

Apprehensions of cholera have not been without useful results. New York and other large cities have been cleansed more thoroughly than ever before and the effect is seen in a low rate of mortality.

It is argued that the best days of base ball are numbered, owing to the policy of hiring men to "play" your game. When men play for hire, and are inspired by no local pride, the possibilities of "funny work" are ever present. These are increased by the rivalries between "managers."

During the past year in Boston only 1,318 licenses were granted for the sale of distilled liquors, as against 1,535 in the previous year. On the other hand, the number of places licensed to sell only malt liquors and wine rose from 56 to 236. Thus, while the whole number of saloons remains nearly as large as before, the number in which the milder kind of drinks is sold has increased fourfold.

It is alleged that Queen Victoria is greatly pleased with the change of the ministry—that she never liked Premier Gladstone, because he could not flatter, and was impatient as a state servant to the throne. Besides it is alleged the Queen and Mr. Gladstone were never in harmony about England's foreign affairs. D'Israeli was the Queen's favorite Minister—he was obedient to her will to the extreme of fawning obsequiousness.

The officers of the French ships of war in New York, have been overwhelmed with generous hospitality. In addition to numerous private entertainments at the homes of the merchant princes, and at the clubs, they attended a grand banquet at Delmonico's and listened to a long speech from Senator Evarts, were taken to the camps of the Seventh regiment, and shown everything of interest about the city. The Frenchmen were delighted were profuse in warm acknowledgments of the greatness and goodness of the Americans.

Another mile-stone has been passed in the progress of the suits against Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati. The United States circuit court has affirmed the decision of the district court, which was that the archbishop did not own the churches, but held them in trust, and that the trust property could not be held for the archbishop's personal debts; but that where the money of the creditors could be traced into any particular church that property can be taken. This decision yields the creditors very little money, and they will take the case to the United States supreme court for final decision.

At the late meeting of the American society of civil engineers, a paper was read on the "Preservation of Forests," in which it was said the supply of white pine in the United States is certain to be exhausted at the end of the century and probably in Canada, also, of southern pines at the present rate of consumption. There is stated to be 150 years' supply of spruce and hemlock east of the Mississippi. There is probably twenty-five years' supply of hard wood. The supply of black walnut and ash is rapidly exhausting. The supplies of other kinds of woods are, however, so abundant that a famine cannot be predicted. When tree-planting is intelligently undertaken, in regions where timber is scarce, a fair return is made on the investment.

At Howell, Mich., the trial of a man who fired into a party of men engaged in a charivari about the house of a newly married couple, whereby one of the hoodlums was killed, has just terminated in a failure of the jury to convict. The telegraphic dispatches tell of a similar case in Illinois, where a brother of the bride fired twice at the charivari party, and killed one of them. He will probably be acquitted; at least it is hardly to be expected that any jury will convict him. Popular feeling is such that every person who joins in a charivari, or "horning," as the rural roughs call it, takes his life in his hand; and if he is shot by the victim of the insulting hubbub, a jury will be almost certain to take the view that it served him so nearly right that the shooter will not be convicted.

THE NEWS SUMMARIZED.

Louis Riel Pleads for Mercy.

A letter has just been received by Dr. Fiset of Quebec from Louis Riel. After speaking of his ready surrender, his chance to escape if he wishes to do so, he says he was in the United States laboring to create a future for himself, when he was invited among the half-breeds to assist them in petitioning the government. He worked peacefully until the time when arms were taken up. He says also that he never dreamed of war, but by intrigue and forged letters a complication of affairs was brought about by interested parties. He desired to return to the United States, but the people would not listen to him. On March 18 they were proceeding to St. Laurent to celebrate the feast of St. Joseph, and had to pass St. Antoine en route, when they learned that 500 policemen were coming by forced marches to disperse them and kill their leaders. When the half-breeds learned this they stopped their wagons and made an arrest of an Indian agent. They also made one or two other arrests. Riel says he was not present when these arrests were made, but he was notified, and when he went to the place he found the people had decided to take up arms in their defense. In twenty-four hours the whole population were in arms. He concludes by asking not to be treated like a murderer, and not to be chained before the jury have pronounced upon his case, and feels confident they will not find him guilty. He says his incarceration is telling upon his health, notwithstanding the kind attention of his jailers.

The Ravages of the Cholera.

