

less, the eyes protruding from their sockets, and the bodies were horribly mutilated.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., July 26.—The town of Deposit is flooded. The rains of last night and this morning caused the bridges to have been swept away and the big streams are pouring through Main Street, preventing access to the stores and doing much damage.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 26.—The old Harriet Beecher Stowe house and the one in which the

FAMOUS AUTHORESS

wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was burned to-night. The theory is that burglars in attempting to secure the plate set fire to the house. The loss will reach \$30,000; partially insured. The house has been an object of interest for visitors to Andover.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 16.—The large six story brick building occupied by W. E. Steele & Co., and the Franklin Bazar, burned to-night. The fire for a time threatened the destruction of the whole square. All the engines in the city were at work. The fire at 1 o'clock is under control. The loss will not fall short of \$500,000 or \$1,000,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 26.—Gen. J. M. Comly, editor and proprietor of the Commercial of this city, died at 10 o'clock to-night of heart and lung troubles. General Comly had a brilliant record in the army, and afterward became editor of the Ohio State Journal. From 1877 to 1892, inclusive, he was minister at the Sandwich Islands.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 16.—A cable dispatch announces the death at Jaffna, Ceylon, of Susan Reed, wife of Rev. M. W. Rowland, for two years missionary of the American Board of Missions for Foreign Missions in that field.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Following is the text of Attorney-General Garland's opinion:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1887.

To the President:

Sir—A reply to your inquiries must be derived from an interpretation of the act of March 3d, 1887, entitled "An act to restrict the ownership of real estate in the territories to American citizens," etc. The inquiries are: First—Was the act intended to apply and does it apply to mines? Second—Can aliens lawfully acquire, own, and hold shares of stock issued by an American corporation which is the owner of mineral lands in the territories? Third—Would the advancement of money by aliens for the purpose of developing mining properties

BE LAWFUL

under the act? Fourth—Can aliens lawfully contract with American owners for working mines or making any proper use of mineral lands for a term of years?

The first section of the act forbids aliens who have not declared their intention to become citizens of the United States and alien corporations "to hereafter acquire, hold or own real estate so hereafter acquired, or any interest therein, in the territories of the United States or in the District of Columbia," except in the cases enumerated in the exception and proviso to the section.

The second section forbids the operation, holding, or owning of such real estate hereafter acquired by any corporation or association in which more than 20 per cent of the stock is or may be owned by persons, corporations, or associations not citizens of the United States.

THE THIRD SECTION

forbids corporations other than railway, canal, or turnpike companies to hereafter acquire, hold or own, more than 5,000 acres of land hereafter acquired, and limits railway, canal and turnpike companies to their acquisition to such lands as may be necessary to the proper operation of their roads, canals and turnpikes.

The fourth section provides for the forfeiture of the property for violation of the provisions of the act. The property forbidden to be acquired, held or owned in the first section is "real estate, or any interest therein." The term

REAL ESTATE

is very comprehensive. It includes lands and every estate which may be inherited which is annexed to, arises out of, or is exercisable therein. This term embraces agricultural, mineral, desert and timber lands, and town sites alike. The phrase, "and interest therein," is somewhat ambiguous. It might bear the construction that a lease for years is an interest in lands, and land is real estate; therefore a lease for years is an interest in real estate. It admits of another construction, viz., that the words "any interest therein" must refer to an interest in real estate; that a lease for years or any estate less than a freehold in land is not real estate, but a chattel real, and is so known in the law; that the word "therein" refers to what in law is known as real estate, and as a

LEASE FOR YEARS

is not so known it does not include a lease. In this view of the act the term would signify any proportionate part or interest in what is known in law as real property, which as such would pass at the death of the ancestor to the heir, and not to the administrator or executor. It was not the purpose of the law to change the whole policy of the government to such an extent as to exclude emigration and forbid to an alien even a lawful temporary residence in the terri-

ties of the government and the District of Columbia. Yet the first construction suggested would effect that result. Under it the owner of property in the District of Columbia could not lawfully lease, even for a month, a dwelling to one

NOT A CITIZEN.

