

TWELFTH YEAR.

A HOME THRUST.

The Bombardment of Alexandria Denounced by Hon. John Bright.

The Massacre of Foreigners Due to the Presence of the Fleet.

Contradictory Reports of Bloody Fighting at the Gates of Alexandria.

An Extraordinary Cabinet Council Called for Immediate Action.

Foreigners Fleeing From Cairo With All Possible Speed.

A Variety of Items Liberally Powdered.

A TALK WITH BRIGHT. National Associated Press.

ENGLAND'S CONDUCT UNJUSTIFIABLE. NEW YORK, July 16.—A London cable says: In conversation with Bright about his reported resignation, he said the true cause of it was the Egyptian policy of the government...

THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS of Egypt, having no serious interest there except the Suez canal, and the canal was never menaced by Arabi or anybody else. He believes that the massacre on the 11th of June was largely provoked by the presence of the English fleet.

A SOURCE OF DANGER rather than protection. When asked what the fleet should have done after Admiral Seymour had delivered the ultimatum and Arabi discontinued the armaments and then broke his promise, he answered that we have yet heard only one side of the story, and he seemed inclined to discredit the evidence of the electric light, which showed that the troops were continuing the work. He insisted, however, that these details were comparatively unimportant. The real cause of his resignation was the use of force, which was not defensible on moral grounds.

RESTORING ORDER. ALEXANDRIA, July 16.—The measures taken by Admiral Seymour to restore order have been completely successful. Cafes and shops are reopening and matters are assuming a more settled appearance. The great fires are dying out and nearly all looting has been stopped.

NAVAL OFFICERS are nearly unanimous in thinking the fleet fired with greater precision than believed possible. Americans were particularly enthusiastic. They took careful observation of each shot, and state that in a quiet sea large ships are at no disadvantage against forts, and small ships at much less than supposed. German officers expressed a similar opinion, but Austrians much less complimentary. The American marines were the first to land to help restore order. The Germans followed. Both landed without instructions from their representative governments. All the vessels in the harbor except those of Austria and Greece, landed men and an epidemic, because of the unburied dead. The offices of the Ottoman bank and the Credit Lyonnais escaped destruction. Arabi Pasha appropriated \$25,000 from the custom house before leaving. According to the accounts of persons who remained in the city, bands of murderers during and after the bombardment forced their way into almost every house.

THE CITY WRECKED. Many of the houses which yesterday were intact are now in ashes, among them the British consulate. Eye witnesses relate that soldiers and others after plundering the houses heaped up bedding, saturated it with petroleum and then set the pile on fire. To-day there were no fresh fires, but ruins are tumbling and encumbering the streets. Alexandria is like a city of the dead, although a few more Greeks and Maltese are visible on the streets. Americans, Germans and Greeks who disembarked from their respective ships of war act as police in different districts, while the British occupy the forts and bastions, and are stationed at the gates. The French and Italians have thus far refused to land. A sister of the khedive's wife died from premature confinement during the bombardment. The plundering and burning began on the 12th. Scarcely any European dwellings were spared. It appears that large stores of petroleum were sent to Alexandria a week before the bombardment, especially to set fire to the houses.

A SOLEMN WARNING. LONDON, July 16.—The following was sent The Times from Alexandria: Speaking yesterday to a Turk from whom I have before quoted, and whom I believe is extremely well informed,

as regards Stamboul palace politics, he said: "Let me beg to give you this warning in the most emphatic manner. You can employ and stake your reputation upon its truth, and if it is attempted to disprove it, give my name and I will give you proof under authority—an authority which the sultan will not deny: Every Turkish soldier that lands in Egypt, will be the guarantee of Turkey what it may, within a month be the ally of the Egyptian military party, and will be opposed to European interference in Egypt in a far more efficacious fashion than Arabi or the whole party now in Egypt are. The day that such troops are sighted I leave behind me Egypt, Turkey and the east, convinced that it will terminate the existence of Turkey."

JOINT OCCUPATION. France will occupy Egypt with England upon invitation of the powers. Seymour notifies the government that confidence is returning.