A Madrid (Spain) cable to the New York Herald gives some thrilling details of the horrors of the cholera epidemic prevailing in Spain. It says: Murcia city, according to the last census, has a population of nearly 40,000 and the suburbs about 60,000 more. Thirty thousand persons have fled from the place since the epidemic broke out. Its streets are deserted; 80 per cent of its stores are closed, and hardly a house remains in which a cholera case has not occurred. The yellow fevered stretcher on which the cholera-stricken sick and dead are carried through the streets is one of the commonest sights. Deaths have become so frequent that the tolling of the church bells, usual there on such events, has been forbidden. Beginning on June 5, the cholera has since then attacked 3,215 persons in twenty-four days, and of these 1,300 bodies have already been buried. Including the full normal population of nearly 100,000 people, one person in each thirty has already had the cholera, and one person in each seventy-five of the population has been buried within three weeks. Under most favorable conditions 10,000 more deaths are expected by the physicians before the fall. A vile smell came from one of the many closed houses. By order of the authorities the doors were forced, and the rotting bodies of its occupants were found. They had apparently died of malignant cholera after closing the house, and so suddenly that they had been unable to summon aid.

News from Northwest Territory.

A Battleford, N. W. T., Special Telegram of July 5 says:—Col. A. T. Williams, commanding the Midland battalion, died while on the steamer Northwest yesterday morning. The body was brought here packed in ice and under the escort of Lieut. Reed and six men will be sent to Swift Current across country, and thence east by rail. An imposing military funeral was held here today. His loss is felt by every one, as Col. Williams was beloved by all. His disease was inflammation of the brain, and he was sick but four days. Three minutes after his death Sergeant Primes of the Sixty-fifth died also on the Northwest. He will be buried here. News has reached Middleton of the capture of Big Bear and one other lodge of his camp by Gagnon and the police near Carlton this afternoon. More Indians are expected in, and it is evident that the whole outbreak has fizzled. The steamers crossed to Queen's Own today and they will go east and be in Prince Albert early this week. Col. Otter will probably command at Battleford. A battery and part of C school taking the garrison. B battery went to Prince Albert overland.

A Wonderful Texan Waterspout.

San Antonio telegram: Near Waldon, 150 miles west of San Antonio, an east-bound freight train was struck by a waterspout. The engineer saw the waterspout approaching, bounding along like a rubber ball, tearing up the earth and uprooting all in its way. He reversed the train to avoid the waterspout, whose course was circuitous, with the column inclined and a rotary motion. Just before the waterspout reached the line of the road it changed its course and bounded along parallel to the track with frightful velocity. When opposite the train the waterspout burst, deluging the engineer, fireman and brakeman, who abandoned the train and climbed some trees to avoid a wave of water fully eight feet high and about 100 feet wide. The locomotive and fourteen cars were raised bodily and carried nearly 200 feet from the track, while the road was completely obliterated. No one was hurt. The extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained.

Disposition of Grant's Property.

Gen. Grant's city residence and his cottage at Long Branch have both been offered for sale, though there seems to be no disposition to sacrifice them, the prices demanded being up to their present value. The understanding is that the general, knowing that half his present income—that arising from his place on the army retired list—will stop at his death, leaving as a certainty to his widow, the product of the endowment fund only, is anxious to unload the real estate by converting it into a safe, yielding investment. In this matter his counselor is ex-Senator Chaffee, whose advice as to the Ward business, had it been promptly followed, would have saved most of the money lost therein. The plan of Mrs. Grant is to retire into some quiet home after the death of her husband, while the other members of the family will scatter. The reliance of Grant on the profits of his book for his widow's benefit has frequently been published.

From Washington.

The Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company will put its wires underground in Washington. Secretary Manning orders Owen Kellar to be given his clerkship, and the civil service commission is happy. The Middleton property, near the soldier's home at Washington, has been bought for

the Roman Catholic university, for \$29,500.

Mr. Cannon, controller of the currency, has called for a report of the condition of national banks at the close of business on Jan. 1.

The secretary of the treasury has appointed Walter E. Girard assistant inspector of hulls at New York, vice B. F. Howell, resigned.

A Democratic subordinate in the marshal's office at Washington has been removed by the marshal for offensive partisanship.

A brother of Vice President Wilson is a guide in the bureau of engraving and printing at \$1.50 a day, but he is to be given a better place.

Thomas E. Nash of Centralia, Wis., has been appointed chief clerk of the postoffice department, to succeed C. M. Walker of Indiana, resigned.

Henry E. Williamson, of Holly Springs, Miss., Henry Tontomelle, a member of the Omaha Indian tribe, and Edward L. Thomas, of Atlanta, Ga., have been commissioned to appraise a part of the Omaha Indian reservation in Nebraska, comprising about 5,000 acres.