The alien emigrant to the territories who had hoped and intended, as a citizen in the future to make his home there, could not lawfully obtain a building in which to shelter his family. Such considerations as these enforce the view that the latter construction is in accordance with the intent of the legislation, and that bona fide leases are not intended to come within the inhibition of the act. The exception to the first section relieved from its provisions such real estate or interest therein as may be acquired in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts contracted before the passage of the act; but those provisions attach with full force to debt contracted since its passage.

The expression in the second section, "no corporation shall hereafter acquire, or hold, or own any real estate hereafter acquired," relates to all

FUTURE OPERATIONS

of any corporation in real estate in the territories or the District of Columbia. It does not divest any rights now existing nor preclude American corporations from holding real estate now owned by them, even although more than 20 per cent of their stock may be owned by other than citizens; but in case more than 20 per cent of their stock now is or at any future time should be held and owned by others not citizens or American corporations while such per cent of stock is so held, and owned no further acquisition can be made of real estate by any such corporation. The act does not deny the right of American owners to borrow money from aliens nor to secure such loans on real estate, but in the event of a sale on a future loan the alien creditor could not at such sale become a purchaser.

I therefore reply to the inquiries submitted,

AS FOLLOWS:

First—As mines are real estate, or inheritable interest in real estate, the act does apply to them.

Second—Stock in a corporation is personality; an alien can lawfully have, own, and hold shares of stock issued by an American corporation which is now the owner of mineral lands in territories, but if the holding by aliens exceeds 20 per cent such corporation can neither acquire, hold, own, or hereafter acquire real estate while more than 20 per cent of stock is held and owned by aliens.

Third—Under the act the advancement of money hereafter by aliens for the purpose of developing mining property is lawful, but no interest in the real estate can be acquired by such advancement, nor would an alien have the right to purchase the real estate nor any interest therein on a loan made since the passage of the act, even if sold on his own security or lien.

Fourth—Aliens may lawfully contract with American owners to work mines by personal contracts for hire or by bona fide leases for a reasonable time.

I am, sir, with great respect,

A. M. GARLAND,

Attorney-General.

LONDON, July 26.—Lord Charles Beresford, Jr., lord of the admiralty, has resigned. He has been requested to withdraw his resignation.

THE CAUSE

for his resignation was a minor breach of etiquette at Spithead during the naval review last Saturday when a private signal made by Lord Charles from the royal yacht was converted into a public signal. It is described as follows: While the Queen was receiving the captains of the fleet in the saloon of the royal yacht *Albert and Victoria*, Lord Charles Beresford, who was on the yacht, signalled to the *Enchantress*, aboard which his wife was, the following message: "Tell Lady Charles to go immediately aboard the yacht *Lancashire Witch*, where I will join her." The captain of the *Enchantress*, when the signal was given, thought of course, it was a special command, but as the message was slowly spelled out it became greatly enraged. He had, however,

SMOOTH HIS FEELINGS,

not daring to report Lord Charles in view of his position as lord of the admiralty. The captain could not refrain, however, from complaining privately to his friends, and in this way the reporter of the *Times* learned of the incident. The result was the republication of the whole story in Monday's issue of the *Times*. Lord Charles then had no option but to resign. The accident is believed to be unparalleled. Disciplinary officers declare that Lord Charles' conduct was virtually an insult to the Queen. Prominent officers of the admiralty office, it is said, are delighted over the position in which the "reformer," Beresford, is placed by the affair.

St. Louis, July 26.—A sensation was created in society circles to-day by the institution of divorce proceedings by Mrs. S. H. O'Day against John O'Day, to whom she was married 23 years ago. After hearing the testimony the court granted the decree, and awarded plaintiff alimony in the sum of \$4,000 cash, the homestead property and the rights and privileges of a single person, with the custody of her youngest

son. O'Day is the first vice-president of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, chairman of the democratic state central committee and a millionaire.