AMERICAN MARINES. In the house of commons yesterday Sir Charles Dilke, under foreign secretary, read a telegram stating that American marines were assisting in patrolling the streets of Alexandria.

BRIGHT RESIGNS. Mr. Chamberlain, president of the board of trade, confirmed the rumor that John Bright has resigned the chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster.

ENGLAND'S INTEREST. Sir Charles Dilke said the government had no information as to Arabi Pasha's position, and in reply to a question as to whether steps would be taken to intercept Arabi Pasha on the road said: "Our proceedings relate to Alexander. The other matter is for the powers to take action upon."

A thousand more marines have been ordered from Malta to Alexandria.

FIGHTING AT THE GATES. National Associated Press. LONDON AGITATED. LONDON, July 16, P. M.—The city is greatly excited over the report just received that Arabi Bey has returned to Alexandria with an army of 7,000 troops and nine field pieces, and has opened an attack on the marines now guarding the city. Dispatches also state that hot fighting is in progress at the different gates and that owing to the superiority in numbers of the Arabs, the English, German, and American marines are in danger of being overpowered. The unexpected renewal of hostilities it is thought must have taken the fleet by surprise. The entire force of troops in the city are guarding the gates with Gatling guns, thus far successfully.

A COUNCIL OF WAR. A. P. M.—Sir Hugh Childers, under secretary of war, summoned a special council to meet to-night at the war office and take immediate action in view of the renewal of hostilities. The duke of Balmorisc, Sir Garnet Wolseley and other military leaders have been requested to attend. The British expedition has left Cyprus for Port Said.

CAIRO CONVULSED. 5 P. M.—A dispatch from Cairo states that the German and Italian consuls have warned all Europeans to leave the city immediately. A massacre is feared and the greatest excitement prevails. Foreigners are leaving in hundreds.

A REMOVED SLAUGHTER. 8 P. M.—It is rumored that a terrible massacre of Europeans has taken place at Cairo. Further dispatches are anxiously awaited.

AN INVITATION TO TURKEY. A joint circular has been issued by the powers, in conference assembled, inviting Turkey to occupy Egypt with an armed force. In the event of the port's refusal the conference orders European intervention.

SERIOUS RIOTING is reported Cairo. A state of anarchy and confusion prevails in that city. It is reported that large stores of petroleum were sent to Alexandria before the beginning of the recent hostilities for the purpose of firing the city. This is considered to be the cause of the remarkable spread of the flames.

ARABS SHOT. A dispatch from Alexandria states that the military police, acting under the command of Lord Charles Berosford, shot four Arabs who refused to give up their arms. Mr. Cornish, manager of the water works, is safe.

A VOTE OF CENSURE. LONDON, July 17.—Conservative leaders in parliament propose to move a vote of censure to-day on the government's Egyptian policy.

THE ANNUAL RISE OF THE NILE, which begins in ten days, causes great uneasiness, in ministerial circles. The ministry believe if no arrangements to control the increased flow is made, all cotton and grain in the country will be destroyed.

A REBEL. ALEXANDRIA, July 16.—The khedive has issued a mandate deposing Arabi Bey, and proclaiming him a rebel.

THE FIGHTING AT THE GATES of Alexandria is isolated. No heavy fighting has taken place. Numbers of Arabi's troops have appeared, and of the marines have had some skirmishes with them, but without serious casualties. The main body of Arabi's army continue in camp at Damnahour.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S scouts brought him information that a large body of troops belonging to Arabi's army is encamped twenty miles from this city. Hostile demonstrations have already been made, and an attack is apprehended. The remainder of Arabi's army is disaffected.

A SURVEY OF THE CITY. ALEXANDRIA, July 16.—A survey by a number of officers of the marine corps and navy in this city discloses the fact that one half of the

European quarter of the city has been destroyed. Banks were not burned nor pillaged, and hospitals were untouched. A number of fresh fires were started in the city to-day, but the military succeeded in extinguishing them before any serious damage was done. Several Arabs, who were caught plundering houses, were sentenced to be publicly whipped, and five men charged with murder were executed on Place Mahomet. Great distress prevails in the city, and starvation threatens the houseless thousands.

