

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The steamship *City of Sydney* arrived this afternoon from Hong Kong and Yokohama. The Chinese papers give the details of the disaster occasioned by the Yellow River overflowing its banks in the province of Honan and describe it as one of the most

## APPALLING OCCURRENCES

In the loss of life and property recorded in recent times. The river broke its banks on the evening of September 28, southwest of the city of Ching Chow and not only completely inundated that city but ten other populous cities. The whole area is now a raging sea, ten to thirty feet deep, where it was a densely populated and rich plain. The former bed of the Yellow River is now dry and the present lake was the bed of the river centuries ago. The loss of life is incalculable and the statement is made by missionaries that millions of Chinese are homeless and starving.

Thomas Paton, one of the American missionaries, writing from Honan province under date of October 28th says:

The newly gathered crops, houses and trees are all swept away, involving a fearful

## LOSS OF LIFE.

The country was covered with fine winter bread which is gone and implies a complete destruction of next year's crop. "Bread, bread," is the cry of thousands who are on the river banks. Benevolent people go in boats and throw bread among the masses here and there, but it is nothing compared with the requirements. The mass of people is still being increased by continual arrivals even more hungry than the last. They sit stunned, hungry and dejected without a rag to wear or a morsel of food. Mothers are being erected for them to the west of this place, but what it will be in two months I cannot conceive. The misery is increased owing to the bitter cold weather.

## THE YELLOW RIVER

has long been known as "China's Sorrow," and the present disaster has proved to reassert its right to the terrible title. As yet there are but few details of the disaster. It has occurred where but few foreigners are, and the reports furnished by the officials and published in the *Gazette* convey a very inadequate idea of the extent of the loss of life and property and the sufferings of the survivors. The governor in Honan reports to the throne that "nearly all the people have been drowned in the district reached by the water, the survivors being those who escaped to high ground or took refuge in trees where they remained till they were rescued." This gives but little impression as to what the extent of the disaster really is.

The Chinese *Times* states that in the province of Chihli, where

## DISASTROUS INUNDATIONS

have also occurred, there are 270,000 people, representing those whose lives were destroyed, and adds that the misery in that province is trifling compared with that caused by the Hoang-Ho, or Yellow River. The extent of the ground swept over by the overwhelming flood, given in English figures, is over 7,000 square miles, and the land thus submerged formed a part of one of the richest and most densely populated plains of Northern China. The necessity for liberal aid may therefore be imagined. Already considerable sums have been contributed toward the relief of the sufferers. The Emperor of China has given two million taels and the Chinese have started a subscription in Shanghai to which foreigners have contributed liberally. Millions have been

## RENDERED HOMELESS

and entirely deprived of all chances of earning their livelihood, for their fields will either become a permanent lake or an uninhabitable swamp. It is feared that the distress which will be felt during the coming winter will equal in intensity the famine of ten years ago, when the charitable donations contributed from all parts of the world were utterly inadequate. It is stated that owing to the turn taken by the current, the Yellow no longer flows toward the sea, but seems content with converting Eastern Honan and Northern Ngunwhu into a lake. It may ultimately flow into the sea through Kiangsu or it may even possibly join the Yangtze.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 15.—This afternoon a fire originated in Hamblin's hardware store at St. Augustine, destroying a number of buildings. Loss, \$200,000; insurance, \$160,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—A special from Pierre, Dakota, says: The Indians on the Cheyenne reservation and Spotted Tail agencies, have raised \$5,000 and will send a delegation to Washington to present their views on the Sioux reservation matter. Sitting Bull, Charger and Hump will speak for the redmen. The Indians are anxious to have the money paid to them direct.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 15.—An English detective by mistake arrested an American calling himself Pommeroy. Anderson, the American minister here, believes that Pommeroy is John Benson, who is wanted in San Francisco for having perpetrated land frauds. An American detective has been called for to identify him.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The grand larceny charge brought against

HENRY S. IVES,

by President Dexter, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, had its examination today. Counsel for Ives conceded the statements about the contract made by Ives as trustee for the purchase of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis road; also the depositing of the \$100,000 draft to the credit of Ives & Co., as alleged in the charge, but insisted that due credit was made in the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton's general account. President Dexter read an extract from Ives' cash books, tending to corroborate the complaint. The cross-examination was devoted to questions tending to show the personal animus against Ives on the part of Dexter.

