous, than when the clay is seamed. In the latter case large portions of earth may give way, and they will crush whatever is under them, making it not altogether cheerful for workmen when they discover seams. While the men are loading up the car with the clay and debris left by the masons, the three of them, Mr. Clark, the assistant superinced from workmen underground, and the reporter, gracefully recline against the solid earth, our respective feet buried in clay and water, and knees fast disappearing in search of their companion feet. The air pipe is some distance back, not having been continued on since the workmen finished. The hot air caused by several lamps, and the breathing of six or seven individuals within as many feet of space, make the atmosphere close.

But as the car is loaded we all push back toward the shaft. Though high noon, the men

the rope, the engine starts, and we go whirling up.

From the trip we learn that the work is being well and tolerably rapidly done. On the Canada side some 200 feet have been made. It is estimated that by December the whole will have been completed, and then the question as to whether the main tunnel will be commenced will also be decided. Thus far, under the management of Messrs. Cheeobrough and Clark, the enterprise has been successfully conducted and evinces the skill of its Superintendents.

GREELE ND GRANT.

Why Jehn D. Deference the Former

To the Editor of the Indiater.

SIR: Several Indians News:
ten to me expressing suiends have written to many years e and regret that I, who for many years e and regret that I wish to reply to these frid President. I columns of your paper. Whithrough the ardent political editor I say young and areat deal about going alone he measures—not men." It was a dependent of the popular battle cry. Und(tive but spiration I often supported its inspiration I often supported its inspiration I often supported its interpretation of the positions which doing so. In supporting a candidate for the parties of the parties of the parties of the parties. I need say nothing of Herace Greele in this regard. He is as well known threathout the world, and as much respected for his great ability, intelligence and correct personal habits, as any other American. It a melanchoy fact that this cannot he transmit

to us, it should stick in their throats.

As to the future, read our platform and Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance. No one can object to the principles therein announced. So far as Republicanism is concerned (as judged by the past), there is more of it in the Clincinnati than in the Philadelphia platform. General Grant was not nominated four years ago because of his Republicanism, but as a mere matter of expediency, and to prevent the Democrats using him. To that abject condition was the great Republican party reduced! I had no hand in it! He was elected. I have neither the time nor the inclination to write at leagth of the can party reduced! I had no hand in it! He was elected. I have neither the time nor the inclination to write at length of the abuses of his Administration. That it could have been otherwise ought not to have been expected. Destitute of any litness for the position, he became but an instrument in the hands of unscrupulous men to play upon, and well have they performed their part. The patronage of the Government was seized upon for the aggrandizement of relatives, military favorites and the relatives of favorites without regard to fitness or merit. Offices became a matter of brokerage, and were disposed of to persons whose wealth enabled them to make costly presents to the Executive. The importing merchants of the great commercial centre were preyed upon by the House, whose hold was only relaxed after an investigation forced upon the Presidency are irksome to incompetency. General Grant spends the time which should be devoted to their discharge in carousals at Long Branch, the companion of horse jockeys and blacklegs. His Secretaries following the example of their chief, absent them selves in the pursuit of pleasure, or in speculations to advance their personal to the neglect of the public interest. At the moment I write the Secretaries following the horse races at Long Branch, and numer

Government in the hands of those who have so grossly abused it. These abuses must be reformed. The people have taken the matter into their own hands, and are determined that it shall be done. As a fitting agent for this purpose, they have selected one of their own number, reised to toil and industry, of pure morals and undoubted honesty. They are rallying to his support with an unanimity paralleled only by a similar uprising of the people for the same purpose in 1840. As it was then, it is not confined to any section of the country, or party, but embraces all sections and all parties. It is not a coalition of parties, but a union for the redemption of the country from the hands of the spoilers. I am aware that an effort is making to produce the impression that because of some personal oddities (which are greatly exaggerated) Bir. Greeley would not make a good executive officer. This is a great mustake. I have been acquainted with him for more than a quarter of a century. I know him well and intimately. His great ability and unequalled knowledge of the affairs of our own and other countries would enable him to meet all the requirements of the position to which he is soon to be elevated with honor to himself and renown to the Republic.

Washington, July 1, 1872.

A Dead Darling.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Funny things sometimes occur in the rooms of a photographer, as well] as serious ones, and perhaps one of the most serious comic incidents that ever took place in a picture gallery was that which happened in the parlors of a prominent photographer in this city a few days since. A lady, evidently from the country, breathing hard, as if from hard exercise, and carrying a large-sized carpet-sack of the old-fashioned kind, entered the artist's rooms as suddenly as if propelled from behind, and carelessly throwing her carpet-covered value into one corner, began to inspect the different specimens of pictures in the show-cases and upon the walls. After half an hour spent in this manner, she approached one of the attaches of the shop and asked to see the different styles of children's pictures. These she closely examined, and finally selected a certain picture of an infant, and inquired of the artist what he charged for taking a picture like that. The price was named, and she remarked that it was satisfactory, and said ehe would have one taken like that.

"Where's the child?" asked the photographer,

"Here it is," replied the woman, stepping

"Where's the child?" asked the photographer,
"Here it is," replied the woman, stepping over to the corner of the room where she had thrown her carpet-bag upon entering, she picked up the latter, opened its mouth, and from its cavernous depths brought out an infant that had been dead for twenty-four hours at least. The look of curiosity on the artist's face gave place to one of horror, but his customer was dead in earnest, and nothing remained for him but to perform the work, after which the woman stowed away the deceased babe in her value, and departed.

The Tallahassee Floridian thus tells the story of the loss and singular recovery of a valuable ring:

story of the loss and singular recovery of a valuable ring:

Two or three years ago a lady of our city lost a valuable diamond ring from her house, evidently stolen, and suspicion attached to a servant girl in her employ. Strict search was made everywhere for the missing property, but without success. If the girl took it she had disposed of it in some way, but so strong was her guilt suspected that it was determined to watch her, and accordingly a close surveillance was maintained for some time, but without developments. Finally, the lady was compelled to relinquish all hope of ever recovering her ring, and the matter at last ceased to be thought of in the house. Now for the surpassing mystery of the sfiair. A few days ago the lady in question received a neat, tiny package, by express, from Savannah, charges prepaid, and upon opening it what was her surprise to find the long lost, highly-esteemed, and very valuable ring! Nothing accompanied the package to convey the remotest idea as to who had sent it, and the return of the ring is one of those mysterious transactions the solution of which is beyond the power of human ken. We will not even attempt it. We do know, however, that the lady is now happily in the repossession of her jewal, and and will scarcely give herself any unneceseary concern to ascertain what consciences stricken wretch restored it."

The Boston Commonwealth says of the Jubilee: "Counting the guarantee fund at its full value, \$202,000, and estimating the Coliseum at from \$25,000 to \$20,000, there are assets as the result of the late featival of some \$30,000. The receipts from admissions amounted to about \$4:0,000, and the expenses to from \$550,000 to \$600,000."