BERLIN, July 27.—Arms manufacturers of Suhl have received orders for half a million side-arms for the Turkish army.

NEW YORK, July 27.—An Ottawa special says the announcement that a messenger in the House of Commons named Bell has entered action against Sir Charles Tupper, minister of finance, on behalf of his wife for detective work she performed for Sir Charles, is causing a great sensation here. Bell said yesterday that Sir Charles having charged him with attempted blackmail, he is now publishing a pamphlet in which he intends to show up the character of Sir Charles and a member of Parliament named Colby, who were at one time boarders in his house.

MANCHESTER, July 27.—The *Guardian's* commercial article says: Business is tame and in some departments flat. Producers having sufficient orders are firm, others are easier. The tendency favors buyers, but orders are not numerous.

Home trade houses are delivering more freely. They are not placing many fresh orders.

Export yarns are quiet. Sales have been moderate. The late increase in business is supporting prices, but buyers are purchasing only for actual needs, as they expect a further fall. Home manufacturers have plentiful supplies and are not eager buyers, although they are able to purchase at better terms than on Friday.

The cloth market is inactive. There is less inquiry for India shirtings. Ordinary widths are freely offered; wide widths are steady; the production is well engaged.

There is some inquiry for jacquets and mulls.

Prints are steady though quiet. There is more business for good medium.

LONDON, July 27.—Geo. Bidwell, sentenced to life imprisonment for forging Bank of England notes, has been released from confinement on the ground of ill health, and sailed for New York on Saturday last.

LONDON, July 27.—The Porte has decided to reopen negotiations with England direct for the settlement of the Egyptian question. The object of the Porte is that negotiations shall proceed without the other powers being consulted.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—Prominence is given here to certain facts in connection with the Casa Grande Land Company, organized at Cheyenne, Wyoming, recently, with a capital of \$5,000,000. Edward Stokes of New York, J. A. Belson of this city and John A. Reavis of Missouri are the directors of the company. The company was organized to improve the Peralta grant, lying between Phoenix and Tucson, in Arizona, and consisting of 5,000,000 acres. The land was originally owned by Don Peralta, an old Spanish settler, who obtained a patent from the Mexican government. Under the stipulation of the treaty of

GUADALOUPE HIDALGO,

the United States government agreed to respect the old Spanish titles. Peralta died, leaving, it is claimed, an only son, the surviving heir to his estate. Many years ago this son went to Spain and died in the Castilian capital. No claimant appeared to the estate until three years ago, when Reavis appeared with a dark complexioned native California girl about 18 years of age whom he had married and whom he claimed to be the granddaughter of Don Peralta and heir to the now very valuable Peralta grant. To strengthen his claims he made a trip to Spain and about six months ago returned, bringing with him an elaborate parchment from the authorities at Madrid, conveying to his wife, who was then recognized as the daughter of Don Peralta, a

PERFECT TITLE

to the Peralta grant and she was further honored by having the title of Baroness of the Colorados conferred upon her.

The *Examiner* of this city plants an interview with a resident of Woodland, Yolo County, Cal., claiming that the girl is the daughter of a Missourian named Treadwell by an Indian woman. She worked for a number of Woodland families until married to Reavis. On the other hand director Benson asserts that she is Spanish, and makes the statement that the girl's mother died at San Diego at the girl's birth, and that the latter accompanied Peralta to Woodland where he died, and the girl fell into the hands of Treadwell, who was a shepherd.