The following appointments were made by the president recently: Darius H. Ingraham of Maine, to be consul at Cadix; James Tanner Lee of Maryland, to be secretary of legation to Austria-Hungary; Nathan B. Gatchel, appraiser of merchandise in the district of Buffalo Creek, New York.

One of the female employees dropped from the rolls in the bureau of engraving and printing, made her appearance and demanded immediate reinstatement. When told that such a thing was impossible she became violently abusive, and threatened to blow up the whole institution and then kill herself. She was quietly talked to, and finally prevailed upon to leave the building.

The agricultural department has issued the following in relation to the coming crop of peaches: The past winter has fully demonstrated the unfitness of the more northern latitudes for peach growing. From the upper Ohio valley and the lake states there comes but one report. It tells of trees all dead, whole orchards even in the most sheltered situations having succumbed to the severe freezing.

Casualty Record.

The widow of the late Richard T. Merrick lies at the point of death, ignorant of her husband's demise; her father is very seriously ill; her seven young daughters are all afflicted with chronic diseases, and a young boy, ten years old, is the only member of the family able to be about.

Personal News Notes.

Some years after his marriage, says the Chicago Inter Ocean Judge Tree is said to have been presented by his father-in-law with \$500,000, and at the death of his mother-in-law and father-in-law successively some three or four years since, he inherited an estate estimated at from two to three million dollars. A gentleman who is in a position to know states that Judge Tree's regular income is \$93,000 annually.

General Grant received the other day, a letter dated at Rock Bridge Baths, Va., from an ex-confederate officer who surrendered at Appomattox. It is couched in terms of the warmest admiration, regard and sympathy; refers to having received back his horse and sword, with the injunction to go home and assist in making a crop, and assures the general that the writer is not the only ex-confederate who daily prays for his restoration.

Gen. Sheridan has not fully recovered from the results of the accident sustained on the Pacific coast two months since by the overturning of his carriage. "This accident," said the general to a correspondent, "was a singular thing. Nothing of the kind ever happened to me before. I have been with horses all my life, and never before had a runaway, and never sustained an injury or accident of any kind. Indeed, I never spent a day in bed from sickness, never had my skin broken, and was never hit by a bullet, although I think some bullets may have come pretty close to me. I suppose, after passing through all sorts of dangers, I shall some day step on an orange or banana skin and topple over for good."

The Criminal Calendar.

Charles Moore, who had been married recently, was killed by his wife, during a quarrel, with a lawn hoe, at his home near Charlotte, N. C.

The case of Adolph B. Spreckles, in San Francisco, charged with assault with intent to murder, M. H. De Young, proprietor of the Chronicle, on trial several weeks past, was given to the jury and they returned a verdict of not guilty.

William Wright of Homerville, Ga., who was quarrelling with his wife, suddenly turned upon her and drove a knife into her back, which required the united effort of two men to withdraw. The woman's father, upon seeing his dead daughter, took his shotgun and killed Wright.

Foreign Gossip.

The mackerel fishery is proving a failure this season. Out of a Gloucester fleet of more than 100 sail at the South one-half did not pay expenses, and the average earnings of the fishermen for two months' work were \$8. Since returning from the South most of the fleet have done nothing.

General News.

Bowditch, Skillings & Co., wholesale millinery of Boston, have failed.

At Dubuque Father Jean of Lyons loses his suit against Bishop Hennessy for suspending him from the priesthood.

The races at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., attracted an immense crowd. The weather was cool and cloudy. The Welter handicap sweepstakes was captured by Commodore Kittson's filly Alba. The race was one and one-eighth miles, and six horses ran.

B. S. Higley was made president of the Ohio state prohibition convention. The following ticket was nominated: Governor, Rev. A. B. Leonard; lieutenant governor, Prof. W. G. Frost; supreme judge, Gideon Stewart; treasurer, John H. Danner; attorney general, A. S. Clesinger; board of public works, J. S. Neville.

Effect of Emperor William's Death.