TURKISH INTERVENTION. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—Foreign ambassadors had a conference to-day with the sultan and Said Pasha on the question of the port's intervening in Egyptian affairs by sending a large force of Turkish troops to occupy the country and restore order. The port seemed disposed to send such expedition, but had not up to the latest advice decided to do so.

PROTECTING THE CANAL. PARIS, July 16.—At a council of the French ministry held this evening, it was decided to join England in protection of the Suez canal.

POOR CROPS IN ENGLAND. LONDON, July 16.—The rainy unseasonable weather in England has damaged the crops. Wheat is beaten down, hay is rotting and half a crop is not expected. Prospects are gloomy and farmers will not relish the tax arrears bill.

AFTER THE BATTLE. National Associated Press. AMERICAN CONSULATE RE-ESTABLISHED. LONDON, July 15.—Admiral Seymour telegraphs that the Americans have landed marines and re-established the American consulate.

FIRE SUBSIDING. ALEXANDRIA, July 15, 5 a. m.—The fire is subsiding, having nearly exhausted its food.

THE GERMAN CONSULATE. The German ships have landed marines to re-establish and protect the German consulate.

GORRINGE'S OPINION. NEW YORK, July 15.—Lieutenant Commander Goringe in an interview said the bombardment of Alexandria was without justification; that there were no real massacres until after the English fleet opened fire. The bombardment was a mere pretext for crushing the national party of Egypt, and the most unjustifiable act the British have ever been guilty of. Agitation of the Irish question here is just as good ground for a British bombardment of New York as the British had there.

AMERICAN MARINES AS POLICE. ALEXANDRIA, July 15, 1 p. m.—American marines are preserving order. The natives object less to obeying orders from Americans than from other foreigners, the American marines being the regular police patrol.

1.30 p. m.—People may now safely go through some of the main thoroughfares patrolled closely by British and German marines, but the great part of the city is still smoldering and contains thousands of concealed bandits. To pass through any of this, particularly without an armed escort, is dangerous.

DEATH OF MRS. LINCOLN. Her Long Suffering Brought to an End. National Associated Press. SPRINGFIELD, July 16.—Mrs. Mary Todd Lincoln, widow of President Lincoln, died at the residence of her sister, Mrs. A. W. Edwards, of paralysis, at 8:15 o'clock this evening. Mrs. Lincoln has been making her home with Mrs. Edwards for several months past, during which her health has gradually wasted. She had been confined to her bed for some time, and intended as soon as she was able to go to Ocean Grove, near Long Branch, hoping to obtain benefit from the sea air. She was 64 years old.

Senator Brown's Gift. ATLANTA, Ga., July 16.—Senator Joseph E. Brown and Alexander H. Stephens are visiting the state university at Athens. The former made the university a gift of \$50,000, the interest on the sum to be used for the payment of expenses of young men who are unable to afford the means of education.

An Educator in Trouble. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 16.—Union college trustees meet to-morrow in Memorial hall to hear the charges against President Potter. The charges are untrustworthiness, asserting the trustees were sick when not so; telling the treasurer serious charges were made against him and not informing the faculty; certain offending students altering the minutes of the faculty and board; defining faculty resolutions; making many other false statements; and the charge of incompetency and failure to keep order, neglecting class-room work and like specifications. Potter denies all specifications.

Fire at Avoca. AVOCA, July 16.—The office of E. E. Avoca, veterinary surgeon of this place, burned down Friday morning at 1 o'clock and was a total loss. Beard succeeded in getting a trunk out of the building, but his clothing, books, apparatus, etc., as well as those of his partner, were a total loss. There was some insurance but not enough to cover the loss.

Political. CAIRO, Ill., July 15.—The republicans in the Twentieth district after a session lasting until after midnight, nominated Hon. J. R. Thomas for congress.

Boys Drowned. NEW LONDON, July 15.—John Meyer, aged 14, attempted to swim in the Thames with Wm. Bailey, aged 14, on his back. Both were drowned.