Hardy Ouden, one of Ives' bookkeepers, was called. The prosecution stated that it was its purpose to show that the firm of

IVES &amp; CO.

by the last of May was insolvent and would not be able to keep up after June 6, without the use of the \$100,000 alleged to have been appropriated by Ives. Ives took the stand and told the story of the Vandavia transaction. He had handed the \$100,000 to Staynor, after the deal was completed, and didn't know how it had been deposited until his attention was called to it. When asked if his firm was insolvent the last day of May, witness said it was not insolvent even when the assignment was made. On the advice of his friend Mr. Dexter, Ives' counsel took up the motion to dismiss the case declaring there was no evidence to show intent to defraud. The draft when it fell due had been paid by Ives & Co. out of the money then in their hands and the company had not lost a cent. He denounced the case brought by Dexter as an attempt to break Ives down and prejudice him in the civil suit now pending. Justice Kilbreath took the motion.

## UNDER ADVISEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Joseph Knight, bookkeeper of the Manufacturers' National Bank, was taken before U. S. Commissioner Edwards this afternoon charged with stealing from the funds of the bank between \$50,000 and \$70,000. It is said that Knight had been appropriating to his own use the bank's money for nearly twenty-five years. Mr. Knight was bookkeeper of the Manufacturers' National Bank for thirty-five years, and has always been considered a bright and trustworthy man. John W. Mott, president of the bank, said he first discovered that the books were being falsified on the 9th of this month, the balance sheet coming out correct within about \$20,000.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 15.—This was the tenth day of the trial of Woolfolk for the murder of nine of his family. The jury was charged at noon, and in twenty minutes brought in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to

## HANG FEBRUARY 10.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—In the trial of Mrs. Robinson for the murder of her son Willie, her attorney admitted that the boy died from arsenic poisoning, but denied that it was administered by her. He declared that Dr. Beers gave Willie some medicine the day before he was taken sick, at his place of business.

Charles H. Robinson, son of the prisoner, testified that Dr. Beers gave him a lot of powders for Lizzie, his sister, and that he gave Willie some white pills. Witness refused to take them when requested to do so by Beers.

Mrs. Robinson then took the stand. She said that Willie had told her he had lent to Dr. Beers \$400 or \$500 and had the latter's note for it. She said she never at any time administered arsenic or a drug to her son, and did not know its appearance or properties.

## THE BANDITS.

NOGALES, Dec. 15.—Word has just been received of an engagement between the Mexican troops under General Lora and several of Bernal's bandits, in which a number were wounded on both sides and one of the bandits made a prisoner. A young Mexican woman, Bernardina Barraza, who had been carried off by Bernal, after sacking the town of Ojaca, was rescued. Bernal, the captured prisoner, refused to tell the hiding place of Bernal, and was tied to a tree and shot. A scouting party sent to Cleaga, now at Chicla, found three men supposed to belong to Bernal's band, and shot them.

VERMILION, Kentucky, Dec. 15.—Messenger Chief, the noted trotting stallion, died from rupture last night. He was owned by George A. Slingerly, editor of the Philadelphia *Record*, who valued him at \$20,000.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Carvalho, manager of the Opera Comique, was sentenced today to six months imprisonment and to pay 10,000 francs to the various sufferers. Andre the fireman, two months and 4,000 francs.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—The board of guardians of Kildare have resolved to grant the use of the board room for the meeting of the National League in defiance of the police authorities, the meeting to be held with locked doors.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—It is reported that Chatlain, the French officer arrested yesterday for selling military secrets to Germany, was accused by, spite resulting from the slowness of his promotion. Among his papers was a letter to Crispi, the Italian premier.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—At 1:30 p. m., after a long contest, involving the call of the roll, the convention chose Hon. Daniel J. Ryan, of Ohio, temporary

chairman by a vote of 159 to 154 over General Nathan Goff, of West Virginia. Judge Ryan on taking the chair said:

We are here today to reorganize the clubs of the country into a permanent organization. We are here to boom the republican party and not any one else. We are here on the most important business occasion. Believing that we must get down to business at once, I shall now ask your pleasure.

A number of secretaries were chosen, and a vice-president for each state was selected. This was slow work, and the convention adjourned till tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

## THIS EVENING

The club held a public meeting in Cooper Union. Hon. J. P. Lynch, the colored orator of Mississippi, addressed the assemblage. He said he was here to speak on the suppression of the colored vote of the south: "By form of law," he said, "Cleveland is President, but morally he has no more right there than he has to the throne of Great Britain. Cleveland could no more get the electoral vote of Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina than he could those of Pennsylvania, Vermont and Ohio. There are over twenty thousand more colored men than white in Mississippi. Not less than one-third of the whites vote the republican ticket and no more than one-tenth of the blacks vote the democratic ticket. Yet the state is always

## SURELY DEMOCRATIC.

They go through the forms of election down there, but as soon as the democratic conventions are over the polls are closed. Sometimes there is difficulty in getting the democrats to falsify the returns. When frustrated in this way, they sometimes resort to violence. These frauds are perpetrated mainly because the general sentiment of the country tolerates them. Until the people of the north get their eyes open, these things will continue in the south."