London Cable: The death of Emperor William promises to be the next great sensation in Europe. Its immediate political effect will be to bind Germany and England together in a very close union. The crown princess of England will be the empress of Germany, and the coming emperor is known as an affectionate friend of the prince of Wales and of the queen. Nothing more opportune for the new Tory government of England could possibly occur. It is rumored that all this was counted upon in the very highest circles of the two realms before Lord Salisbury finally consented to take office, and that it very largely influenced his decision. There are hints of a second treaty of Windsor that had really more to do with the change in the administration than the vague and shadowy promises made by Mr. Gladstone. According to this story, the Crown Princess Victoria assured her mother that the death of the emperor was only a question of a few years; that upon the accession of Frederick William to the imperial throne of Germany, the influence of Prince Bismarck would cease to be a predominant and disturbing element in European politics, and that if England would heartily support the colonizing enterprises of Germany, which are Frederick William's pet fads, there would be no opposition to an Anglo-German alliance, as against Russia in Afghanistan, France in Egypt, and the foes or rivals of England everywhere. All this being represented to Lord Salisbury, opened up to him a prospect of being able to straighten out the foreign relations which had been left in a seemingly hopeless tangle by Gladstone, to safeguard the British empire in India, to retain control of Egypt, and generally to restore the imperial prestige of England through the world. It was this line of argument, it is said, which not only decided Lord Salisbury to accept the office of premier, but caused him to adopt the unprecedented course of combining with it the office of secretary of state for foreign affairs, so as to keep the delicate negotiations of the next few weeks or months carefully within his own control.

A Year's Operations of the National Treasury.

The June debt statement, issued July 1 closes the accounts of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30. The decrease in the debt reported for the year is, in round numbers, \$65,500,000. Large as this sum appears, it is far below that for either of the five preceding years, the average for which was nearly \$116,000,000. An examination of the column of interest-bearing debt shows that the reduction for the past year was but \$30,412,850, while the reduction in the debt on which interest has ceased was \$15,600,000. The cash balance now held in excess of that held one year ago, added to the actual reduction, makes the reduction reported in this statement. There has been no change in the figures of the bonded debt since November last, no call for three per cent. bonds having been made since that date. When the last call for bonds was made the treasury balance was \$144,000,000.

The available balance on hand is the largest ever held by the treasury, compared with Jan. 1, 1879, when specie payment was resumed. It shows an increase of \$30,000,000, and the gold fund not covered by outstanding certificates was then only \$111,000,000, whereas it is now over \$120,000,000. According to the new form of statement adopted by Treasurer Jourdan, after deducting all outstanding liabilities, \$100,000,000 for reserve and \$32,000,000 for "unavailable assets," the net balance is nearly \$41,000,000.

Rossa's Assailant Acquitted.

The trial of Mrs. Dudley in New York for shooting O'Donovan Rossa, resulted in a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity. A motion was made to send Mrs. Dudley to the state insane asylum, which her counsel opposed. The latter asked that their client might be permitted to be returned to her native country and be placed in an institution there.

Dr. A. E. McDonald, superintendent of the asylum for the insane on Ward's island, testified that he was convinced that Mrs. Dudley was suffering from chronic mania. Mrs. Dudley had told the witness that there were three men she had determined to punish with death, and that Rossa was first on the list. Dr. William L. Harding gave similar testimony. Mrs. Dudley testified for herself. Among other things, she said: "If I am homicidal, it is queer that I never shot any one before? I have carried a pistol, and had it loaded, too, since I was sixteen years of age. At that age I was teaching in the country, and there was a great scare about mad dogs and hydrophobia, so that everybody capable of carrying a revolver did so. I gave O'Donovan as fair a trial as a prisoner has ever had in your court. I shot him, and I am willing to take the consequences. I certainly shall not appeal. Even in this land of liberty, I don't think a man should be permitted to go about advising indiscriminate murder. I did not come here to shoot him. I am a good nurse, and was willing to take a position here. While in prison I was perfectly bewildered by offers from managers who wanted me to lecture. I answered them all by saying that I would consent only on condition that O'Donovan should come with me and I would give a practical illustration, aided by O'Donovan, of the effect of dynamite upon the human frame."

John Bright as a Prophet.

John Bright has written a letter to Deputy Posick of Paris, in which he says: "If European nations would accept commercial liberty that is moderate or abolish customs, Europe might soon tend to an era of perpetual peace. At present all resources are swallowed up by military exigencies. The people's interests are sacrificed to the most miserable and culpable fantasies of foreign politics. The real interests of the masses are trodden under foot in deference to false notions of glory and national power. I cannot help thinking that Europe is marching toward some great catastrophe of crushing weight. The military system cannot indefinitely be supported with patience, and the population, driven to despair, may possibly before long sweep away the royalties and pretended statesmen who govern in their names. I hope your country and mine will remain at peace and be real friends."

Through Passenger Rates East.

Table with 3 columns: City, First class, Second class. Rows include New York, Boston, Buffalo, Albany, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Springfield, Worcester, Montreal, Ottawa.