THE SEAT OF WAR, Or the War for a Seat in the Lower House of Congress.

A Lively Time Expected Over the Remaining Election Cases.

Republicans Determined to Thin Out the Billious Bourbons.

Judge Advocate Swain's Relations With the Secretary of War.

A Contest Probable on Guitau's Will—The Star Routes and Tobacco Men.

CAPITAL NOTES. National Associated Press. TOBACCO TAX. WASHINGTON, July 16.—The tobacco dealers and manufacturers of the country held a meeting here yesterday afternoon, and decided to urge the senate to amend the internal revenue bill by reducing the tax on tobacco from sixteen cents per pound to eight cents.

THE PRINTER'S PAY. The senate passed a resolution allowing employees of the government printing bureau who work from mid-day to 8 o'clock, m. payment equal to a day and a half.

CLAIMS. The filing of claims before the French-American commission concluded yesterday. The next meeting will be held on October 2d.

THE STAR ROUTES. The Critic publishes an interview with nearly every member of the grand jury to show that no indictments were returned, because the evidence was insufficient, and denying Col. Bliss' statement that it was on account of the political affiliations of the jury and kindness toward Senator Kellogg.

GUITAU'S WILL. There is a prospect of a contest over Guitau's so-called will. Reed says Guitau was legally united to make a will. The document prepared by him was merely a memorandum to quiet his mind. Scoville lays claim to Guitau's book and Reed thinks they have a right to claim it.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CALENDAR. The house will, during the coming week, give most of its attention to contested election cases. To-morrow will be "suspension Monday," and the day will be given to the passage of bills under suspension of the rules.

Tuesday, Bingham of the committee on postoffices and post roads will make an effort to get consideration for a number of bills relating to post-office affairs, among them one increasing the pay of auxiliary letter carriers and another adjusting the pay and grade of railway mail service employes. Should the republicans, however, find they have no quorum, as they expect to have on Tuesday morning, they will proceed to take up election cases, probably Smalls (colored) against Tillman, of South Carolina. It is not expected that this will occupy more than two days.

The next case will be that of Shelley (Ala.) contestant, for whose seat Smith died here recently while waiting for the consideration of the case. The result of these cases will doubtless be the seating of Smalls and declaring the seat of Shelley vacant. Whether the case of Sessingham against Foster (Mo.) will be ready for action this week is not yet determined.

The senate will spend the greater part of the week on the internal revenue bill, now awaiting voting in the remaining appropriation bills. Debate is not likely to be as long as at first expected, and a vote is looked for Thursday or Friday. The best judgment set August 1st for final adjournment.

SWAIN AND LINCOLN. CHICAGO, July 16.—A Washington special says Swain, the judge advocate general of the army, one of Garfield's old chums, is reported to be on not very good terms with the secretary of war. It is said the secretary has taken a great dislike to him and overrules a majority of his decisions. This does great injustice to Mr. Lincoln, who has no personal difference with General Swain, but the fact that he has overruled a great many of the judge advocate general's decisions go to show that he is a better lawyer than Mr. Swain, most of whose decisions thus far have been faulty and should have been overruled on their merits, aside from any personal questions between him and the secretary. Swain has prepared a new report on Sergeant Mason's case, which he will present for consideration Monday.

CONGRESS. National Associated Press. SENATE PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, July 15.—Senator Anthony introduced a bill repealing so much of the army bill as relates to Sherman and Sheridan. Referred. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the pension appropriation bill, the internal revenue bill having been laid informally. On Senator Plumb's point of order, the committee amendment directing the secretary of the interior annually to transmit to congress a list of all pensions borne on the rolls, was struck from the bill. Senator Beck offered an amendment requiring the commissioner of pensions once in each year, to cause a list of all pensioners and applicants for pensions to be made out and published in at least one newspaper in each county. The adoption of the amendment would prevent to a great measure the perpetration of frauds. Object-

tion would only come from men who were dishonestly receiving pensions. A citizen of Louisville who had been a soldier but had lost an arm in a disreputable brawl was now receiving a pension for that disability. Senator Plumb did not deny there was some fraud under the pension laws, but he asserted it was practically impossible to construct a pension list without frauds cropping in. The war had cost \$8,000,000,000. It had been a big job, and thank God it had been well done, and if it cost \$8,000,000,000 to support the men who had carried the flag it would be money well spent as long as one of these veterans remain to drag his emaciated body through the country which he had helped to keep in tact.