The speaker's idea of the remedy was to reduce the representation of the Southern States. Then if colored men could not be represented, they would have the satisfaction of knowing the vote was not going to the enemy.

## SPEAKER NOYES,

of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, commented the address of Mr. Lynch. Tariff is of small importance compared with the question of human rights. Cleveland has thrown a gauntlet into the arena that the republicans will quickly pick up. The President issued a proclamation that had in it the platform of his party, and a citizen across the water criticized it. [Great cheering] and it spread over the world, giving it many readers where it would only have had one. We are not here to designate a candidate, but he thought events had designated who the next candidate would be.

## A LETTER

from John S. Wise, of Virginia, did not speak hopefully of the Virginia republican vote.

Hon. John Dalziel, of Pennsylvania, dwelt principally upon the tariff. He attributed the surplus and many other ills to internal revenue.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—When the delegates to the convention of the Republican Club began to file into Chickering Hall today it was remarked that they wore a more confident air than yesterday, when the battalions were disordered and headless. The idea of a federation of the clubs centralized and obedient to the touch of a directing hand was before every eye. They were now in shape to carry out the purpose of the convention. The committees appointed yesterday had been at work last night, the rules of order had been framed. Evans had been nominated for permanent chairman, other matters had been arranged by other committees, and everything should

## GO SMOOTHLY,

but how the high spirits and in some cases turbulence of the members could be held under restraint remained to be seen. Among the first to arrive and take a place on the platform was the temporary chairman, Daniel J. Ryan.

The members came in slowly. Three sessions had been decided on for the day's business, morning, afternoon and evening. The order of business to be—The calling of the convention to order by the temporary chairman and the reports of committees, then permanent chairman Evans will take the chair and address the convention.

## GETTING ENTHUSIASTIC.

The convention was called to order shortly before 11 o'clock. The first business before the convention was the reports of committees. There were 513 club names read, many of them suggestive of distinguished leaders of the party. The cheering was almost continuous as the following names were repeated: John Sherman, U. S. Grant, Charles Sumner, John A. Logan, Ben Wade, Abraham Lincoln and James G. Blaine. The last name was greeted with tremendous cheering, but it was noticed that many delegates did not join in it.

Gen. Robinson, of the Grant club, Binghamton, New York, offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the government to place our country in such a state of defense as will commend the respect of all nations, and for this purpose a large portion of the surplus revenue should be devoted to fortifying our harbors, building ships for our navy and the manufacture

of modern artillery for the proper armament of the same.

All resolutions offered were referred without debate to the committee on resolutions.

## HE CREATES A SENSATION.

Grosvenor, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, which created a sensation:

Whereas, it is the opinion of this national convention of republican clubs that no man who at any time denounced Abraham Lincoln while he was President of the United States as a "buffoon and clown," or who ever declared from his seat in the United States Senate that no man should denounce Jefferson Davis as a traitor in his presence and go unrebuked by him, or in his official capacity as Secretary of the Interior ordered that the flag of the United States should be displayed at half mast on the occasion of the death of Jacob Thompson, or who as senator of the United States many years after the war refused to vote that the tenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution are valid and binding, ought to be appointed to or hold the high office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Therefore,

Resolved, that L. Q. C. Lamar ought not to have been appointed Justice of said court.

## EVARTS APPEARS.

Soon Wm. M. Evarts, permanent chairman, came on the platform amidst applause. Having been introduced by Judge Ryan, he congratulated the convention on its organization and said that its work would not interfere with any of the established organizations of the party. It would, like a grand old party, never acknowledge that there could be chosen a candidate greater than the party. The clubs or leagues that will be organized now will prove organs, agents and channels for enforcing the sound political purposes from which the republican party never shrinks or fears, thus the suffrage of this country will be formed and permeated with republican principles.

## JAMES BOYLE,

of Ohio, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, reported. He said that the committee had been confronted by three propositions. The first was whether it was wise and practicable to form a national league of republican clubs; the decision reached was in the affirmative. The second proposition was in regard to the formation of state leagues; it was resolved that the proper course to be adopted, was to suggest to the gentlemen from the several states a plan of operation and to leave it to their discretion. Third, whether it was proper for the committee to go into the matter of local club organization. It was decided that the matter be left entirely to the various committees of the different local cities. Boyle said that the New York republican club had submitted to the committee the plans of the formation of national and state leagues and that they had been adopted with few changes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—A Washington special to the *Herald* says: "There is every indication that the territories of Dakota, Washington, Montana and possibly Utah will be admitted into statehood. While Utah has adopted a new constitution which prohibits the perpetuity of polygamy within the territory, Congress will make a provision that in the event of the territory's admission into the Union as a state, that clause of the Constitution cannot be disturbed without the consent of Congress. It matters not, however, if they are admitted at this session, they will not be granted the right of national franchise until 1892."