A Case of Leprosy in Wisconsin.

The Dane County Medical society held its annual meeting at Madison, Wis. An interesting and unusual feature of the meeting was the exhibition by Dr. Sethers of Stoutton of a young Norwegian named Iverson who was suffering from leprosy. The patient presented a horrible appearance, his face being bloated and covered with ugly blotches. While red in color and strangely unnatural, the skin was thick on the face, hands and feet, and could be pricked severely without the patient feeling pain. The disease developed in Iverson two years ago, being preceded by a rheumatic sensation. The disease is hereditary in the Iverson family, though previous to the present case it had not developed for several generations. Leprosy is rare in this vicinity, and Iverson's case caused a sensation not confined to medical circles.

Grant Steadily Falling.

Dispatches of the 30th say: To-day it has been two weeks since Gen. Grant was moved from New York. Dr. Douglas admits that while the change has been beneficial, his patient is still growing weaker and the disease is progressing steadily. There is a disposition on the general's part to economize his strength, and there is lessened interest in his literary work. Gen. Dent, Gen. Grant's brother-in-law, said to-day: "I am afraid the general will not last many days. To-day I received information from the family that the cancer had commenced to inflame the jugular vein, and death is a question of a few days, in the opinion of his doctors."

Failures of Six Months.

The mercantile failures for the past six months are reported by R. G. Dun & Co. as 6,004, against 5,510 for the first six months, 1884. In liabilities, however, there is a marked demerit, the amount being for the first half of 1885 \$74,000,000, as against \$124,000,000 in the first six months of 1884. The fact is dwelt upon that an increase in failures of less than 500, among traders now over one million, is not surprising, while their diminishing importance is shown by the low aggregate, and the average of liabilities is commented upon as indicating a more favorable condition of things than existed this time last year.

Mr. Leowitz, a well known nurseryman of Ohio, has been authorized by the commissioner of agriculture to procure in Russia such seeds of timber trees, hardy ornamental tree plants and fruit trees as in his opinion may be acclimated and made to thrive in the exposed regions of our Northwest states and territories. Peaches, plums, apples and other fruits of excellent quality, and in many varieties and many kinds of woods, flourish upon the steppes of Russia under conditions of exposure which prove disastrous to the indigenous fruit and forest growth of America. The department pays simply the expenses of collection and freight.

The following members of the new cabinet have been re-elected to parliament: Right Hon. David Plunkett, first commissioner of works, and Mr. Holmes, the new attorney general for Ireland, for Dublin university. There was no contest in either case. Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer; Hon. Edward Stanhope, vice president of the council; Henry Chapin, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Sir Richard Ashtown Cross, secretary for the home department.

The United States commissioner of pensions has reappointed the following special examiners for one year: C. B. Rockwood, Minnesota; S. W. McElderry, Iowa, and N. L. Paris of Illinois. The following special examiners were not reappointed: C. F. Nichols, Connecticut; H. O. Reeve, Iowa; H. A. Richards, Wisconsin. The commissions of all these special inspectors have expired.

The annual report of the commissioner of pensions will state that at the present rate of increase in pensions granted the amount necessary for the ensuing year will be \$20,000,000 in excess of that paid out the last year; during the year just closed, the amount was nearly \$60,000,000. The commissioner estimates that next year \$80,000,000 will be required.

Twenty clerks in the classified service of the treasury department will be dropped from the rolls, and the force in the offices of the commissioner of internal revenue and of the register were reduced by transfer to other offices. The former losses about thirty clerks and the latter twenty. The changes in the register's office were due to a reduced appropriation.

William Somerville of Illinois, chief of the internal revenue bureau, has resigned, and Frank M. Thorn, of Erie county, N. Y., has been selected as his successor. The vacancy in the office of chief of the customs division, caused by the resignation of H. B. James, it is said will be filled by the promotion of Capt. J. B. McGregor, assistant chief.

Under the readjustment of postmasters' salaries, which has just been completed, there will be a saving of \$98,000 during the next fiscal year. For the year beginning July, 1884, \$3,828,700 was required for the salaries of postmasters; but for the year beginning July 1, 1885, only \$3,630,600 will be enough to go around.

United States Senators Eastis and Allison, speaking at a private dinner party in Paris, said it would be a noble idea to erect a triumphal arch in Washington to preserve the memory of the restoration of the Union, and such monument could not offend the sentiments of either North or South.

John Featherwood was stabbed thirteen times and killed by Nick Ettiker near Aniston, Ala.