Senator Beck agreed in this view, but stated he would always oppose the fastening upon the pension rolls of men who claimed to have been soldiers, but who had never served in the army or navy.

Senator Platt, chairman of the committee, expressed the belief that there would be a deficiency in the appropriation of \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 before the close of the current year, beyond the present amount of \$97,640,000 for pensions, exclusive of the expense of the bureau.

Senator Logan opposed the amendment and claimed the bill as reported from the committee on pensions throw a safeguard around the pension office. He disliked this annual attack upon the pension list and these charges of fraud. If Senator Beck knew any fraudulent pensioner it was his duty to the country to inform the commissioners of pensions of the fact. Before he (Logan) would make a raid upon men and charge them with fraud and perjury and crime, he would name the man. He had been willing that a list of pensioners should be annually transmitted to congress, but he could see no necessity for having that list published in the newspapers and \$500,000 paid therefor.

Senator Platt also opposed the amendment, which was finally ruled out upon a point of order. The bill was then passed. The senate insisted upon the amendment to the river and harbor appropriation bill, and a conference committee ordered, consisting of Senators McMillan, Jones (Nevada), and Ransom. Adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. After discussion the house voted to insist on disagreement with the senate and ask for a further conference. Hiseock and Atkinson were appointed a committee on the legislative bill, and Hiseock, Robinson and Cox on the deficiency bill.

The question of inequality in the salaries of the senate and house employes was referred to the civil service reform committee, provided no salaries be increased.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the senate amendments to the river and harbor bill. The first seventeen amendments were non-concurred in.

The Hennepin canal amendment gave rise to discussion, in the course of which Mr. Hutchinson, of New York, expressed the hope that the house would give such an emphatic condemnation to the scheme that it would never show itself again. The amendment was advocated by Messrs. Henderson and Springer. It was non-concurred in, and the remainder of the amendments non-concurred in, the gross number being 150. The amendments then rose, and the house non-concurred in all the senate amendments. An unsuccessful effort was made to have an hour spent in hearing a request for unanimous consent. Adjourned.

THE FREIGHT MEN, All Creeds and Nationalities United for a Common End.

The Beginning of the End of the Great Strike.

National Associated Press. NEW YORK, July 16.—With the close of the fourth week of the freight handlers' strike the prospects of success for the men seem brighter than ever before. The peaceful policy thus far adopted has won the respect of the public, and now that a thorough understanding between the different nationalities has been effected the strikers can work more effectively against the transportation companies. There was considerable alarm among the latter on yesterday, when it was found that a large number of green hands had gone over to the strikers, and from present appearances next week will bring matters to a crisis. The Italians, whom the companies supposed could be engaged at any time, have caught the spirit of the strike and will no longer work for seventeen cents an hour. It is the same with the Russian Jews, and there is now opposed to the companies a solid front of men of all nationalities and creeds, and who have a considerable amount of money at their backs to sustain them in their lock-out. At the various piers yesterday there was only a limited amount of freight offered, but the force of men employed was small and progress slow.

LABOR AND LAND REFORM. NEW YORK, July 16.—Twenty-five organizations were represented in today's meeting of the Central Labor Union. Reports of action in various organizations on the resolution providing for a strike fund were received. Half a dozen favored the idea and two voted against it and the great majority had failed to take action. The committee reported in favor of establishing a daily labor paper in the interest of the socialistic labor party. The committee on the advisability of forming a distinct labor union, recommended going into political action under the name of the "United Labor Party," and to organize under the management of a

THE NEBRASKA SCANDAL. A Disgraceful Exposure of the Census by the House Committee.