The same paper says that James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, will probably be the next minister to Mexico.

CHARLES CITY, Iowa, Dec. 16.—Chesler Bellows was hanged this morning at 10:45, for the murder of his niece, Alice Waterman, on July 8th, 1886. He was so weak that he had to be supported to the gallows, but protested his innocence to the last. The execution was the first judicial execution in Iowa since the 17th of February, 1885.

NOGALES, Dec. 16.—Prefect Mozatlan, with a strong posse, has gone in pursuit of the highwaymen who recently robbed the stage at Divasadora. There were six passengers in the coach when robbed, including Commandant Corrales. He made a bold fight, but was shot and killed.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Dec. 26.—Thurston Lee was hanged here today for the murder of John Smith in March, 1887.

DENVER, Dec. 16.—A boiler exploded in the shops of the Denver, Utah & Pacific Railway, at one o'clock this morning, completely demolishing the building, wrecking one engine and all the machinery. The employees had all left the building a few minutes before the accident and so far as known no one was injured. The loss is understood to be about \$50,000, covered by insurance.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 16.—The explosion of a twenty-horse power boiler to the Edison Electric Company's works this afternoon, caused the

## DEATH OF FIVE

persons, and injured three others. Superintendent Walter Embree was engaged with a force of men close to the stack unloading a new boiler and the whole party were buried beneath the falling bricks. Embree and four laborers were killed and three

badly injured. Hettie Jones, who was returning from school, was killed by a flying beam. It is said all the bodies are not yet disinterred. A large force of men are toiling over the ruins by lantern light.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—Sheehy, arrested under the crimes act, was sentenced to three months imprisonment at hard labor. Not given of an appeal. Sheehy was committed to bail. Upon being released he was rearrested on a charge of participating in a meeting at which Ball was refused and the order was taken to Clonmel jail.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—Marquis granted a reduction of 50 per cent and easy terms of payment will reimburse all the tenants of New York, Dec. 16.—The committee on permanent organization presented the name of William M. Tuck as president, with a long list of presidents, including A. C. McArthur of Arizona, and W. C. Smith of Washington Territory; for secretary, Charles W. Johnson, of Iowa, with nine assistants.

## A RECESS

was taken till 3 p. m., the delegates of the several states and territories instructed to select a vice president and a member of the committee of the national league. At the adjournment the following names were selected by the State of New York: President, Chauncey M. Tuck; Vice-President, John Blum, New York; Executive Committee, Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, was escorted to the platform, thanking the convention for its

come, A count made during the showed there were 1,333 delegates present and 350 clubs represented. After Chairman Evans had seated there were repeated calls for Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, who was escorted to the platform, thanking the convention for its

## HE SAID:

"I come from the land south of the Potomac and represent the republicans. We are republicans by conviction. We are of the opinion that before the organization of a republican party was suffering from the blight of slavery, ignorance and anocracy. We believe that America and industry should be purged by law. The democratic party has been false to that idea." Then he then referred to the war, in which of West Virginia's sons fought on Union side and some under the banner, but they all voted for G. Blaine at the last election. Goff concluded as follows: "The nation of Iowa, Lincoln of Illinois, Lincoln of Indiana, Sherman of Hawley of Connecticut, Evarts of the United States and last of no means least, Blaine of Massachusetts should win." (Cheers followed name.)

## AT THE CLOSE

of General Goff's remarks the of the committee on resolutions read by Hon. John A. Kasson. It begins:

The associated delegates of the republican club of the United States assembled for the first time, national convention, deem it a duty for declaring to their constituents the purposes of their organization. We hold it our duty, especially to young men of the country, who are political activity, to give them which will justify and demand zealous concurrence and active cooperation in our efforts. [A loud and careful review is then made of the deeds of the republican party in its earliest organization; its work in improvement, reform etc.] The speaker then says: "We act there is still much work of character to be accomplished. There is still of barbarism still but partially eradicated, still contesting their supremacy, and among them

## POLYGAMY,

ignorance and intemperance. Our founding upon principles of justice, qualified by law and the good society, these associated clubs fail to continue war against the acts of barbarism till they are in the grave where slavery sleeps. While these delegates are preparing to assemble in their patriotic work as dutiful citizens and all their countrymen, astounded by the message of the democratic chief magistrate to the United States, which would precedents of his predecessors in the Constitution requires him to form the state of the Every President from Washington, Arthur, has annually performed duty with dignity.

## THIS PRESIDENT

has descended so far from the time as to allow himself to utter this constitutional duty into the air as a speech for the complex of the policy recommended by the founders of the government, especially endorsed by his predecessors in office. We therefore call the attention of our country to the facts of their own record under the influence of the protection. (Statistics are quoted going to show a large in the prosperity and growth of the country in all ways since the protective policy.) We therefore, appealing to