THE PUBLICATION

has occasioned more than ordinary interest owing to the prominence of some of the men said to be interested in the tract, including Robt. G. Ingersoll, Frank Hurd and others.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 27.—A mob at Redon to-day lynched Reuben J. Hudson, colored. He had outraged the person of Mrs. James Egan yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The argument to make permanent the stay of proceedings in the case of

JAKE SHARP,

was continued to-day before Judge Potter in the supreme court.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—John Neave deliberately murdered his father, Jos. Neave, this afternoon at Fulmouth, Kentucky, in a dispute over the division of the crops. A mob is organizing

to lynch the son, who has barricaded himself in a farm house.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 27.—Ten days or two weeks ago a brutal assault was committed in Surrey County by Reuben Cole (colored) upon Mrs. Richard Savage. Cole was arrested and jailed. Last night a band of fifty men overpowered the guard and the jailor, took Cole out and

HANGED HIM.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Only the petty jobs of the boodle gang were exposed in the trial to-day. The class of evidence was apparently inexhaustible and emphasized the extent to which the thievery was carried.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The trail of McGarble is believed to have been discovered. The indications are that he escaped by the aid of Doctors St. John and Dell, both of whom are connected with the college of physicians for the county hospital. Dr. Johnson is part owner in the schooner *Edward W. Blake*, which suddenly discharged her cargo on Saturday, and after the doctor had an interview with the captain cleared immediately, ostensibly for Kingston, Ontario. During Saturday afternoon St. John was at the jail with

M'GARIGLE

for several hours. Doctors St. John and Dell were absent from their homes on Saturday and refused to explain where they were. The sheriff has a yacht following the schooner but the result of the chase is uncertain.

TOLEDO, July 28.—The republican state convention was called to order at 10 a. m. The committee on credentials and rules reported. The reports were adopted and ex-Governor Charles Foster, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the platform, as follows:

THE PLATFORM

adopted begins with a strong protective tariff plank, as follows: "We are in favor of a protective tariff to secure to American citizens the privilege of supplying every article which can be produced as well in the United States as in other countries and sufficiently to supply American wants. Such a tariff makes a demand for and gives employment to the labor of American citizens and thereby aids in securing a just compensation for labor."

The Ohio democratic platform of a tariff for revenue only is strongly denounced.

THE RESOLUTIONS

urge Congress to pass a law to protect the United States from the inroads of anarchists, polygamists, fugitives from justice, dependent paupers, insane and all others who seek our shores not to become part of our civilization, but who come among us to make war upon society.

The platform says on the labor question that the condition of men who labor in the north cannot be maintained or improved so long as those who labor in the south are wrongfully deprived of the rights and power of American citizenship. A fair ballot and fair count in all sections of the country is demanded.

The platform next declares: "We have placed war, with its hates and revenges, behind us, but the settlements of the war

MUST STAND

irrevocable, respected, honored and observed in every part of the Republic."

Such duties on wool as will secure the American market to American producers are demanded.

The tariff plank was received with loud cheers and all received more or less applause. When the endorsement of Gov. Foraker's administration was reached, the convention cheered as one man, many rising to their feet and swinging their hats, etc. Loud calls were made for Foraker. The rebel clause revived the demonstration.

When the last resolution, the famous

SHERMAN ENDORSEMENT,

was reached, the cheering broke out again. On call from a delegate, three cheers were given for Sherman before the reading could continue. Its close was marked by wild cheers. A motion was made to adopt the whole platform by acclamation. It was done unanimously, without a dissenting vote. Tremendous cheering followed and loud calls were made for Sherman. Sherman did not appear, and a committee on permanent organization was read and adopted.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN

was made permanent chairman. A committee was appointed to conduct Sherman to the chair.

The convention was in a good humor, being jubilant over the extinction of the opposition to the endorsement of resolution and cheered Senator Sherman to the echo as he took the platform. His speech was listened to with close attention.

SENATOR SHERMAN

thanked the convention for the honor of presiding and congratulated the members upon the encouraging prospects for republicanism in the state and nation. He enlarged Foraker and declared the latter deserved both his popularity and his renomination, as he has fairly earned both. He said: "More than that, he prevented a democratic President from surrendering to the confederates the flags and banners they lost in the rebellion." He reviewed the work of the late republican legislature and commended it

highly, and then discussed state questions at length. He commended the platform, especially the tariff, pauper labor and imported labor planks, and emphasized the demand in the platform for fairer congressional elections. The senator closed by thanking in the most heartfelt manner the convention for its unanimous endorsement of him in the following words: "I know this is a matter of sentiment. I know that this resolution is of no importance unless the voters of the districts of Ohio and the Union shall of their own free choice elect delegates who will agree with your opinion. I recognize the right of every district to speak its own voice."