Alexander's Certificate in Blank Filed by Majors or Schwewck.

Valentine's Work on the "Comity" Steadfast and Faithful.

Tom and Sy and Pat and Val Concoct "a Plausible Story."

A Remarkable Letter From the Ex-Land Office Shark.

Washington Special to Chicago Tribune. Since 1870 the claim has been made that great injustice was done the state of Nebraska by the ninth census, and that, had her true population been stated, she would have been entitled to two representatives in congress. It was claimed that this was shown by the state census of 1872, which was considerably in excess of the requisite number. On the strength of this there has appeared a second, or contingent representative, claiming a seat in the house. In the last congress Mr. P. Hawes appeared, armed with a certificate from Secretary of State Gossier, as to the population under the census of 1872, and at the present session Mr. T. J. Majors appeared with a like certificate from S. J. Alexander, the present secretary of state, as to the census of 1872.

IN BOTH CONGRESSES these certificates passed without challenge, and it was not until the judiciary committee of the present house had agreed to report in favor of giving a seat to Majors that Mr. Hammond, in preparing a speech in support of the minority report, found the identical figures given in the official publications of the state as the census of 1874. Further investigation showed that no full census was taken by the state until 1874. These facts were communicated to the committee, which at once reversed its action and recalled the favorable report, and on April 28th the house ordered an investigation of

THE ALLEGED FRAUD. A sub-committee have spent three days in examining witnesses, and have had before them Mr. Hawes, Mr. Majors, and Mr. Schwewck, a former land officer in Nebraska, when it was shown that the last certificate by Alexander in blank and sent by Schwewck to Majors with a letter, in which he gave the reasons why Alexander would not fill the blank for the year. This letter Majors destroyed, but delivered the certificate to the committee. Inquiry was then directed as to who filled the blank, and, at the suggestion of Majors, the report was called for from the interior department and from Representative Valentine, to establish the identity of Schwewck's handwriting. While Majors was introducing these letters, he was asked if he had not himself

A LETTER FROM SCHWESCK. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, May 13, 1882.—FRIEND TOM: Val seen the county to-day, and they will not hold off any longer than Monday, when they will introduce their resolutions. I have written to Alexander, and he must fix up an old copy pretending to be from Gosper, so that he can produce it, and as Pat filed his affidavit when you was here, it will bear out the copy and say, he took this for correct. As Pat will swear that he paid Gosper \$15 for the certificate, and that Gosper stated that he had to write to every county clerk, it will make a plausible story. Now, Tom, don't fail to attend to this. I have not mentioned anything to anybody, so I need not be mentioned in connection with the matter, and it will cause no contradictory statements. Now, Tom, don't fail with this matter, and see that Sy attends to this. Yours, SCHWESCK. P. S.—Dastry this.

EXPLANATORY. "Val" refers to Valentine, "Pat" to P. O. Hawes, and "Sy" to J. Josiah Alexander. Majors stated that the letter was addressed to him, care Alexander, at Lincoln, Neb., and that Alexander handed him the letter. He read it aloud, then returned it to Alexander, who returned it without looking it over, saying he had received a like letter from the same individual. The committee will continue its investigation, with a view to find who inserted the false date in the certificate.

MARINE. NEW YORK, July 15.—Sailed, Britanic for Liverpool, Italy for Liverpool, Asyrrian Monarch for Liverpool, Dona for Bremen, Cymria for Hamburg, Rheinland for Antwerp; arrived, Adriatic from Liverpool, McCall from Bremen.

AMSTERDAM, July 15.—Arrived, Astella from New York. HAVRE, July 15.—Sailed, Wileand for New York; arrived, Amereon from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, July 15.—Arrived, Celtic from New York; sailed, Germania from New York.

HAMBURG, July 15.—Arrived, Vandalia from New York.

INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C. July 17, 1 a. m.—For the Upper Mississippi valley, fair weather, westerly winds, becoming variable and stationary or higher temperature. For the Misourian valley, warmer, fair weather, variable winds shifting to southeasterly, stationary or lower pressure. The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

National Associated Press. MICHAEL DAVITT sailed for Antwerp Saturday from New York, on the "Rhodanland," Red Star line. He held a reception on the steamer. Mr. Ryan, on behalf of the citizens committee, presented him a handsome purse. Mr. Davitt returned said "Thank you." He will go to Antwerp and Paris to confer with Parnell; then to London and Dublin, and take part in the convention on August 15.

The Cincinnati Saloon Keepers' Protective association has adopted a preamble and resolution reciting that the action of the police court in dismissing all cases for violation of the Sunday liquor law is practically an official announcement that the law is a dead letter, yet in view of the feelings of a large class of citizens they resolve that hereafter on Sundays saloon keepers keep their front doors closed, and conduct their business without a sign or confusion which might be offensive to others.

The first American silk rearing exhibition will be transferred from New York to Boston, and will afterwards visit other eastern cities. Next year, it is proposed to give simultaneous lectures and exhibitions in every city, in order to foster the silk culture. Herman Roeck, projector of the exhibition, proposes that a duty be imposed on raw silk, so as to give an inducement to engage in its culture. R. F. Hamilton will be manager of the exhibition in Boston.

Thursday evening a stairbuilder named H. Ehrenstein, working upon the third floor of the Grand Hotel, Pueblo, Col., fell through to the cellar and miraculously escaped death. A board of the platform he was standing on broke. Falling to the floor he struck a similar platform. Breaking through this, he continued falling, breaking still another board on the first floor. He finally landed upon his knees and hands in the cellar, having fallen a distance of sixty feet without even breaking a bone and sustaining only a few bruises.

CRIMINAL NEWS. THE FRACAS FAMILY. VICKSBURG, July 16.—At 3 a. m. yesterday flames broke out from the house of Fracas, a German. The firemen discovered the body of Mrs. Fracas with her skull crushed by a party from an axe. The body was partially burned. Fracas was found in an upper room tied in a sack, but uninjured. He said six masked men and a negro woman forced an entrance and demanded their money and valuables. He refused, was knocked down with a club, threatened with torture by fire, and death. He was compelled to open the safe, from which the robbers took \$7,000 in gold. They then murdered Mrs. Fracas and tied him in a sack and left. Fracas was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the plot to get rid of his wife. Investigation was ordered.

FREE FIGHT WITH RAZORS. AMHERST, Va., July 16.—A free fight in a church fair at Harrison Grove yesterday morning, Frank Washington was killed by Sandy Williams. His head was almost severed with a razor. Will Kane cut Joseph Brown's throat with a razor and mutilated the body. Brown's wounds are fatal. All negroes.

NOT GUILTY. AUSTIN, Tex., July 16.—The trial of ex-United States Marshal Russell, charged with making false and fictitious returns, was concluded last evening. The verdict was "not guilty."

ROAD AGENTS' ROW. BURKVILLE, Va., July 15.—Joseph Garland, of this county, and Young Addison, of Baltimore, commercial travelers, paying attention to a young lady at Lunenburg, had a quarrel. They met near an mill, Garland struck Addison. Both drew pistols. Garland fired five shots, one struck Addison in the groin, probably a fatal wound. Garland is wounded in the wrist. All parties are highly connected.

SERVED HIM RIGHT. LEMONT, Ill., July 16.—A tramp sixty years of age, visited the home of Fred Sars, a respectable farmer, two miles in the country, yesterday. Finding no one in the house but a ten-year-old girl he outraged her. Sars overtook and strabbed him with a pitchfork until the man appeared to be dead. He subsequently revived and is now in charge of the police.

CANTONET BEACH, July 16.—An attempt was made to-day to wreck a train on the Nantuxet Beach railway by placing a large rock on the track. The obstruction was discovered in time and removed before any damage was done. The train came to a stop only five rods from the spot where the rock was placed. Parties in the vicinity observed train wreckers at work and gave a description to the police, who arrested three men named Mark Adams, Wm. Carroll and Felix O'Brien, all whom claimed to reside in Boston.