The speech was received with every demonstration of applause, especially his disclaimer that the endorsement of the resolution had any binding effect upon district conventions next year. He received tremendous rounds of applause at the close.

Dr. Graydon, of Cincinnati, then took the platform and nominated

GOVERNOR FORAKER

for his second term in a ten minute speech. There was much cheering and the motion was carried by acclamation amid a whirlwind of cheers.

A committee was appointed to escort Foraker to the hall, and the nomination for lieutenant-governor was proceeded with. Hon. Asa Bushnell, of Springfield, was named, but declined because of important business interests which would suffer. Senator Thos. J. Pringle, of Springfield, was then named as a candidate for the place.

Liberal pensions to soldiers and sailors, adequate appropriations for the improvement of national waterways and national aid to education are favored, and if too much revenue be collected to meet public needs, the first step should be the abolition of the internal tax on American-grown tobacco.

The resolutions further declare that public lands should be sacredly held for the benefit of actual settlers, and advocate the proper enforcement of the civil service law and condemn "the

FALSE PRETENSES

of President Cleveland's administration regarding it."

Sympathy for the efforts to secure home rule for Ireland is expressed.

The action of the President in vetoing the pension bills and the spirit manifested toward disabled soldiers is condemned. His veto of the dependent pension bill is characterized as unjust and unmerited.

Governor Foraker's administration is warmly endorsed, and his patriotic declaration that "no rebel flag shall be surrendered while he is governor" is specially endorsed. Regarding the

LIQUOR TRAFFIC,

the party pledges itself to such further legislation as may be necessary to keep abreast of enlightened sentiment on the question.

In conclusion, the platform pays a tribute to the unflinching loyalty and long services of John Sherman, whose genius and patriotism are shown upon the statutes and constitution of the country, and presents his name to the people of the United States as a candidate for the presidency, assuring them of our hearty and cordial support, and believing his nomination will be wise and judicious.

Captain A. C. Lyon, of Newark, was also placed in nomination for lieutenant governor.

At this moment

GOVERNOR FORAKER

was escorted to the platform amid cheers. He accepted the nomination for governor and made a brief speech, in which he made answer to some of the charges against him, made by the democratic platform recently adopted.

Captain Lyon was chosen for lieutenant governor on the second ballot.

Judge Wm. Spear Trumbull was then nominated for supreme judge, long term, by acclamation. For the short term Judge F. B. Dickman, the present incumbent, was nominated on the first ballot.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The *Sun* says: Another startling baseball sensation was started yesterday. It was said that at least four of the American Association clubs were to resign unless the percentage system is adopted. Chris. Von der Ahe made the first break and the Louisville, Cleveland and Metropolitan clubs are backing him. Take it all together, things are very blue and a crash in baseball may be expected unless the great few give in.

PORTLAND, July 28.—A Halifax special says U. S. Consul George Phelan yesterday that the collector at Souris, Prince Edward's Island, had refused to allow 14 men captured in seine boats on Sunday to go home in the fishing vessel. These men, when taken, only had shirts and trousers on and Charleton, the consul, thought this hard treatment and telegraphed here for instructions. The reply of Phelan was promptly sent to send them home by the first vessel sailing. The U. S. man-of-war *Richmond* and the cruiser *Yantic* are here and placed under the consul's order. The consul-general instructed Consul George that if the slightest resistance was offered to let him know immediately and he would take charge of the matter.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Armon's new beef house at the stock yards was destroyed by fire this evening, with most of its contents. Loss about \$300,000; insurance \$190,000.